FOR BRITISH UNITY AND CANADIAN UNITY

The Liberal Party is the party of progress, hope and unity. Regarding the prosperity of the last fifteen years with satisfaction, it is not willing to stand still. It proposes to increase prosperity by freedom and larger markets. It has faith in Canada. It has, in regard to defence, one policy for Ontario, for Quebec, for every part of the Dominion. It proclaims, in Quebec, as in Ontario, a gospel of courage, confidence, and self-reliance. It tells Quebec that its liberty is British liberty, and it has everything to hope and nothing to fear from British connection. In a word, it is the party of British unity and of Canadian unity. Today, the once great Conservative Party, has turned its back on the policy, the life-long policy, of Sir John Macdonald and all its great leaders, it is lined up behind the Siftons, the Bourassas and the Joe Martins and all the men it cursed three years ago. Its leaders are linked in an "unholy alliance" with the Bourassa-Monk-Lavergne outfit in Quebec, who shout "Down with the cursed Navy" and "not a dollar, not a ship, not a man" to aid the old motherland across the sea in time of stress and danger. A vote for Borden is a vote for Bourassa and all his fire-brand crew.

LOWELL CHEERED BY GREAT CROWDS

Magnificent Meetings Monday Night

Popular Liberal Candidate Addressed Two Enthusiastic Meetings

Cheered Again and Again at Milford and Little River—Other Speakers Also Got Fine Reception—Just Question of Majority Over His Pessimistic Opponent.

Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Milford last night gave a rousing reception to James Lowell, John Keeffe and Ald. Kierstead, the hall being crowded and enthusiasm being at a high pitch. From the time that Mr. Lowell entered the hall till he finished his brief but vigorous address he was greeted with round after round of applause and tumultuous cheering. There can be no doubt as to how Milford feels towards the colleague of the minister of public works, who was spoken of by more than one admirer as "our neighbor." Then, too, Hon. Mr. Pugsley's name was the signal for unlimited enthusiasm, and before and after the meeting the cheers for "Pugsley and Lowell" were of the right ring. The fighting speeches of Messrs. Lowell, Keeffe and Kierstead found ready response from the big audience. Mr. Lowell in the course of remarks referred to a statement made by W. F. Hatheway to the effect that he (Lowell) was the twin of Pugsley, and in answer he paid his compliments to Mr. Hatheway by saying that he ventured to say that there was not Mr. Hatheway's twin in the whole of Canada. (Laughter).

Mr. Keeffe, in making reference to the presence of Sir William Van Horne in the city for the purpose of telling the people here how to vote, suggested that he might go to Mexico and Cuba, where he had large interests, and tell the people of those republics how they should vote. This suggestion caused great applause and laughter.

Ald. Kierstead, in speaking of Sir William Van Horne, said that when a "blasphemous millionaire" undertook to tell the millmen how to vote, it was a piece of imposition that should be resented. (Cheers and cries of "that's right.")

Cheers for Lowell.

Thomas Conway was the chairman and called upon James Lowell, who was greeted with great enthusiasm, cheer following cheer. It was some minutes before Mr. Lowell could be heard. He went into the conditions as particularly affecting millmen, as it was a matter of especial interest to Milford. Taking up reciprocity as it affected the lumber industry, he made plain the result of the repeal of the Pike law which so injured the American mills here that unless there was some redress they would be compelled to remove to Maine in order to escape the duty which was more than they would stand and operate their mills to advantage.

In as much as the amount of wages paid out by these mills was very large and the number of men employed very great, it was a serious matter. However, the remedy was at hand as the proposed trade agreement which abolished the duty on sawn lumber and reduced it on other lines, would offset the harm already done. (Applause). There could be no doubt that the government would be sustained and he knew that the people of Milford would do their part. (Applause).

He Handles Mr. Hatheway.

In the course of his address in which he dealt with various phases of the campaign briefly, as he had to leave to go to the meeting at Simonds, he was interrupted with applause and cheers.

In conclusion, he said he felt that he should pay some little attention to a remark made by W. F. Hatheway to the effect that he (Lowell) was the twin of the minister of public works, and he might be permitted to reply that so far as Mr. Hatheway was concerned his twin was not to be found in the whole of Canada (Applause and laughter). He asked that all hands get to work and do their part in the great victory that was surely coming on the 21st of the present month.

