THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

It is not necessary for the Times to say anything as to the personal fitness of the men selected by the Liberals of Victoria to contest this constituency in the great political conflict now impending. They have been before the people for many years and their record speaks more eloquently than anything that can be said or written of their personal integrity and worth. That they are strong men we believe will be admitted by their opponents, and that they will overcome them is the firm conviction of the Liberals of Victoria.

Messrs. Riley and Drury enter upon the contest with many great advantages which were denied all previous standard-bearers of their party in this constituency. They will meet their political adversaries on perfectly even terms. After the record of the last four years the Conservatives cannot take the platform in a city in which, for reasons that are perfectly apparent, the bonds which unite us to the Mother Country are very strong, and accuse the Liberals of disloyalty and assert that we aim at the disruption of the Empire. That has always been a point on which particular stress was laid by Col. Prior and his followers and which naturally made many enemies for the Liberal party. The foulest slanders and the meanest, most sneakingly uttered inuendoes will leave their vile marks upon the cleanest of records. The history of Canada during the last four years and odd is now before the people. They know that all the contemptible charges of disloyalty have been disproved by the stirring events which have occurred during that time. It was the fashion for Colonel Prior and his leaders to vaunt their loyalty continually in public places and to point to the Liberals scornfully as men who were traitorous in their utterances and would prove traitors in action if they had the opportunity. While they were thus proclaiming their loyalty and their devotion we find them to be building higher the walls and making wider the gulf which they had placed between the people of Canada and of Great Britain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government when they attained to power said little of their devotion to the Mother Country, but they gave practical proof of the feelings which animated them by making breaches in this great tariff wall and allowing the business men of Great Britain and the business men of Canada to come together, to the great advantage of the people generally. The Conservatives have continually asserted that as soon as Great Britain granted Canada a preference in her markets they would be prepared to make concessions to Great Britain; but that there was no sentiment in trade; that business was business and if protection was bad for British connection so much the worse for British connection. They say now that they will abolish this preference as soon as they attain to power, not that they love the Mother Land less, but that they love their own land more. We do not believe the people of Victoria want to see this preference abolished. They know that Great Britain has done a great deal for Canada and suffered many things for her in times past. They have evidence before their eyes every day that she is still doing a great deal for her and is prepared to do a great deal more. We are protected by her army and navy and she buys at the present time more than three times the amount of goods from us that we take from her. Can any good reason be advanced why she should be treated by Canadians as they treat the people of foreign nations? Then the preference has proved a blessing to this country, as the merchants of Victoria now and as we believe they will prove they appreciate by the casting of their ballots. The knowledge and appreciation of these facts alone are more than sufficient to gain the few votes necessary to insure the election of Messrs. Drury and Riley.

The Liberals of Victoria have had what may be called an uphill fight. But from the days when deposits were lost to the present time the majorities have been steadily dwindling. The light of political truth has been steadily growing brighter during all these years and the day of Liberal triumph in Victoria is at hand. Even the old-timers are said to be considering their ways. Naturally conservative though they be and averse to any change whatever after living for so many years in such a glorious climate and beautiful surroundings, they cannot but be aware that the change of government has been beneficial and that a trial of new representatives might have a good effect also. So it may be said that all things are working together for a great triumph of Liberalism in the West and that the prospects are indeed bright that after a date which has not yet been announced we shall be able to congratulate Messrs. George Riley, M.P., and R. L. Drury, M.P., on the greatest victory ever achieved in the political history of the Dominion.

Japan's Attitude

Assents to German Proposal, But Anxious For Start of Negotiations.

London Times Protests Against the Russian Massacres at Neu Chwang.

London, Sept. 27.—According to the Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail, Japan assents to Germany's proposal, but at the same time strongly urges that there should be no prolonged delay in the negotiations. The same authority says that Japan would decline to follow Germany in pursuing the imperial court into the interior of China.

From China comes the announcement that an imperial edict confers posthumous honors on the anti-foreign high commissioner, Li Hung Heng, who committed suicide after the evacuation of Tung Crow, and Dunke Chung Yi, the late Emperor's father-in-law, who killed himself after the Emperor and Empress Regent left Pekin.

