

Paris to London by Air

Great Airship Ready for the Trial Trip—An Aerial Dred-nought Built in France—Arrangements for the Journey.

Great Britain may be the owner of the first "aerial dreadnought" if the plans of the British Government and M. Clement, the French inventor and aeronautical engineer, turn out well within the next few weeks. The new airship is ready for her great trial trip from Paris to London, and on her arrival there, if she does arrive, she will be taken in hand by a committee of parliament and thoroughly tested. If she answers all the tests in a satisfactory way, if she steers and veers in answer to the touch of the helmsman, and otherwise favorably departs herself, she will be purchased outright by the British Government, and her inventor, builder and engineer, M. Clement, will be compensated for the expenditures he has made on the ship and its journey, and will be given a bonus into the bargain, said to be \$100,000.

Making her start from Paris, the Clement-Bayard II., that is the name of the prospective aerial dreadnought, will go as straight and as fast as she can to London. The distance from Paris to London, as the airship flies, is 210 miles. The Clement-Bayard II. will carry seven people, three of whom will be supervising passengers and the others the captain and mechanical crew of the ship. The captain, of course, will be M. Clement himself. He will take three assistants to help manage the craft while she is in the air, and three outside passengers. The first and most distinguished of these three will be Arthur Du Cros, member of parliament and honorary secretary of the parliamentary aerial defense committee. Mr. Du Cros is an aerial traveler of pluck and experience. He has made several trips in dirigible balloons, and has in this way covered more than half of London.

These trips were made with a special view of Mr. Du Cros' getting in touch with the landing possibilities for the Clement-Bayard II. It has been arranged that the ship will land at the shed which has been built for that purpose at Wormwood Scrubs at a cost of \$25,000. Mr. Du Cros has already mastered the air navigability of London, and will be able to tell his pilot where to direct the prow.

Another distinguished passenger will be Lieut. Osborne, of the royal navy, superintendent of construction of the first rigid airship now being built in England for the British admiralty. Lieut. Osborne will go along to do the navigation part of the journey from Paris to London. As soon as the ship touches air over British water the navigation will pass to the lieutenant.

This act of air navigation has been found exceedingly difficult, but much confidence is felt in Mr. Osborne's ability to carry the ship safely to London air, where the direction will pass to Mr. Du Cros. The third passenger will be a representative of the London Mail, which has spent \$25,000 on the landing shed and other accessories of the trial.

To show the absolute confidence he has in his new ship, M. Clement is undertaking the journey from Paris to London entirely at his own expense. He has not asked the British Government to advance a single penny, nor will he ask a penny if the ship

falls in any particular chargeable to the inefficiency of the craft. The Clement-Bayard II. is certainly a stately and immense airship, built like a gun in respect to quality and finish of its parts.

It is of the flexible kind, is about 300 feet long, 90 feet high, and 75 feet wide. It will have a cubic capacity of 22,000 feet. It is fitted with two independently acting motors, to provide against accident, and will have a passenger capacity of 25, can ascend to a height of 6,000 feet, can easily maintain a speed of forty miles an hour, and carry a supply of petrol for a journey of 700 miles.

The balloon will have a shape like that of a fish or a torpedo, and the car will extend along the entire length of the bag. The flexible type of air balloon is said to be much in favor with the British war department and with experts in the British army service.

It is possible that in her journey through the air from Paris to London, the Clement-Bayard II. may meet with confusing fogs, which are specially dangerous to air vessels. To guard against this, the ship is carrying a landing somewhere on the northern coast of France or elsewhere, the dirigible has been fitted with special compasses made by Kelvin & White, who supply all the compasses used by the British navy.

These instruments are very sensitive, and with them very accurate bearings can be taken. The first purpose of the navigator after getting away from Paris will be to strike the French coast. If he can do that with in twenty miles of Trepport, the rest of the journey, it is said, will be plain sailing. When the channel lights come into view the navigation will probably be turned over to Lieut. Osborne. For use in the craft will be several delicate instruments, such as pressure gauges for the gas bag, a barometer which registers height, and a pretty little instrument called the stateoscope, which tells whether the ship is ascending or descending. There will be a sextant and a perfect compass to give the downward angle of the needle so that the latitude may be measured.

