EIGHTEEN MARITIME PROVINCE MEN IN CASUALTIES

SAYS EFFORTS OF GOV'T ARE WORTHY OF COMMENDATION

Rev. W. R. Robinson Reviews Events Leading Up to Prohibition and Praises Provincial Government for Passing Prohibitory Law.

The Rev. W. R. Robinson last night at Ludlow street Baptist church discussed the history leading up to the passing of the prohibition law for this province. He referred to the law passed in 1885, which was introduced by Sir Leonard Tilley, and to the fact that the Governor dissolved the government in order to give the people of the province a chance to pronounce on it. The government was defeated and only one member who voted for the measure was still alive, Hon. Abner R. McClellan of Riversid,e Albert county. It was evident at that time that public opinion did not favor such legislation, but the friends of the cause set to work and as a result of educative and legislative movements the old board of magistrates, afterwards the county councils, exercising their rights, prohibited the granting of licenses in many of our counties until 1878, when the Canada Temperance Act was passed. Shortly afterward nine counties and two cities came under its provisions. Then the Liquor License Act through its local option features afforded many of the parishes in other counties and wards in this city the opportunity of coming under local option until eighty-one per cent. of our population were living under prohibition. The friends of temperance were not satisfied with these partial measures and year after year waited upon successive governments seeking a provincial prohibition law. Early in the year the Dominion Temperance Alliance for the province through its representatives waited upon the present government and pressed upon them the claim of the province for a provincial prohibitory act. After consideration the government acceded to the request of the alliance and as a result of that request legal counsel was employed and the bill which has now become the law of the province of New Brunswick was drafted up with the concurrence of the temperance representatives. "If this bill does not in all its provisions meet with the hearty approval of the temperance forces then the government or the politicians are not to blame as we must be fair to those men and say that the government placed no obstacle in our way but did all in their power to facilitate matters and gave us a law that would prohibit. In this particular it is only just to give credit to the Hon. Attorney-General Baxter who from the very first gave his splendid abilities and influence to make the measure one worthy of the cause we represent.

"While this bill may not be perfect in every detail, and as an application will reveal the defects and amendments can be made to meet the issue, yet it is a measure pronounced by competent legal authority far superior to any other, and one of the most drastic prohibitory laws on the continent."

He then referred to the provision made governing the sale of liquors for mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes by druggists and the penalties attached thereto for any violation of the act. Next he dealt with the provisions governing the granting of certificates by physicians and those governing the carrying of liquor into prohibition territory by railway, steamer, motor boat, express company, automobile or other carrier and the penalties for violating any of these sections. He also dealt with the importing of liquor and the provisions of the recent amendments granted by the federal government at Ottawa. He went on to deal with the provision made for the enforcement of the law by taking it out of politics and vesting the authority in a chief inspector with the power to appoint deputies, and the privileges one importing for personal use may embrace and the penalties for putting it to any other purpose. Next he dealt with the penalties imposed on brewers and distillers who ship liquor into the province contrary to the act. In regard to manufacturing, that was a matter over which the province had no control, that rested with the Dominion government. On the whole the bill was one designed to close every saloon, legal or illegal, on the first day of May, 1917.

"We have every reason to congratulate ourselves that after long years of agitation and education plus legal suasion the government of the province has passed a bill worthy of our best efforts and those who supported it should receive our confidence and approval. This is not a question of party politics, it is a question of men and principle and the men who stand by principle are the men whom the votes ought to stand by."

Rev. E. J. Grant was present and took part in the service and Miss Rukie of Toronto sang a solo which was much enjoyed by the congregation. The church was crowded to the doors as Mr. Robinson had announced that he would speak on this subject at this service.

DIED.

CHRISTIE—At Montclair, N. J., on the 29th of April, W. A. Christie, M. D., of this city, aged 54 years, leaving a wife, one son, two brothers and one sister.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SIMPSON—On Saturday, April 29th, after a lingering illness, William Clark Simpson, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 194 St. James St., on Tuesday, May 2nd. Service at 2.30 p. m.

REED—At Prospect Street, Fairville, on Saturday, April 29, Bertram Melbourne, only son of Arthur and Maudie Reed, aged 11 months.
Funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 2.30. Interment in Cedar Hill.