At the conclusion of his speech there was a call for three cheers for Lowell, which were given in a way that fairly shook the roof and a voice shouted, "He's our neighbor," which was the signal for renewed cheering. As Mr. Lowell left the hall he was cheered again and again.

John Keeffe.

John Keeffe was greeted with hearty applause. In opening he said that it gave him great pleasure to say a word for James Lowell. (Applause). He came at once to the great issue before the people, reciprocity, dealing with it in an intelligent manner from a business man's standpoint. It was but three years ago that the Conservative party were going from one end of Canada to the other telling of the dire effect on the country if Laurier were returned; it was then as now that Pugsley was being fought. They were doing the same thing today, but they were wrong then and they had another guess coming to them now. (Applause). So far as Mr. Lowell was concerned his hands might not be as smooth as those of Dr. Daniel; on the contrary they were hard from constant toil, "but," said Mr. Keeffe, "they are equally as clean." (Cheers and cries "You bet.") "When you send him to Ottawa, as you will (cheers) he will not sneer at the efforts of the minister of public works as Dr. Daniel has done, but instead he will be found working with him." (Cheers).

Those who said that Laurier was going to be defeated would be found to be away off in their reckoning, as he was going to be returned to power with a greater majority than ever. (Applause).

The Unholy Alliance.

Mr. Keeffe's reference to the Borden-Bourassa alliance in Quebec brought forth hearty applause. He noted the fact that neither Borden, Foster nor Sifton were going into Quebec; instead they were leaving that part of the campaign to the same Bourassa. (Applause).

Tarte, Blair and now Sifton were all condemned when members of the Laurier cabinet, but as soon as they left they were accepted with open arms. Dealing with the cry of "Let well enough alone," he asked: "If James Lowell had let well enough alone when he was earning a dollar a day would he be the candidate now?" (Cries of no.) It was left to the Indian to say let well enough alone.

Referring to Sir William Van Horne he said that as that gentleman had much invested in Mexico and Cuba he might better go there and instruct the people how to vote. Mr. Keeffe concluded his speech by a review of the farming conditions in New Brunswick and Maine and said in closing: "Do all you can before the polls close for your friend and neighbor, James Lowell." (Prolonged cheers).

Ald. Kierstead.

Ald. Kierstead's introduction by Chairman Conway brought great applause for him. He said that he had cancelled a business trip to be present at the meeting. A voice "you're loyal to the cause." (Applause). He desired to make it plain that he spoke not as a Liberal nor as a Conservative, but rather as an independent. His affiliations were all with the Tory party as his father had been a Conservative and he had been nurtured in the doctrine of that party. He had voted in four elections and voted for both parties, his principle being that the issue rather than the party should be dominant. When, however, this great question came before the country he gave it careful thought and study. Reciprocity, he believed, would help Canada. He had absolutely nothing to gain from his stand from a personal standpoint. He had never spoken to Dr. Pugsley for five minutes in his life, and he never met Mr. Lowell before that night in the hall. One of his chief reasons for making his decision to support reciprocity was that both parties had for years been endeavoring to obtain it.

He had personal knowledge as to conditions as affecting fishermen as he had lived for some little time in Charlotte county, and on his return to the county after an absence of twenty years he had found three fishing vessels where there had been thirty previously. This had been caused by the Dingley tariff which placed the Charlotte county fishermen at the mercy of the St. John fish merchants, and the latter dropped the price.

Again, his residence in Restigouche had familiarized him with lumber conditions there. They shipped large quantities of deals to the old country and while they had an abundance of cedar, it was useless to manufacture it, as the English market was not suitable and the American market, except under certain conditions, when the prices of shingles were high, was prohibitive. Then why, in the face of these conditions as effecting so vitally fish and lumber, should we not embrace the opportunity the United States now offers by throwing down their tariff walls. (Applause.)

The Shipping Trade.

He was a great believer in the future of St. John. A time of great prosperity was in store for St. John, a boom was even now on. (Applause.) Reciprocity would be a great benefit to the coasting trade of St. John. He well remembered the time when a large fleet of schooners were plying between St. John and American ports, but there were not a quarter as many now, and why? Simply because there was no carrying trade. Reciprocity would benefit not only the farmer, but the working man, and if there is any man who deserves support it is the man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow. (Cheers.) "When we have a blasphemous millionaire, like the man who arrived today, undertaking to tell you millmen how to vote, it is a piece of imposition that should be resented. (Cries of you're right, and cheers.) I am in favor of reciprocity as I want the same rights for the poor man as I do for the rich." (Applause.)