Mr. Clement has arranged a complete system of signals so that he can communicate with persons on the surface of the earth. These consist of a number of black shapes, which will be strung on a line, if necessary, and set out to float under the car. By these shapes a message can be spelled out in the Morse code. A code of special words to the number of 150 has been arranged, each of which has a code meaning. This had been done to overcome the difficulty of persons on the earth catching the meaning of any extensive message needed to send while the ship is sailing at a fast rate of speed.

The Clement-Bayard II. was to have been finished some time ago, but construction was delayed, owing to strikes among the workmen engaged on the ship, and also to certain changes in the plans of the ship which commended themselves to M. Clement after the fatal wreck of the Republique. In that case the propeller broke and ripped open the gas bag, causing the whole machine to fall into the water, and instantly killing the four occupants of the car.

The propellers of the Republique were made of metal. M. Clement decided to make those of the Clement-Bayard II. of wood and to revolve them at a slower speed.

kick the headboard again twelve times. If you take a nap in the afternoon kick the headboard again.

"Learn to throw your long-handled shoe horn; give away your long-stemmed button-hook; put out of the way all your aids to easy dressing. Exercise your body from your feet to the top of your head."

"Learn to dress a la Isadora. It will make you more graceful, besides reducing your weight. The Isadora directions are these: Put on one article of dress without the other in the morning, then dance around the table, the bed, the bureau or the wardrobe. Put on another article and dance again. Keep on thus until all dressed for breakfast."

"The dance is important. It is not a skirt dance, nor yet a high-stepping dance. It is more of a glide. One foot glides ahead of the other in vivid glide style, as the French dancing teachers say. It should be done barefooted, the shoes and stockings being left until the last."

"Dressing should take at least an hour. If you dress carefully you will be well dressed all day. Moreover you will feel graceful and at ease, not all joints and awkward."

"Learn to take baths while reducing. The quick flesh reducers take half a dozen spray baths a day. Nothing wakes up the skin and reduces the tissues like this."

"Well, after studying these directions I grew discouraged because they seemed so easy to carry out, but the next day found me to start with on them. At my next lesson I was supplied with a further set of instructions, and so my teacher kept on until I had rules for each hour in the day and each minute in the hour."

"Among other things I promised: 'Never to ride if the distance could possibly be walked or by train. My reduction teacher told me to start with and walk an hour. If at the end of the hour I had not arrived at my destination, I could take a trolley car or call a taxicab, but I also promised that I could do a lot of walking.'

"I signed a pledge to drink nothing but my meals, but to take a glass of water every hour for each meal. I discovered that I wanted no other fluid except perhaps an extra drink of hot water before going to bed and a drink or two in the morning, always hot."

"I promised to do no reading at night, as my temples had begun to show signs of the wrinkling which is fatal to prettiness. I also promised that I would sleep with all the windows open, as a closed room makes bags under the eyes."

"For my dinner I had chin straps, but these were incidental. The real work of taking off my double chin lay in pounding it from side to side with the palm of my hand, and stroking it downward. I wore only Dutch necks and I scrubbed my neck and shoulders with sand twice a week."

"After two weeks of this mild treatment I visited my beauty doctor."

"You are doing well," said she. "Now for a diet."

"Menu for Reducing Weight."

"Breakfast—One cup of hot water at 7, one handful of shelled and salted pecan nuts at 8, and one small cup of sugared black coffee."

"Luncheon—A limited quantity of anything you want to eat, but nothing at all to drink. Get up from the table hungry."

"Dinner—One handful of pecans, salted and shelled, with one small glass of claret."

"Nothing else for a week, except plenty of hot water between meals."

"I pulled along on this for a week, and while it was not very agreeable I found myself losing weight. Plenty of hot water before going to bed and a sip of hot water during the day when thirsty, but not with meals."

"I for this diet, and I began to bloom like the peach. Then I visited my specialist."

"You're fine," said she. "Now I'm going to give you the poppy treatment. It is so named because it makes your cheeks glow like the poppy."