ADAMS—Entered into rest on Saturday, April 29, Charles W. Adams, son of the late William H. Adams.
Funeral today (Monday) from 66 Coburg Street, at 2.30 p. m. Service in St. John's (Stone) Church at 2.45.

THE STANDARD "TRAVEL CLUB"

This coupon is good for one vote if presented at The Standard office before May 10. Place to the credit of

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"HEART SONGS" COUPON PRESENTED BY THIS PAPER TO YOU

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The Genuine Cardinal, Seal Grain, Flexible Binding, Red Edges, Round Corners, with 16 full-page portraits of the world's most famous singers, and complete dictionary of musical terms.

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MEMBERS OF 26TH MENTIONED FOR GALLANTRY

(Continued From Page 1)

When resistance was seen to be hopeless, the few unwounded were obliged to make for the crater on the left. The Germans turned a machine gun on those who made the attempt, and only five got through. Lieut. Biggs and one or two others, who were unable to escape in time from the crater, were quickly overpowered by the enemy. In the left hand crater the commander of the garrison, Lieut. C. R. Myers, had been wounded during the afternoon, but was still at his post. The bombardment had left him with five men still capable of offering resistance to the advancing enemy, but none the less he resolved to fight.

Inspired by the words and examples of their wounded officers all who could stand manned the parapet. The Lieutenant emptied his revolver at the Germans and seized a rifle, only to find that it jammed at the first shot. The rifles of his men, again and again reclaimed from the mud, only fired a shot or two before they also jammed. But even these few shots earned two more large high explosive shells, which wounded or killed half of the slender garrison. Only five were now left to walk and two of these were wounded. Seeing that further resistance was impossible Lieut. Myers decided to retreat. Following his men, he crawled away from the crater pursued by the shrapnel and machine gun fire of the enemy. Two more of the men were soon hit, but the party, finding cover in the remains of a disused trench, stayed there until darkness enabled them to regain our trenches. Only one man was then unwounded.

During the bombardment, through the attack and subsequent retreat, Sergt. H. Bostel had rendered gallant service to his officer. A counter-attack was soon prepared, but owing to the darkness of the night and the difficulty of movement, it was not launched. Instead, Major Tait took out a patrol of two officers and a few men in the direction of the craters. Somewhat unexpectedly they were reached and found to be unoccupied. The Germans had evidently deemed them untenable, for the crater lips had been flattened out by the bombardment, and the interior presented nothing but a mass of slimy mud, in which there floated the bodies of many dead. At the approach of dawn Major Tait withdrew his patrol to a point where cover from view was obtained and remained out there all day watching for developments on the part of the enemy. At nightfall Lieut. Jackson again went up to the craters with a patrol, and searched the ground for wounded. None was found. A hostile patrol of five was seen, but on observing our men retreated hurriedly to its trenches.

GOV'T AID FOR GRAND TRUNK AND THE C.N.R.

Legislation Likely This Week to Deal With the Situation Which is Another of the Laurier Government's Legacies.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., April 30—The present week will in all probability see legislation introduced by the government to deal with the serious railway situation which has been developing in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways. The legislation is expected to be only for the immediate purpose of preventing a financial crisis overtaking these two concerns, and to give the government time to take final action regarding them.

Financial aid therefore may be anticipated and it is said that the amounts will be fifteen millions to the Canadian Northern and ten millions to the Grand Trunk Pacific.

It has been known for some time that representatives of these railways have laid their case before the government, and that the government fully recognized that drastic steps will have to be taken to end this situation which was a legacy of the late government. A caucus of the Conservative members was held on Friday at which the case was presented and opinions asked. No policy on the part of the government was announced. However, a sub-committee of the cabinet, composed of Sir Robert Borden, Sir Thomas White, Hon. J. D. Reid, acting minister of railways and Hon. Arthur Meighen has had the matter under consideration and it is understood that they recommend the amounts named as temporary relief and the appointment of a commission of experts to examine the whole question and report as to the best means of dealing with it.

It is evident from current opinion amongst the members that this expectation is that the government will be compelled to take over the two railways eventually. Indeed this opinion has prevailed for some years amongst those who are most familiar with the situation. It is generally admitted that such an eventuality as allowing the railways to go into liquidation, cannot be contemplated. The blow to the financial credit of the dominion would be serious. In any case the dominion is already interested to an extraordinary extent in the success or failure of these enterprises.