Chinese papers assert that orders have been issued for the erection of a new imperial palace at Si Ngan Fu. They also assert that Li Hung Chang has started for Pekin, escorted by Russian and Japanese troops, and that Lu Chuan Lin has been appointed viceroy of Canton.

Sheng's Yamen confirms the rumor that Li Hung Chang has received secret orders to attempt to recapture Pekin.

Describing the disorders in the vicinity of Canton, the Hongkong correspondent of the Times, wiring yesterday, says: "The American church in the suburbs of Canton has been destroyed, the Catholic priest at To Kam Hang killed, and the foreign cemetery destroyed."

The Times, dealing editorially with the attitude of Washington, says: "This is not calculated to smooth the path of the powers. Mr. Conger's unsolicited offer of mediation is a proceeding very unusual in diplomacy. If the United States government withdraws its troops it will virtually leave the American legation under the protection of powers with whom the United States declines to co-operate. The Americans must be aware that a legation with only a guard to defend it would not long be safe under a Chinese government including Prince Tuan and the other Boxer leaders."

The editorial goes on to express a reluctance to believe the reports that Russia will permanently occupy Manchuria, and to protest against Russian massacres at Neu Chwang and in the Amur district, and against Russia's seizures on Neu Chwang and the railways, declaring that the United States and other powers have important interests in the north which they will not be disposed to see needlessly injured. It points out that Neu Chwang is the principal port of entry for British and American cotton.

Waiting.

Washington, Sept. 26.—One belated dispatch from Gen. Chaffee relative to conditions in Pekin on the 21st instant, was made public to-day. It is apparent that the United States government is in a waiting attitude, after having made the important move toward a reduction of the American troops in China announced yesterday. Gen. Chaffee had not received the department's instructions when he sent his message made public to-day, but without doubt now has it in hand. The instructions to Minister Conger to establish relations with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching is still held to here.

It is beginning to appear that the purpose of the delay is to ascertain more clearly the plans of the powers. If it shall appear that there is a disposition on the part of any portion of them to reject in advance the well-meant efforts of the United States to bring about a conference and negotiations in which they could participate on equal terms with the United States, with the purpose of terminating the Chinese difficulties, then Mr. Conger's instructions may require recasting. It might be regarded as useless for him to arrange for a meeting of the powers with the Chinese, which the former do not care to attend. It is also possible that the news relative to the advancement of Prince Tuan to a position where he might influence the negotiations, is regarded as worthy of attention, and that the government may delay proceedings as long as he stands in the way. The state department has not been officially informed of Prince Tuan's promotion.

Butchered By Russians.

London, Sept. 27.—The Times prints correspondence from Neu Chwang declaring that the Russians have killed indiscriminately between 1,500 and 2,000 Boxers and Chinese civilians—men, women and children, both inside and outside of the walls.

The correspondent adds that from all sides come reports of the violation of women, and that the Russians are carrying out a policy of destruction of property and extermination of the people in Kiao Chau. Nearly all the villages have been burned and the inhabitants killed. For some days, the correspondent declares, the soldiery and Cossacks have been allowed to do what they like, and he thinks the annexation of Manchuria is intended.

London, Sept. 26.—The British authorities discredit the report that Germany will present an ultimatum to China and intimates that it was probably concocted at Shanghai with the object of causing friction between Germany and Great Britain, and thus delaying united action.

The officials of the German embassy declare the "ultimatum story" to be absolutely groundless.

Replies of the Powers.

Paris, Sept. 26.—It is asserted, from excellent diplomatic sources, that Italy and Austria are the only powers which have replied favorably and unconditionally to Germany's note. It is certainly a fact that the replies of Russia and France are almost identical, advocating the punishment of the originators of the anti-foreign assaults, but not making their surrender an absolute condition of the peace preliminaries.

Japan takes a middle course, leaning a little more strongly toward Germany, while Great Britain declines.