Here were two men living alongside of each other; they were trading one with the other; were they any the less loyal to their respective families? (Cries of no.) In concluding, Ald. Kierstead asked them to support Mr. Lowell, who had been a working man in the past and who had given of his best in the interest of the laboring class. (Applause and cheers.)

Dr. Lunney was to have spoken last night but on account of professional duties was unable to be present. The meeting closed with cheers for the King and Pugsley and Lowell.

GREAT MEETING AT LITTLE RIVER

Tuesday, Sept. 12.

A demonstration the like of which has never been witnessed in the parish of Simonds marked the meeting held last evening at Little River in the interests of James Lowell, the county candidate. Mindful of the excellent work accomplished by Mr. Lowell in the interests of the county both as a councillor and as a member of the local legislature, the whole village turned out almost to a man and gave him a wonderful reception. A brilliant display of fireworks was watched by a large crowd. The manner in which the demonstration was prepared and the successful way in which it was carried out reflected great credit on the people of the parish of Simonds. The school house in which the meeting was held was crowded to the doors, there not being sufficient seating accommodation for the unusually large crowd which gathered to hear the candidate and the other speakers.

Having been called to Ottawa on important departmental business, Dr. Pugsley was unable to be present. Although this caused some disappointment it did not in any way detract from the hearty reception accorded the candidate and the speakers. Joseph Lee was elected chairman and after making a few remarks, introduced W. J. Mahoney as the first speaker.

Strong Arguments

Mr. Mahoney was given a fine reception as he scored point after point in favor of the reciprocity agreement. He showed that reciprocity had not only been the policy of both parties since 1854 but that until u pto a short time prior to dissolution of parliament very little had been said against it by the present and future opposition. The speaker declared that the present struggle was one between the classes and the masses with such men as Sir William Van Horne and Hon. Clifford Sifton, recognized millionaires, on the side of the classes. Mr. Mahoney made a very favorable impression and in resuming his seat he was given a hearty reception.

Dr. Curren.

In introducing Dr. Curren the chairman referred to his position in the community and the success attained by him as a member of the medical profession. After discussing the issue of reciprocity at some length Dr. Curren dwelt effectively with the disloyalty cry raised by the Conservatives who, he said, appeared to be never so loyal as when they were seeking election. (Applause). In discussing trade with the United States he held that the balance was against us and that the only remedy for this rested in the endorsation of the trade agreement. He maintained that the Conservatives had failed to put forward one argument which would go to show that reciprocity would not be in the best interests of the farmers, lumbermen, fishermen and the consumers. His speech was frequently applauded.

W. G. Pugsley.

W. G. Pugsley, son of the minister of public works, was cheered as he rose to address the meeting. In opening, he pointed out how the endorsement of the trade pact would benefit four of our great resources of national wealth. He showed how Canada imported free of duty from the United States goods to the value of $131,000,000, and that many items making up this amount consisted of raw materials for the benefit of the Canadian manufacturers. Not a few of the manufacturers benefited by these items, he said, held a prominent place in the Conservative ranks. It was now proposed to add $9,000,000 for the benefit of the Canadian consumers and at the same time to secure the remission of duties by the United States to the extent of $5,000,000 on our products. The agreement was also one of reciprocity with the mother country, as it proposed to add $4,000,000 of British goods to the free list, the amount of these remissions being based upon the imports of last year.

He referred to the great development work being carried on at Courtenay Bay and criticized the Conservative candidates for the pessimistic views expressed by them regarding it. His reference to Courtenay Bay was received with an outburst of applause by the large audience, and in closing he was cheered to the echo.

More Cheers for Lowell.

Mr. Lowell, who had arrived from Milford, when introduced by the chairman, got an ovation. The audience rose and cheered him again and again. Before coming to Little River Mr. Lowell delivered an address at Milford, a report of which is given elsewhere. He thanked the parishioners of Simonds for support given him by them in the past and asked for their further support on September 21.

The meeting was brought to a close with cheers for the King, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the candidates.