MESSRS. CARTER AND VENIOT HAVE THEIR OWN TROUBLES

Finding it Hard Job to Undo Opposition Leader Dugal's work When He Repudiated them in the Legislature—Some More Facts on that Interesting Affair and what Followed—Dugal Makes a Denial.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 30.—Opposition leader L. A. Dugal returned to the quiet of his home in Madawaska on Saturday morning's train, leaving E. S. Carter and Peter J. Venoit here to keep on trying alone to undo what Mr. Dugal had done when he repudiated in the House on Friday morning the scandal monggering campaign which they had been carrying on during the session.

Since then Mr. Carter's energies have been doubled and he has been turning out columns of fiction for the St. John Telegraph and Times and their smaller counterparts, all with the idea of deceiving the people into believing that Mr. Dugal did not say what he did say in the Legislature. Trying to change the spots on the leopard has always been a pretty tough job, however.

It is a fact that Mr. Dugal was brought to the office of the official reporter by Mr. Venoit on Friday afternoon after the official report of Mr. Dugal's speech had appeared in the Gleaner. Mr. Venoit then asked to have stricken from the official report of Hon. Dr. Landry's English interpretation of Mr. Dugal's speech in French the words "the hon. member for Madawaska wanted it understood that he did not charge that Mr. Smith had done anything that was not honorable." This was in reference to the purchase of potatoes for patriotic gifts and in respect to which the Carter-Venoit scandal mongering outfit had been making all kinds of groundless insinuations.

But what authority did Mr. Venoit or even Mr. Dugal have to request the official reporter to make a change in the report of the speech of Hon. Dr. Landry as made upon the floors of the Legislature? The official reporter at that time told Mr. Dugal—and there were witnesses present—to prove the correctness of this statement; that if he wished to have any change made in the official report the place for him to make his statement was on the floors of the House, particularly as it was Dr. Landry's speech that Mr. Venoit was getting Mr. Dugal to seek to have changed. It was then pointed out to Mr. Dugal that the official report of what Dr. Landry had said was correct and that he (Dugal) had accepted Dr. Landry's interpretation of his speech as correct.

Mr. Dugal did not get up in the House that afternoon, that evening nor on Saturday morning to request that the correction be made as he should have done if he was willing to be the tool of Carter and Venoit. Instead Mr. Dugal refused to be the goat.

In his effusion which appeared in the St. John Times on Saturday evening, Mr. Carter sought to make it appear that Mr. Dugal in the speech which he made in the House on Friday morning had spoken from notes. This, of course, is an absolute falsehood, as Mr. Dugal's speech was impromptu and those who could understand French said that it was a most eloquent statement, but it was too frank, too truthful an acknowledgment to suit the purposes of Carter and Venoit. It is true that an alleged translation into English of Mr. Dugal's speech was handed to the official reporter, not by Mr. Dugal but by Mr. Venoit. It was examined by members of the Legislature who understand French and who heard Mr. Dugal speak and was declared to be a bold misrepresentation in many of its important features as to what Mr. Dugal had said.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Venoit are naturally much disturbed because they have been unable to inject a distorted version of Mr. Dugal's speech into the official report of the proceedings. Fortunately Mr. Carter and Mr. Venoit are too well known hereabouts to be able to pull off any such games.

L. A. Dugal, opposition leader, sends The Standard the following:

Edmundston, April 29.—"The report in the St. John Standard if this date in reference to my remarks in the House of Assembly is not in accordance with what took place. I did not say that I had no charges to make against any members of the House and that I did not charge that anything of a dishonorable nature had occurred in connection with the purchase of the patriotic gift of potatoes. I did say that I had made neither charge nor insinuation against any member of the House, but when I had any charge to make I was manly enough to make them. I said that I was not in the public accounts committee when the items relating to the purchase of the patriotic gift of potatoes were considered and passed. I made no mention of charging or not charging that anything of a dishonorable nature had or had not occurred in connection with such purchase. I did not in any way repudiate the opposition organizers Messrs. Carter and Veniot but expressed my great appreciation of their work in the public interest during the session and the assistance they had given me, and I stated that they had a perfect right to work in concert with me as they had done. The Standard's story as to what took place between Messrs. Carter and Venoit and myself after my statement in the House is a pure fabrication without the least foundation. I also was in the House in the afternoon and made enquiries there and voted on the dental bill after the occasion referred to and attended to my business as usual.