"Then she gave me a slip on which I read:

"Poppy Diet for Pale Cheeks."

"Breakfast—Boiled oatmeal with apple sauce, but no sugar or cream."

"Luncheon—Potato with hot cream and butter, one potato only."

"Dinner—Wing of poultry, Graham bread (one slice) spread with cream, cold oatmeal pudding in mould with cranberry sauce."

"This diet was so new to me and such a relief from eating next to nothing that I eagerly embraced it for two weeks, but at the end of that time I looked so much better that I resolved to keep right on."

The length of her train. It is sure to be sensible. She never indulges in one of those charming swish skirts which the young woman loves. You can tell her by her petticoats. They are very short to keep them good around the hem. You can tell an old woman by her conversation. She gives advice, and advice giving develops wrinkles.

GREAT WOMEN OF HISTORY MADAME RECAMIER

BY REV. THOMAS B. GREGORY

There are many roads to fame. It was along the way of beauty—beauty of person and beauty of soul—that Mme. Recamier made her triumphant march to the recognition that can never fade away. One woman—to a much greater extent than is true of any other mentioned in history—by her indescribable loveliness of person and face, once coming within the reach of courtship, made the girl of 15 his wife.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in France at the time, they lived for several years in strict retirement, after which they took up their residence in Paris.

Whereupon the inevitable happened. Once looking upon Mme. Recamier's face, once coming within the reach of her wonderful charms, all Paris went crazy with admiration.

It was not Mme. Recamier's fault. It was decreed by an omniscient law, the human nature itself. On the streets as she passed the little newsboys and the chimney-sweeps would stop and look after her in wild-eyed admiration.

And any woman whose eyes were tired with seeing gay and gaudy Paris, would look upon her sweet, innocent face as though it gave them the relief they were seeking. Crowds followed her to the theatre, to the church, wherever she went. Everybody de-

"Her mind is irrevocably set on all subjects, and this means a set double chin. She does not laugh easily, and this means poor teeth. She does not try to charm and so you never see her dimples. She has little sympathy, and her mind has lost its fluidity. There is a furrow across her forehead."

GREAT WOMEN OF HISTORY MADAME RECAMIER

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clared that she was the "most beautiful woman in France."

She was sought by all, from the rag-picker to the highest minister of state. Her marvelous beauty made her, against her will, the rival of kings and queens, statesmen and diplomats, artists and savants, in the race for fame and not levelness won over power, and wealth, and intellect, and everything else, and forced upon her the prominence that no other person in the gay capital was able to enjoy.

For when it came to the test, Mme. Recamier proved to be the possessor of a soul that was as winsome as her countenance was fair—a soul that fascinated all who came within the reach of its influence.

Once the great Napoleon heard that three of his ministers had encountered one another by chance at her home, whereupon he inquired in a vein of sarcasm:

"How long is it since the Council met at Madame Recamier's?"

When Madame lost her fortune and all France extended its sympathy to her, Napoleon, with a curl of the lip, remarked: "They could not have said more honor to the widow of a marshal of France who had lost her husband on the field of battle."

Her character was almost faultless. Her dominating factor being love. Her heart was boundless, and all who entered her presence felt that they were face to face with one whose great aim in life was to be helpful to others.

It is to be supremely beautiful and supremely sympathetic, and by these gifts to reign as a queen over millions for more than 50 years, is to be great, that is the sort of imperious priority in saying that Mme. Recamier was one of the great women of history.

ABUSES IN THE BRITISH ARMY; PURCHASE STILL SURVIVES

[From the Manchester Guardian.]

The Liberal Government which held office from 1868 to 1874 saw the overthrow of the French army by the German in 1870, and the many disasters which resulted to France in consequence. Energetic steps were accordingly taken by the Gladstone cabinet to improve our military forces, and the extraordinary system of purchase which broke up the established army was abolished. Unfortunately the military chiefs of the army had little or no sympathy with the reform, and a spirit of antagonism was rampant among the superior officers, which was reflected and copied in the junior ranks.

To introduce a sweeping reform which broke up the established army was very dangerous if the new order which is to take place has not been thoroughly thought out. Nothing of the kind was done or is ever done in the army. The purchase system was swept away, but no precautions were taken to prevent its worst evils surviving under the new regulations.

