

Household Cares

A Sick Woman's Devotion to Duty is a Heroism which a Well Person Cannot Understand.

How distressing to see a woman struggling with her daily round of household duties, when her back and head are aching, and every movement brings out a new pain.

One day the poor woman is wretched and utterly miserable; in a day or two she is better and laughs at her fears, thinking there is nothing much the matter after all; but before night the deadly backache reappears, the limbs tremble, the lips twitch—it seems as though all the imps of Satan were clutching her vitals; she "goes to pieces" and is flat on her back.

No woman ought to arrive at this terrible state of misery, because these symptoms are a sure forerunner of womb troubles. She must remember that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is almost an infallible cure for all female ills, such as irregularity of periods, which cause weak stomach, sick headache, etc., displacements and inflammation of the womb, or any of the multitudes of illnesses which beset the female organism. Read how Mrs. Frake wrote to Mrs. Pinkham when she was in great trouble. Her letter tells the result, and how a cure was effected by the use of

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have read of your medicine making so many cures, and have been advised to write to you, but I feel that it is of no use. The doctor says that I have womb trouble, but he does not seem to help me a great deal. I have such a weakness across me most of the time—have backache, am very nervous, and am troubled with leucorrhoea. I am very weak, cannot walk any distance or stand long unless I ache all over. I would like to know if you think your medicine would do me any good."—MRS. SAMUEL FRAKE, Prospect Plains, N. J.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. When I first wrote to you I had suffered for years. The doctor said I had congestion of the womb, was troubled with my kidneys and bladder, my back ached dreadfully all the time, and I suffered with bearing-down feeling, could scarcely walk about to do my own housework. I stopped doctoring with the physician and took your medicine, and am now able to do my own work. Have no more backache or weakness across me, and can do all my own work. I cannot praise your medicine enough, and would advise all suffering women to try it."—MRS. SAMUEL FRAKE, Prospect Plains, N. J.

The Medicine that has Restored
A Million Women to Health is
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



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COLD-BLOODED REACTIONARY

Thus is Described the Late Russian Minister of the Interior Who Was Assassinated.

Was Chiefly Responsible for the Depression of Finland—Helped to Bring on the Russo-Japanese War.

Minister of the Interior Von Plehwe, who was killed yesterday, has done more to crush the liberties of the subjects of the Czar than any other man can make in a lifetime. He it was who struck the blow at the liberty of Finland and reduced its comparatively free and prosperous people to the level of the people of Russia; he was charged with having encouraged some of the Russian priests to stir up bad feeling against the Jews; it was he who forbade the Jews to arm themselves or to organize in any way for self-defense against the blood-thirsty rabble; and it was he to whom Alexieff turned when he wanted a tool to oust De Witte from office. The plot was only too successful and the comparatively liberal policy of De Witte was replaced by that of a gang of reactionaries and vultures who have ever since preyed upon the vitals of their country, robbed the soldiers in the far east of their ammunition and supplies, threw pay for army corps that existed only on paper, and plunged Russia into her present disastrous war with Japan.

Von Plehwe was a cold, calculating, scheming, ambitious man, whose sole concern was for his own advancement. "He carries a lump of ice where other men wear their hearts," said the Russians of him. His first and basest act of treachery was towards a poor Polish nobleman, who took him in when he was left an orphan at an early age. This nobleman treated him as a son, gave him a first class educa-

tion, and stunted himself so that Von Plehwe would be able to hold his own among the students at the university. Before his course was completed he was looking around for a chance to win the favor of the government, for he saw his best chance of success in an official career. As the foster son of a Pole he was likely to be regarded with suspicion, and he had to give the government proof of his loyalty. He did it by denouncing the man who had been a second father to him as a member of a Polish revolutionary society. The Pole was arrested and ended his life on the gallows, while Von Plehwe was taken into the government service as assistant public prosecutor.