A powerful argument against Germany's position was its establishment of the precedent that it would permit powers in future wars to demand the surrender of personages considered by them to be the guilty leaders, and that their punishment was deemed necessary before peace negotiations could be undertaken.

Churches Destroyed.

New York, Sept. 26.—A mob has destroyed the Catholic church at Tokayhang, a few miles from Canton, and desecrated the Methodist mission graveyard.

The Herald's correspondent at Hongkong cables that rowdies have also destroyed the American Presbyterian church just outside Canton. The feeling at Fatshan is intensifying.

Piracy on West River.

Hongkong, Sept. 25.—The German transport Gera and three torpedo boats have arrived here.

Advices from the West River report that piracy and brigandage are increasing, and it is considered probable that the river will relapse into its old state of insecurity during the winter unless active measures be taken. Several minor piratical acts are reported, and it is also stated that villages near Kum Chok have been burned by brigands.

London, Sept. 27.—The statement that Lord Salisbury had verbally answered the German Ambassador, Count von Hathfeldth Wildenburg, in the same terms as the United States government used in replying to the German note, has called forth many denials throughout Europe.

In the first place, it may be reiterated that on Tuesday last the British Premier told the German ambassador here that Germany's idea of the surrender of the authors of the outrages as a precedent to peace negotiations was unfeasible and in so doing Lord Salisbury employed terms similar to those used in the note from Washington.

Though this was intended as a refusal of what is regarded in Downing street as the only really important feature of the German note, it was not accepted as such by the German ambassador on the ground that Lord Salisbury had not "formally" answered the note and had left the latter part of the German proposal, that the ministers at Pekin should designate the offenders, unanswered, pending an hourly expected message from Minister Claude Macdonald at Pekin.

The British foreign office has issued what may be taken in England to be a denial of the statement made in the Associated Press, saying that the British answer has "not yet been sent." This was expressly set forth in the dispatch announcing Lord Salisbury's reply to the German ambassador and it was added that the answer might not be sent for several days.

There is no reason to believe that the awaited message from Pekin will have any bearing on Lord Salisbury's determination to agree with the United States in refusing to consent to the only proposition of any weight contained in the German note, though the formal pronouncement of such a disagreement may be staved off at the last moment by Germany receding from the position she has taken up and submitting to a compromise. If such should be the case, and a high German official in London has already hinted to the Associated Press that it may occur, it would be only natural that Berlin and the other capitals in accord with Germany should use every effort to conceal the fact that Germany has been coerced into a compromise arrangement by the action of Great Britain and the United States.

The German ambassador was not the only recipient of Lord Salisbury's views on Tuesday, for during the usual foreign office reception several foreign representatives sounded the Premier on Great Britain's attitude towards the German proposal and they were all satisfied Lord Salisbury's decision was against Germany.

A Forecast.

New York, Sept. 27.—I have strong reasons for believing that both the Berlin and London press have been misinformed," says the Tribune's London correspondent, "and that Lord Salisbury will not support the German demand that certain leaders of the anti-foreign movement in China, to be designated by the powers, shall be surrendered or punished before negotiations are entered into for permanent peace. He has remained in the background, brooding in silence over the whole subject, and will deliver his answer after all the other powers have expressed their views. I do not believe that he will use phases identical with those employed at Washington, but I am convinced that his position will not be far removed from that of the state department with the single exception there will not be any intimation that British troops will be withdrawn from China. Lord Salisbury is too adroit a diplomatist to cause irritation at Berlin by a point blank refusal to consider the German proposals, but, unless I am misled by those having the best sources of information, he will not commit England to the impracticable policy of suspending all negotiations for peace until the leaders of the campaign of outrage and massacre are surrendered by the Empress."

Selecting a Camp.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 24, via Taku, Sept 25.—Gen. Chaffee has arrived. He conferred with staff officers of the different departments with a view to establishing a winter base in the vinicity of Tien Tsin. The present plan is understood to be tentative and based on the possible retention of the existing force. The plan contemplates placing troops under canvass outside the city. Gen. Chaffee paid a visit to Li Hung Chang and informally discussed the outlook for a settlement. It is understood he proffered an American officer to accompany the viceroy to Pekin. No other power except Russia has officially recognized Li Hung Chang's presence.