The result was that the corps of officers improved but little in military value from 1870 to 1890. The young officers who joined were certainly better educated, but for some reason those selected for advancement were actually inferior in character and military skill to the generals of the new army.

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Few British armies were ever handled with less apparent skill and determination than the expeditionary corps sent to South Africa in 1899. There were many reasons for this failure, but one of the most important was the poor quality of the officers. Lacking in scientific education as they were, the junior officers of the purchase period were not lacking in the special characteristics of good leaders, and they had most valuable assistants in their non-commissioned officers. Selection to the higher ranks would seem to have been more successful, judging by the events of the Peninsular War, the Crimea, and the Mutiny, compared with Colenso, Magersfontein and Poplar Grove. There was actually more certainty and confidence in the officer corps. His so-called pay was only low interest on his money, but he was sure of it. He was also sure of his capital on the other hand, he went to India in exchange he usually received a substantial sum, so that poor men could often remain in the army by judicious exchanging. The rate of living in most regiments was far less extravagant before 1872 than after. In 1872, in order to counteract what was supposed to be the democratic and professional tendencies of the Liberal reform, regiments, with the tacit connivance of the war office, gradually raised their rate of living. The regiments in which life was most expensive had the quickest promotion, so that the tedious and critical time of an officer's career could be most quickly and agreeably got through in the so-called crack corps, whence a flying start was obtained in the race for well-paid appointments all over the world in the higher grades. Since the public schools were not equipped to teach the subjects required in the army, and since a smattering of classics was not deemed enough education for our budding generals, the crack parents had to send them to a varying number of years to cramming establishments, which directly and indirectly cost much more than the purchase of commissions. The shame of the defeats in South Africa has unquestionably forced a reform of many abuses, and among other measures, steps have really been taken to cut down the cost of living and to discourage senseless extravagance. These efforts have only partly succeeded. They have been stiffly and par-

tially applied, and not always very judiciously. In some regiments, for example, the cost of living is reasonable, but the messes are so meagre and unsatisfactory that grave discontent is the result. Officers should live reasonably well, and at cheap rates. Then the fact that a large garrison is maintained in South Africa has driven many a youth from the service, for the cost of life in that colony, even with the extra pay, is very high. The so-called crack corps still maintain their high rate of living, and by various devices more or less lawless and often disgraceful, continue to exclude young men who show a disposition to become professional officers. These same regiments also continue to fill the best appointments at the war office and elsewhere, out of all proportion to the merit of their representatives.

In other ways money continues to be a factor of importance. In the scramble for promotion, the system of secret reporting which prevails in the army, and which is officially based even more on an officers' social qualities and popularity than on his skill as a leader or instructor, enables and even encourages superior officers to push the fortunes of the juniors whose money enables them to move in fashionable society. The possession of a motor is nowadays of more use to a young officer with discreet manner and insinuating address than the reputed eagle glance of Napoleon I. It would be asking too much of human nature to expect that favoritism shall altogether cease, or to hope that money will cease to help a young man in the military profession, but every precaution should be taken to insure that

THE DARK DAYS OF STOMACH TROUBLE

OBSTINATE INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED BY A FAIR USE OF DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

No trouble causes more widespread suffering and discomfort than indigestion. The ailment takes various forms. Some victims are ravenous for food; others turn sick and faint at the sight of meals; but as a rule every meal is followed by intense pains in the chest, heartburn, sickness, headaches, dizziness and shortness of breath. Indigestion assumes an obstinate form because ordinary medicines only relieve its symptoms—but do not cure. Stalled, predigested foods only make the digestion more sluggish, and ultimately make the trouble take a chronic form.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indigestion because they go right to the root of the trouble. They make new, rich blood that invigorates weakened organs, thus strengthening the digestive system so that the stomach does its own work. That is the Dr. Williams' way—the rational way—to cure indigestion and the ailments that arise from it. This has been proven time after time in the published cures brought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Miss Blanche Wallace, Dartmouth, N. S., says: "I suffered greatly with my head and stomach, and often took fainting spells. I could not retain anything on my stomach, and while I naturally craved food, I really dreaded mealtime with the pain and discomfort that followed. I tried a number of remedies, but got no relief. My mother was using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the time with so much benefit that she induced me to try them. The result was that soon the trouble had passed away, and I have since enjoyed the best of health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.