I will ask you to give this denial the same publicity as the false report in to days' issue.

L. A. DUGAL, M. L. A.

EIGHT NEW BRUNSWICK MEN REPORTED WOUNDED

Ottawa, April 30.—The latest lists of casualties issued by the militia department contain the names of nearly a score of men from the Maritime Provinces; of these eight are from New Brunswick as follows:

Wounded.

Clarence McClosky, Woodstock, N. B.

Paul Soucy, Campbellton, N. B.

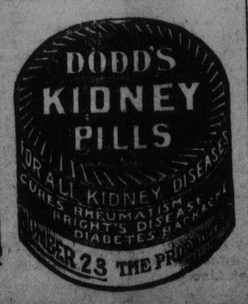
George William Betts, Fredericton, N. B.

Infantry.

Wounded—Lieut. Arlington T. Gabong, Snider Mountain, N. B.

Artillery.

Wounded—Gunner James M. McAdam, 522 George street, Fredericton, N. B.; Gunner Earle Nathen Sanson, Nashwaaksis, N. B.; Gunner Henry Ward B. Steeves, 141 High street, Moncton, N. B.; Gunner George Thos. Stone, Moncton, N. B.



METHODIST

Two of the most important religious gatherings in th United States will hold their sessions next month. On May 1st the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, assembles in Saratoga Springs, lasting the month. Here the question of union of all the branches of the Methodist Churches, including the South, will be considered. There will be at least a half dozen Bishops elected, and other matters decided, including the question of the representation of the laymen in the annual conferences throughout the country.

On May 18 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet in Atlantic City. The problem of Union Theological Seminary will come up and be discussed, and an effort made to arrange the Presbytery's status with regard to Presbyterian standards.

Zions Herald says: "No less than 150 Canadian Methodist ministers have offered themselves as chaplains to serve the armies overseas, and twenty of them have been appointed. Patriotism is very intense in the Dominion."

The Ontario Agricultural College has made arrangements for it's second annual summer school for rural leader-

BRILLIANT COUNTER ATTACK BY RUSSIANS

Recover Lost Trenches from Austrians— Great Number of Enemy Dead Evidence of Violence of Russian Artillery.

Petrograd, via London, April 30—The following official communication was issued today:

"In the Riga region the enemy artillery concentrated its fire on Shlok and to the south of Dalen Island. The region of Selbourge, northwest of Jacobstadt, was also subjected to an artillery fire. Artillery duels have taken place at many points on the Dvinsk front.

"In the region west of Lake Narocz the fighting has diminished in intensity. We repulsed by our fire an enemy attempt to debouch from his entanglements north of Krevo.

"North of Mouravitz, after heavy artillery preparations, the Austrians at dawn yesterday attacked with considerable forces our trenches forming the salient west of the village of Boyarka. They were held by a single company, which was compelled to retire. Our detachments opened a violent artillery fire and a counter-attack, and by one o'clock, despite gusts of enemy fire, we recaptured the lost trenches, with all of their surviving Magyar garrison, totalling twenty-two officers and over 600 men, who surrendered their arms.

"The reconquered trenches were filled with dead or wounded Magyars. Our losses were four officers and one hundred soldiers. We captured a great number or rifles and considerable munitions and other booty.

"In the Caucasus region, near Diarbekr, we repulsed an offensive by Turkish advance guards."

ARRIVAL OF THE 69TH IS ANNOUNCED

Official Announcement of the Arrival in England of the Scandinavian and Missanabbie with Troops from Canada.

Ottawa, April 30.—It is officially announced through the Chief Press Censor's office that the troopships Scandinavian, which sailed from Canada on April 17, and the Missanabie, which sailed on April 18th, have arrived safely in England.

On board the Scandinavian were 69th French-Canadian Battalion, 34 officers and 1,023 of other ranks; Army Service Corps draft, 11 officers and 190 of other ranks; Royal Navy 1 officer and 6 of other ranks; details, 1 officer and 13 of other rank; two nurses.