Field Marshal von Waldersee, commander-in-chief of the international forces, arrives here to-morrow. He will be received by the troops of all the allied nations.

Italians in A Fight

During a Row Near Scranton Many Revolver Shots Were Fired

And Three of the Striking Miners Were Wounded--One Fatally Injured.

(Associated Press.)

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 26.—The first bloodshed which may be laid to the strike of miners in the Lackawanna region was reported this morning from Sibley, a mining settlement at the foot of the mountains in Old Forge township, about six miles from Scranton. Three men were wounded in a row in which about 20 revolver shots were fired.

The participants were all Italians and were mostly men who had before the strike began been working as non-unionists, but who became members of the United Mine Workers two weeks ago. Last night the men got into a fight on the roadway near Barberton. Revolvers were drawn by several, and when the battle was over three men were down in the road, one so badly wounded that this morning there is little hope for his recovery. Several arrests were made.

The strike situation throughout the Lackawanna Valley remained practically unchanged to-day, the Lackawanna Company working its four washeries without molestation, but no coal was going out over the road, at present being held on the mine switches.

Information this morning in effect is that the big companies are prepared to-morrow to grant concessions provided that at the time the men are actually working and in their employ, but there is an understanding that come what may, the compromise must not be effected through the United Mine Workers.

While many miners are anxious to settle the strike and return to work regardless of the means by which an amicable settlement is made, there is quite a strong sentiment to remain out until the Union is recognized and until that organization is satisfied that work can be resumed advantageously to the Union.

Another Mine at Work.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26.—According to the official report of Gen. Supt. Luther, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., fourteen of the 89 collieries owned by that company were in operation this morning. This is one more than yesterday, but as officials admit, it does not indicate that the company is making any headway. The additional colliery resuming to-day is the Wadesville, near Pottsville, which closed yesterday for repairs to the machinery.

All Quiet at Shenandoah.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 26.—The expected order for troops to go to the Hazelton district had not been received by General Gobin up to 8:30 o'clock this morning. The condition in this region remains unchanged, and everything was quiet and orderly.

Soldiers Still on Duty.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26.—Affairs in the strike region are very quiet to-day. The soldiers are still encamped on the hills near Shamokin, but they have nothing whatever to do and the men are becoming impatient to get back to their homes.

Hazelton, Sept. 26.—Troops have not yet been called out, but Governor Stone and state officials at Harrisburg have an understanding between them, and if the necessity arises, soldiers will be thrown into this region in short order.

Sheriff Harvey to-day gave out the following for the information of the citizens of this region:

"The fact that I have called upon the governor for help is true. I have since been in communication with him and also Gen. Gobin, who assures me that upon the slightest overt act by the unlawful assembling of men, that he will have troops here within an hour, and also assures me that they will stay until all the trouble is over."

There was no disturbance reported in this region to-day. The sheriff is kept well informed of every move of the strikers in the way of marching, and will try to be on hand in every instance to see that life and property is not placed in jeopardy.

Three strikers were arrested by coal and iron police to-day, charged with unlawful assembly and trespassing, while walking along the railroad tracks on the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's property, between this company's No. 1 shaft and No. 1 slope, in the eastern part of the city. They were released after a hearing this afternoon.

Operations at the Markle collieries were suspended to-day, so that the employees could hold meetings to discuss the firm's answer. The meeting held in the forenoon and this afternoon was composed of employees of the several Markle mines, with the exception of the Ebervale, which is completely tied up, made known to the firm the decision of the employees. They accept the firm's proposition in regard to the hoisting of men from the slope, acquiesce in the refusal to pay the engineers by the hour, and want to arbitrate all the other grievances, excepting those relating to semi-monthly pay and the location of powder houses, which have been adjusted by the answer of Markle & Company.