Von Plehwe was only 22 at this time, but he soon distinguished himself by the feverish energy with which he prosecuted the so-called political offenders, men who in other countries would be regarded as very conservative. Scores of men of more than average intelligence and true patriotism went to the gallows or to Siberia and never saw the result of his efforts, and he stood high in the regard of the despotic government which employed him. In 1881 he was given a wider field for the exercise of his peculiar talents by being appointed chief of the department of state police, whose whole duty it is to look after political offenders. Three years later he was made associate minister of the interior, and he set himself to work to destroy the few liberties still enjoyed by the privileged classes of Russia as a heritage from the reign of Alexander II.

But his greatest opportunity came in 1900, when he was appointed secretary of state for Finland. That country had been induced to cast its lot with Russia on the sacred pledge that its autonomy would be respected, and it was a dependent country with the Czar as grand duke. It was to maintain its own army, its own language, laws and institutions. The bargain was an excellent one for Russia, as at the time she was sore beset by enemies on every hand and never in greater need of a friend. The bargain was faithfully kept until Von Plehwe came on the scene. The Czar's coronation oath contained the pledge that he would maintain the rights of Finland, and the pledge was attached to the altar of every church in Finland. The people were prosperous and contented, and their position was far above that of the rest of the population of the empire, and Von Plehwe was displeased. With a stroke of his pen he deprived Finland of her constitution, ordered the country to be Russianized, incorporated the Finnish regiments with the Russian army, and doted the Russian language only to be taught in the schools.

and raised Alexieff to the position of viceroy of the far east.

The trouble between Russia and Japan was on the point of being settled by mutual concessions honorable to both, when Alexieff arrived on the scene. Immediately the negotiations were broken off and recommenced on an entirely different basis, the Japanese being given to understand that De Witte had exceeded his powers. Japan quietly stated her position and explained the minimum she would accept, and Russia put forward other conditions. Japan again and again declared the length to which she was willing to go, but Alexieff assured the Czar that there would be no war, and that Japan was only bluffing. Then Japan's patience became exhausted. She saw no hope of an agreement, and she saw Russia increasing her force, both naval and military, in the far east, and she saw that in a few months the position of vantage she held would be gone. Then she determined to strike.

The negotiations were broken off, and the same night the Japanese torpedo boats struck a deadly blow at the Russian squadron. Alexieff has been held responsible for the war, but he could never have brought it on but for the help given him by Von Plehwe, who supported him in everything he did and so won for himself the support of the court party which supported Alexieff.

DID HE PLAN MASSACRES?

In May, 1903, M. Plehwe was appointed president of the imperial commission appointed to carry on the unpopular decree, that part, if any, of M. Von Plehwe actually engaged in the Kishineff massacres will probably never be known, but his enemies have claimed that he actually planned the massacres through his political friend and agent, Kroushevan, known as the most extreme anti-Semite in Russia, and proprietor of the Bessarabets, a newspaper of Kishineff. The latter is said to have prepared the minds of the people of Kishineff for trouble by publishing a series of strongly worded, anti-Semitic articles.

The object of Von Plehwe in this matter, according to the charges made at the time, was to divert the attention of the people at large from the government. It should be added that the allegations made against M. Von Plehwe have never been proven. The last great public work of Von Plehwe, so far as known, was the drafting of the peasant code, early this year. This is a scheme for peasant reform, ordered by the emperor

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In his recent manifesto. By this scheme members of the nobility in each province and district will be allowed to elect representatives in local committees, to be established throughout the empire, but the representatives of the Zemstvos will be appointed by the governors. The local committees will be allowed freedom to discuss the project and to propose any changes therein, except on three points, which the emperor has reserved from discussion, namely, that the peasant class must remain entirely separate legally from the other classes; that the commune is to remain untouched by legislation and that the peasants' islands are to remain inalienable.

On June 13 of this year it was announced from St. Petersburg that the council of the empire had approved M. Von Plehwe's decree of the law under which Jews are forbidden to reside within 32 miles of the frontier. This measure has not been approved by the emperor, so far as known.

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Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

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