On board the Missanabie there were: 51st Edmonton Battalion, 37 officers and 1,055 of other ranks; Third Divisional Ammunition Sub-Park, three officers and 163 of other ranks; detachment 224th Lumbermen's Battalion, 16 officers and 378 of other ranks; draft Canadian Dental Corps, 15 officers and 30 of other ranks; details 16 officers and 3 of other ranks.

BAPTIST

Rev. W. B. Hutchinson, a former president of Acadia University, and well-known to many of our people, has recently moved from Alberton, Iowa, to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Burlington, Iowa.

Pastor R. Saillens, D.D., is president of the Evangelical Association of France. He is now in England having conducted a mission recently in Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London, of which Dr. A. C. Dixon is now pastor.

Baptists are taking a prominent place in the elaborate preparation now being made in Boston for the Billy Sunday campaign. Of the six general committees in charge of the work, four have Baptists as their chairmen.

At the recent meeting of the Executive of the Women's Missionary Union, Miss Bessie Lockhart of Falmouth, N. S., was unanimously accepted for appointment as a foreign missionary. Miss Lockhart will graduate from Acadia University in May, and is a young woman of fine talents, splendid personal qualities and thorough training.

New Brunswick has twenty-nine Baptist churches in the honor roll of those who have to date paid the full amount of their allotment to the Denominational Fund.

Rev. A. H. Saunders of Guysboro, is now recruiting officers for the county and his son has joined Dr. Cutter's company at Wolfville. Col. C. J. Mersereau has so far recovered as to be expecting to return to the front soon.

Dr. J. W. Conley in his history of the B. Y. P. U. of America, writes: "The future Baptist historian will write 1891—the year of the organization of the Baptist Young People's Union of America—the most significant date in the development of our denomination."

Rev. M. E. Fletcher, of St. John, closed his work as Field Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board on March 31st. He will from now until convention devote all his time to field work as secretary of the convention's finance committee.

The first convention of the Baptist Student Missionary Movement was held at Fort Worth, Texas, March 22-26. About 500 students, largely from the schools of the southwest were in attendance. Each student paid his own expenses and a registration fee of $2.00. The ambition is not to compete with but to supplement the general student volunteer movement which limits its appeal in favor of the foreign fields. This Baptist movement seeks to enlist men in the home field as well, both as active missionaries and as business and professional men who carry on their work in accord with missionary principles.

Cheer Your Boys at the Front

Our National Leaders state that the best way to help YOUR fighting friends at the front bear the strain of YOUR burden is by the practical helpfulness of the Major Birks National Military Service Fund of the Y. M. C. A. $250,000 and more is needed at once.

Advise the Honorary Treasurer W. J. Ambrose, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, St. John, what you will do.

Patrons H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and His Honor Lieut. Governor Wood.

Judge McKeown, Dr. A. P. Barnhill, J. A. Tilton, F. A. Peters, J. G. Harrison, H. C. Marr, E. A. Goodwin, T. H. Estabrooks, H. A. Porter, H. C. Rankine, G. E. Barbour, G. A. Kimball, C. H. Peters, E. L. Rising, committee for St. John.

come from," he remarked, "we get about twenty a day now, and hope to have our battalion full by May 24."

Rev. H. F. Cowperthwaite, D.D., who has spent the winter in Truro with his sister, Mrs. Archibald, and whose genial manner has endeared him to all, has gone to visit his son, Dr. Walter, at Sydney. He will proceed to Newfoundland in time for District and Conference.

Miss Josephine Strothard will become superintendent of the Maritime Home for girls at Truro, in succession to Miss Day whose resignation will take effect on July 1st.

The second quarterly rally of the Methodist Young Peoples' Union, of St. John, was held in Portland church, on Monday evening, April 24th. Mr. Frank Merrill, 1st vice president occupied the chair.

Some two hundred young people ship to be held at Guelph from July 3rd to 15th next.

Mr. E. R. Hames a talented bass singer in one of the Manlber town churches has joined the 203rd Batt. Chaplain (Capt.) W. B. Caswell, of the 203rd is a busy man these days. A friend found him on the street looking for men. "It is surprising where they and their friends, representing Queen Square, Centenary, Exmouth St., Portland, Carmarthen St., and Carleton Epworth Leagues of Christian Endeavor greeted Rev. Frank H. Langford, B.A., of Toronto, Education Field Secretary of Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues on his first visit to the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Langford is a young man of ability, full of zeal and possessing in a marked degree a keen insight into the needs of our young people's work. His address was listened to with deep interest and will effect not a little good.