The men also decided to remain at work pending the answer and agreed to ask the firm to "deduct from the pay of each family that returns to work their quota for the payment of the arbitrator selected by the men."

WHEN RHEUMATISM DOUBLES A MAN UP physician and sufferer alike lose heart and often despair of a cure, but here's the exception. Wm. Pegg, of Norwood, Ont., says: "I was nearly doubled up with rheumatism. I got three bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure and they cured me. It's the quickest acting medicine I ever saw." Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.—18.

SOUNDED THE CHARGE.

Alex. Huston, Who Was the Bugler of a Section of the Famous Light Brigade, Is Dead.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 26.—Alex. Huston, bugler of the first section of the Light Brigade which made the famous charge upon the Russian guns at Balaclava, was buried yesterday at Maspoh Li. Huston was 89 years old.

He sounded the call for the charge of the Light Brigade at Lord Cardigan's command, sabred a Russian gunner at the foot of the hill and managed to get back to safety with the 195 survivors of the gallant 673. He saw Captain Nolan killed by a shell while leading his command, and heard his wild shriek, since immortalized in England's military history. Huston's horse fell dead near Nolan's body on the recall. He was wounded in both legs, but soon recovered.

When he came to this country he would, according to the English law, have forfeited his pension, but parliament continued it by a special act.

"Bobs" and Canadians

Commander-in-Chief Praises Their Work During South African War.

Brilliant Scene at the Review of Men Who Are Coming Home.

Pretoria, Sept. 25.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts, in the presence of Lady Roberts and his daughters, reviewed the Canadians on the eve of their departure.

It was a brilliant scene, the men, who are in excellent health, making a splendid appearance. After the march past Lord Roberts addressed them briefly. He said:

"I cannot allow you to depart without expressing my thanks for, and appreciation of your loyal services and excellent work, especially at Paardeberg on February 27th. I am sure the people of Canada will be pleased to hear how gallantly and how splendidly you have all behaved in action.

"Deeply I regret the losses you have suffered, I should have been happier if you had returned in your full strength; but no one could expect you to pass through so arduous a campaign without losses.

"I am sorry that some of you are obliged to return sooner than the rest of the regiment, but I recognize the urgency of private affairs. I am confident the Queen and British people will never forget your services. If it should ever be my good fortune to visit Canada, I hope to meet you all again."

After the troops had given three cheers for the Queen and the Field Marshal, the latter shook hands with the commanding officers, and presented them, one by one, to Lady Roberts.

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—It was learned at the militia department to-day that 168, Stence, reported to have been killed in South Africa, is now identified as D. M. Spence, brother to Ald. F. Spence, Toronto. The nominal roll gives 32, but there were two 32's and the correct number is 165.

ON THE LOKOUT.

Dr. Montizambert Fears Disease May Be Imported from San Francisco.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Sept. 27.—The department of agriculture has arranged to permit steamers from Glasgow, which are reported clear of disease at Grosse Isle, to go on to Montreal, the captain holding his vessel in mid-stream for inspection. Dr. Montizambert, it is said, fears the importation of disease from San Francisco more than from Glasgow.

Clean Bread

Can't be made by foul hands and clean, pure blood can't be made by a foul stomach. The blood is made by the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition.

When these are diseased they contaminate every drop of blood made from the food they act upon, and this contamination is carried through the whole body. It may settle in the liver, kidneys, heart or lungs but the root of the disease is in the stomach. Cure the stomach and you cure the disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition perfectly and permanently. It purifies the blood, and so by curing the cause of disease, cures many forms of disease in organs remote from the stomach.

"For the past sixteen years I have had torpid liver and indigestion and tried many doctors and patent medicines but I could not get a cure," writes Mrs. Simeon Suggs, of Clyde, Sabine Parish, La. "Three months ago I thought I would try Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets.' I got six bottles of each and I received a good result in a week, and to-day I am cured sound and well. The symptoms were coated tongue, specks before the eyes, disposed to be cross and irritable, foul stomach, bad taste in the mouth, tired feeling, a feeling of dread or fear, headache, yellow skin, etc. These symptoms did not all appear at once. If sufferers from such troubles will take Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' as directed in pamphlets wrapping bottles, they will bring back the bloom of life as it did with me."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

Porcupine Commission

Is Now at Work Dealing With Various Mining Matters in New District.