ALMOST THERE

The Anti-Reciprocity Bridge—Watch It Break Down on September 21.

THREE CONSERVATIVES SPEAK AT BIG RALLY FOR DR. McALISTER

Dr. Silas Alward, Ralph March and A. C. Fawcett Address Enthusiastic Havelock Audience in Favor of Reciprocity--Declare Success of Trade Agreement is More Important than Party Success

Sussex, N. B., Sept. 11—Havelock was the scene of one of the largest and most unique meetings tonight held since the fight in Kings-Albert began. Dr. McAlister's interests were ably protected by three eminent Conservative speakers—Dr. Dr. Alward, A. C. Fawcett, and Ralph March.

Havelock and the surrounding country was ably represented by a large, enthusiastic crowd that filled the spacious hall to listen to the speakers on reciprocity.

John McFarlane, in introducing the speakers, claimed that no more important measure had ever come before the people, and he felt sure they would appreciate the words of men who had put the country before their party.

Ralph March took up the history of reciprocity. He wished his hearers to understand that the present pact was not a treaty, but an agreement and can be terminated by either party at any time. He asked those present where confederation, the present trade and commerce and the Transcontinental railways would have been if they had "let well enough alone."

The idea of Liberalism was to build the country up; it was not merely a name to be juggled with in the political arena. Not only the lumbermen would benefit $1,500,000 per year by the agreement, but the millmen, the stream drivers, the choppers and everyone connected with the industry.

The only way to stop the exodus from the maritime provinces was to make the country more prosperous. Reciprocity meant prosperity. As a Conservative, he felt sure that the wishes of Sir John Macdonald would be realized throughout the length and breadth of Canada on Sept. 21.

A. C. Fawcett.

A. C. Fawcett, the next speaker, wished the audience to understand that he did not address them as a politician but as a farmer, whose interests he had at heart. He claimed that the monied interests, corporations, trusts and milling interests were arrayed against the farmers and tradesmen in an attempt to keep prices of manufactured articles up and the prices of raw products down. The farmers of the Tantramar, along the St. John and other river intervales, as well as the farmers in the Eastern Townships, find it more profitable to raise a hay crop than any other. In his district one-half of last year's crop was in the barns, which would not be if they had access to the United States markets.

The farm products from the United States included such articles as tobacco, cotton, oranges, lemons, wood furnishings and a dozen other things that we have not got in Canada but which the opposition quoted to further their ends.

Mr. Fawcett said his brothers in the west, not being able to get the prices from Pat Burns, Gordon & Ironsides or other Canadian buyers, they had driven their cattle on foot across the boundary line, paid the duty and made a larger profit. The industrial population of the United States were crying out for more and cheaper food.

Dr. Alward.

Hearty cheers greeted Dr. Silas Alward as he took the platform. He said three years ago he had voted against the government of the day, but he had seen words supplemented by acts, and he could not help but throw himself as a voter on the side of progressiveness.

He wished to leave a better country behind him for his children for as he was fast approaching the limitations of life's span he felt he owed it as a duty to his country and his king to come out as a worker on behalf of reciprocity and prosperity.

Never in the history of the world has a people entered into such glorious prospects as the people of Canada, and, like the Archbishop of York, he believed that Canada would one day be the centre of the empire. (Cheers).

They could be sure that the praters of loyalty today would be found in the rear tomorrow, if such a word as war was uttered.

From an almost bankrupt country in 1891 a surplus had been made year by year until a surplus of $20,000,000 had been shown this year. Did this look as if the people were satisfied with the "let well enough alone" policy of the Tory party? It was a maxim in political economy to get a market for the surplus. Canada produces and the States could provide it. The countries of Europe were armed to the teeth ready to fight for a market.

Quoting Sir Charles Tupper's criticism of Clifford Sifton, he read: "How the country was startled by the giving of a kingdom for a tramway in the Yukon and no constituency would disgrace itself by electing him for its representative."

The country had not disgraced itself by electing him, and why was the Conservative party disgracing itself by having anything to do with him?

The reciprocity agreement was a far better pact than the Elgin treaty that doubled Canadian trade every year it had been in force.

Free trade in natural products has given Great Britain her power and prestige, has launched her ships to the ends of the earth and made her supreme, and it would do the same for Canada.

In concluding, Dr. Alward said that this momentous issue was superior to personal matters. There was no need to make this a campaign of personalities.