Reception services were held last Sunday for new members coming into church. Queen Square had seven by profession of faith and three by letter. Exmouth Street, nine by profession and three by letter. Fairville, eleven by profession of faith and three by letter. The other churches have not yet reported. St. Andrews, Charlotte Co., Rev. R. W. Weddall, B.A., had adult baptism and received five into the church.

MR. PINDERS' REPLY PAPERS SCURRILOU

Member for York Gives Lie to Staten Mail Recently—Shows up Despical Slinging Opposition Journal and Against Him in re the Southampto

In the Local Legislature on Friday Mr. Pinder rose to a question of privilege. He wished to refer to an editorial article which appeared in the Fredericton Mail a few days ago, criticising some remarks he had made in the House, when he referred to some statements previously made by that paper that several members of the House were on his notes and bonds, which statement he had publicly denied. The article to which he now referred said that he "did not make it clear who were on his bonds or other obligations among his brother members, but he did say that his action in the Legislature was not hampered in any way by such influence. The veteran from York must have reformed for there had been a popular idea that Mr. Pinder was looking out for Mr. Pinder first and the country came in later—if at all." The article further went on to comment upon certain matters relating to the construction of the Southampton Railway in which allegations were made that he had done the Dominion out of $40,000.

Continuing, Mr. Pinder said that all that abuse that had been hurled at him on account of the speech he had recently made criticizing the administration of the Public Works Department. As to the bond which the Mail tried to make the people believe the other members of the House were on with him, he had already emphatically denied that any member of the House was on any bond or note of his. But supposing some of his friends were good enough to become his surties—which was not the fact—was that a matter of public concern that any decent newspaper had a right to discuss or comment on, and reproach him with. The only thing it would prove, if it were true, was that he was financially embarrassed, but that surely would not affect his position as a member of the House, if it did not affect his independence. The same article condemned him for making threats which could not be backed up, threats against the chief spending department of the government of which he had been a supporter, and of which the Mail in its eagerness to get back to the crib where it had formerly fed had been an insanely bitter, unscrupulous and contemptible opponent. Did it look as though his independence had been affected when he had openly and fearlessly criticized a department of the government which he supported so strongly as to bring down on him the condemnation of the meanest and most despicable newspaper opponent the government had.

The same article condemned him for "making a good thing and many thousands" out of the Southampton Railway, and he asked what intelligent or fair-minded men could think of such journalism as that. Mean and false as it was its meanness and falsity were only equalled by its stupidity. He was condemned in one paragraph for being a tame follower of the government and condemned again in the next paragraph for criticizing the administration of one of its departments.

Two weeks before, when he spoke in the debate on the address this same paper condemned him for not speaking out against the Public Works Department as it said he had promised his friends he would do, and it declared he had done nothing. At any rate he thought he had made a fair start. The "boss" as the late secretary was called, had gone, and if any more was left to be done to clean the department up in good shape and bring it back to proper business methods that would be done too if he could accomplish it. For months this paper had been filling its little columns with condemnation of the government, and with stories of alleged graft in the Public Works Department, the very department which he had criticized, as he had felt it his duty to do, but no sooner did he speak out with his criticisms than he was attacked for doing so by the very paper which a few days before had condemned

Would Wake Up With Smothering Spells.

There is nothing that brings with it such a fear of impending death as to wake up in the night with that awful sense of smothering. The terrible smothering, choking up and sinking feeling is caused by the heart and nerves being in a deranged condition, and calls for prompt relief.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the only remedy that can give prompt relief and effect a complete cure in all cases of such severity.

They strengthen and invigorate the heart, tone up the nervous system, and the trouble which is the cause of so much fear and anxiety becomes a thing of the past.

Mrs. Wm. McElwain, Temperance Vale, N.B., writes: "I am not much of a believer in medicines, but I must say Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are all right. Some years ago I was troubled with smothering spells. In the night I would be sound asleep, but would wake up with my breath all gone, and think I would never get it back again. I was telling a friend of my trouble, and he advised me to use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. He also gave me a box which I tried, and I had only taken a few of them when I could sleep all night without any trouble. I did not finish the box until some years later, when I felt my trouble coming back. I took the rest and they have cured me entirely."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.