Canadian Flag Hoisted Over the Camp Situated Near Porcupine City.

(Special correspondence of the Times.)

Commissioners Camp, B. C., (near Porcupine City, Ala.), Sept. 17.—After some delay caused by non-delivery of documents, etc., which were with the baggage and came up the Klaheena river by Indian canoe, the commission was formally opened to-day by Secretary Seymour reading the modus vivendi, the British Columbia Porcupine District Commission Act and the commission of the Hon. Archer Martin, who then announced that the three documents just read set out the scope and object of the commission, suggesting that all who had staked claims within the territory which had by the modus vivendi been temporarily placed under Canadian jurisdiction, should apply without delay to have their titles to such claims confirmed by the commission and also recorded under the British Columbia mining laws in order to prevent the possibility of such titles being questioned hereafter, and to preserve to the fullest extent all the rights and privileges which the holders of valid locations are entitled to under the laws of the United States.

In such cases the locators were in the first instance referred to the British Columbia government agent, who is prepared to receive applications, and would bring them before the commission. In case of any disputes between locators under the laws of either nation, which it is desired should be adjudicated upon and finally determined by the commission, application should be promptly made by way of petition, and would-be petitioners were referred to the secretary for further information and guidance.

The commissioner then declared the commission opened for the transaction of business, and called upon those who had anything to bring before it to come forward and they would be heard.

These formalities being concluded the Canadian flag was hoisted and the work of the commission entered upon, notice of the sittings having been previously given in the district.

The commissioner is assisted by J. D. Graham, gold commissioner; Louis J. Seymour, secretary to the commission, and Capt. Rant, sub-mining recorder and stipendary magistrate for the district.

The camp consists of a large tent equipped as a court with a smaller tent for the commissioner's residence, the whole being in charge of Provincial Constable Vickers.

It is expected the work of the commission will be completed in about 10 days.

Provincial Mineralogist Robertson, who went in with the party, has left on a tour of inspection of the district.

There is a camp of the N. W. M. P. about seven miles distant, the detachment doing customs duty principally. Dr. S. M. Fraser is the commanding officer.

The Porcupine country is very fine, with splendid scenery and abounding in game and fish, fruit and flowers of all kinds. Bears are plentiful and frequently met with during the berry season. The trails are good and the river fords easy at this season, while necessarily very frequent from the winding nature of the streams, some of which change their course in a few days. The Klaheena river was forded by the party going in four times in an hour. The other rivers of importance are the Big and Little Salmon, and there are a number of minor streams. Indian villages are fairly frequent, Innistocke, Klukwan and Klukwantu being the principal settlements. The local Indians are Chilkats with a sprinkling of Sticks and Klinkets, who are migratory. Mail is carried regularly between Haines Mission and Porcupine City, which is a small but flourishing place, having a good store and comfortable hotels. The local industry is of course placer mining, the miners being apparently prosperous and contented.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA.

A Prominent Virginia Editor Had Almost Given Up, but Was Brought Back to Perfect Health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy—Read His Editorial.

From the Times, Hillstille, Va.

I suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses I was entirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man to-day and feel as well as I ever did in my life.—O. R. Moore. Sold by Henderson Bros, wholesale agents, Victoria

TWO YEARS ABED.

Eight Years of Rheumatic Torment—South American Rheumatic Cure Drives Out the Torment in a Day.

Mrs. John Cook, of 287 Clinton street, Toronto, says: "For eight years I suffered as no one ever did with rheumatism. For two years I lay on my bed and could not so much as feed myself—I was so helpless. The torture was indescribable. I doctored and tried every remedy I could hear of, but received no lasting benefit. I am grateful for the day when a lady friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. After three doses I was able to sit up in bed. I continued its use, and to-day—look at me—I am as strong and active as ever in my life."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.