The meeting then closed by the singing of God Save the King and cheers for McAllister and reciprocity.

A bathing cap may be kept in good condition for another year by sprinkling it thickly inside and out with toilet powder before putting it away. It will prevent it sticking together and rotting.

Ammonia should not be used in the evening, or near a fire if the bottle is uncorked. It is inflammable and the fumes are not specially healthful.

LAURIER ELATED AT ONTARIO OUTLOOK

EMMERSON WILL WIN EASY

All Indications Point to a Liberal Sweep in Westmorland

A ROUSING MEETING

E. H. McAlpine Spoke to Crowded House at Moncton Monday Night—Stirring Rallies at Memramcook and Cherryfield, Addressed by Veteran Campaigners.

Moncton, N. B., Sept. 11—There was another large attendance this evening at the Liberal Club rally in Moncton, when a stirring speech was delivered by E. H. McAlpine, of St. John. Long before 8 o'clock the club rooms were crowded and by eight standing room only was available. Many were unable to gain admittance.

Mr. McAlpine delivered one of the most forceful addresses heard here in favor of reciprocity. He was in splendid form and went into the various phases of the question, his remarks being followed with close attention and greeted with round after round of applause, showing clearly that both parties had favored reciprocity in natural products with the United States up till last winter, when the Tories turned around and decided to oppose the agreement entered into between Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, on one hand, and President Taft on the other.

He dealt at some length with the disloyalty cry of opponents of the agreement, saying that the Tories only shouted loyalty when in opposition. The Liberals had granted a preference to Great Britain and sent troops to South Africa to help the motherland.

He answered the Tory cry that trade flowing east and west would be ruined by reciprocity by saying that the contention of the opposition was "ridiculous tommy rot." In this connection he noted the rise in C. P. R. stock.

Mr. McAlpine then went on to speak of the political outlook and noted the fact that several of the provincial Tory leaders, such as McBride, Rogers and Hazen were not coming forward as candidates.

If they had any idea that the Conservatives were going to win in this contest would they not want to be ready to take their place in the new Borden cabinet. Sifton, too, was not out as a candidate.

Commenting on the outlook in New Brunswick he said that "with one single possible exception the Tories haven't a look-in in this province." He spoke of good reports coming from York. That was a great county for landslides and if Dr. Atherton wins there the Liberals will sweep New Brunswick.

Mr. McAlpine paid a tribute to Hon. Mr. Emmerson. He was glad to be present to speak in Mr. Emmerson's behalf. "There's no man in the province," he said, "for whom I would sooner utter a word than Emmerson. He wants the I. C. R. branch lines taken over, and he is going back to parliament and stay there until they are taken over and that's the kind of a man you want."

William Murray, a farmer of Scotch Settlement, addressed the club for the first time, making a splendid impression, dealing with reciprocity from the farmer's standpoint. "I am sure Emmerson's majority will be increased," he said.

George R. Sangster presided. During the evening J. B. Connolly sang O Canada very acceptably. Another rally will be held tomorrow evening.

C. M. B. A. hall, Memramcook, Saturday night was crowded to hear the political issues of the day discussed by speakers in the interest of Hon. H. R. Emerson. Dr. Gaudet occupied the chair. The meeting was enthusiastic and the different speakers were warmly applauded throughout whether they spoke in English or French.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. F. J. Sweeney, J. T. Hawke, Camille Gaudet, James Friel and C. M. Leger, M. P. P. Marked enthusiasm characterized the audience throughout and the meeting closed shortly before midnight. The parish of Dorchester promises to do better for Emmerson than even at the last general election.

A largely attended meeting was held tonight at Cherryfield in the interest of Hon. Mr. Emmerson, the speakers being Ald. H. C. Charters, Ivan Rand and J. T. Hawke, Moncton. A large number of Conservatives were present and by the time the speakers had dealt with the issues of the campaign contrasting the attitude of the Liberal party with that of the Conservative party on the British preference, there were many converts to the Liberal cause. The Bourassa-Monk combination was exposed and many Conservatives present were ashamed of the tactics of their party. The meeting broke up with cheers for the King, Laurier and Emmerson.

O. S. Crocket, the late member and the present Conservative candidate in York (N. B.), stumped York and Sunbury in 1896 in favor of the proposals for Unrestricted Reciprocity. Now he calls the Liberals the disloyal party for having secured partial reciprocity!

Sir Wilfrid Winds Up His Tour

Will Devote Balance of Time to Quebec Meetings

Premier Declares the Liberals Are All Annexation Proof, but He Sees Danger to Canada from the Alliance of Borden and Bourassa.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 11—Sir Wilfrid Laurier concluded his tour of Ontario with a magnificent meeting here Saturday.

"The week I have spent travelling your province has been all too short," he told the great gathering. "I could wish that I could be with you longer. On Monday I return to my native province of Quebec and I carry with me the assurance that Ontario will take a good part in the coming victory for the great policy so long dear to the hearts of the people of Canada.

"The policy of let-well-enough-alone might be good enough for the Indians, but it was not the creed of the Anglo-Saxon.

"If," said the premier, "there is one race on earth that is not content to let well enough alone it is the Anglo-Saxon race. Whether it be in the British Isles, in the United States or in Canada, the men who today urge that principle are freaks of nature; they are not true to the Anglo-Saxon race and blood."

Dealing with the annexation cry, the premier addressed himself to the Conservatives. "The Grits," said he, amid laughter, "are not bamboozled by that bogey."

He said from his early boyhood, when he had first read a French translation of Uncle Tom's Cabin, he had been interested in the history of the United States. He was an admirer of the American people, but he was not prepared to even contemplate the merging of Canada's identity in the republic. (Cheers.)

He believed that his views were shared by every thinking American. There was room on this continent for two great nations.

"It has been my aim," added Sir Wilfrid, "to do my small part to maintain absolute peace and good fellowship between them, their only international aspirations being a noble emulation in arts, science and commerce. Thus we can mutually give an example to the world, as noble a future as can be dreamed of by one union for the other."

In concluding the premier alluded to the unholy alliance between the Nationalists of Quebec and the Tory jingoes of Ontario. He appealed to Canadians to "put down with a stern foot" all attempts to jeopardize the future of their great country by introducing elements of racial strife and bitterness.

MAINE "WET" BY SMALL MAJORITY

With Several Places to Hear From, the Antis Have 1400 Majority—Democrats Swept the State.

Portland, Me., Sept. 11—Unofficial returns late tonight indicated that prohibition has been voted out of the constitution of the state of Maine by a bare majority of 1,400 votes. About twenty-five small towns had not been reported and the vote of these, together with errors incident to the collection of returns by telephone, still left the exact result in some doubt.

One hundred and twenty thousand voters visited the polls and cast their ballots on the question. With the twenty-five towns missing the vote was 60,878 for repeal and 59,563 against a change in the constitution. As had been predicted the cities were the chief strongholds of the repeal faction, but the majority of 12,000 in the total city vote was barely sufficient, according to the latest available returns, to offset the vote of the rural communities.

The vote cast today did not equal that of a year ago when the Democrats swept the state, which had for years been a Republican stronghold.

THANKSGIVING DAY LIKELY OCT. 30

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 11 —(Special) — Monday, October 30 is likely to be observed as Thanksgiving Day this year. Last year it was Oct. 31.

IVE
Y AND LOWELL
Man Here Will Remember---
an For the Winter Port City

successful Canadians across the border shouting back the stalwart—NO.
RECIPROCITY means healthy, invigorating Push—Pluck—and Plenty. They belong to Canadians. Cultivate their spirit.
Who's afraid? It is un-British to be so. In friendly rivalry we'll carry war into each State and through sturdy determination, energy and attention to our particular business, we will never be disappointed as to Reciprocity being one of the greatest blessings conferred upon us by the enlightened policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the friendly advances of President Taft.
And so shall we find the difference between the selfish pseudo-loyalty of the Bordenites and the patriotic loyalty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
FAITH.
St. John, Sept. 13, '11.

$3.50 RECIPE FOR WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

Relives Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say good-bye forever to the forehead and the back-of-the-head aches; the stitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?
I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you $3.50 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: "Dr. A. E. Robinson, K—2004 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.
It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

S) BOOK
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to all. For instance—
nearest railroad station.
Gasolene Engines, Boats,
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ROVE OUR STATEMENTS
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the better, but don't stop
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what's your answer?
—WHY NOT YOU?
A trial order will speak
louder than words. We
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