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More people would put their savings in the Debentures of this Company if they realized the simplicity and safety of this form of investment. It merely means that one deposits a certain amount—any sum over \$100—with this Company for a period of time, not less than one year, preferably five years, or less if desired. The debenture form which the depositor receives is a promise of the Company to pay the sum mentioned, plus the interest, at 4 per cent. per annum at the time of expiration. This promise is secured by over \$11,000,000 of assets. The interest coupons attached are the same as cash and can be deposited as such. Huron & Erie Debentures are an investment of the highest class, and the man with small savings can share in it equally as well as the capitalist. Write for full particulars.

Huron & Erie

Loan & Savings Co., London, Ont.

Are All Advertised Medicines Fakes?

As well ask "Are all doctors quacks?" or "Are all lawyers shysters?" We all know there are ignorant quacks; does that prevent anyone calling in his good, old family physician in case of need and trusting him? There are shysters, but there are also honorable lawyers to whom we confidently trust our lives and fortunes.

There are fake medicines advertised; but they are not fakes because they are advertised. A good thing is worth advertising; we all want to know about it. The more a bad thing is advertised, the worse for it in the end.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is no fake; yet it is advertised; it advertises itself; and those who have used it are its best advertisers, and that free of cost.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved its merit by more than thirty years' general use. This simple, old-fashioned remedy, made from roots and herbs, has become the standard medicine for ailments peculiar to women,—its fame is world-wide.

Read this plain, honest statement of what the medicine did for one woman; her own words; if you doubt, write and ask her.

Toronto, Canada.—"I shall endeavor to describe to you how I felt before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I scarcely knew what it was to be well. I had awful bearing-down pains and usually before my monthly periods I suffered terribly and had to go to bed. I was not able to walk across the floor the pain was so bad. I doctored for a long time, but the doctor's treatment did not do me any good. I gave up all hopes of ever being well again until one day my husband saw the Compound advertised in the paper. He decided to get me a bottle, and I was thankful he did. I had not taken one bottle before I began to feel better, and I kept on taking it until now I am a different woman. It also helped me during maternity and childbirth. I can thoroughly recommend your Vegetable Compound to any woman who is afflicted with female troubles."—Mrs. J. M. Tweedale, 138 Nassau St., Toronto, Canada.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no plausible stranger—it has stood the test of years.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.



poverty is not too heavy a handicap, whereas exactly the opposite course is followed by the war office. "Thank God, our officers are as poor as church rats," writes Von der Goltz in his famous book, "The Nation in Arms," and no one will dispute that the Prussian is the most strictly professional officer corps in Europe, nor will anyone deny that to a prudent extent it preserves its aristocratic traditions. A lieutenant with a private income of £200 a year can serve in the Kaiser's Life Guards, and the majority of German officers have little or no private income at all. In the British army £200 a year would be a proper allowance for a prudent parent to give his son in the most economical regiment in the service, and that would be insufficient to marry on. Some day, when the safety of these islands may depend on the skill and character of our officers, we shall realize that military spirit and knowledge are of more importance than the demure mediocrity and faultless attire which count for so much in the eyes of the present rulers of the army, and which, curiously enough, are the hallmark of a certain class of officer, the majority of whom belong to the "crack corps." If these men could fight bet-

ter than their comrades there would be no serious objection to the preference they enjoy, but a long list of disgraces brought about by their incompetence and inaptitude for war proves the contrary.

At a garden party commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of beginning the work of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in a tent some of the instruments of child torture that had come into the society's possession.

Old As You Feel
It's a simple matter of Stomach and Liver. Take

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AGAIN SHE IS YOUTHFUL

The Reclamation of the Good Looks of an Actress.

A Course of Beauty Treatment and Dieting to Fit Her for Resuming a Stage Career—Exercises Indoors and Out—Good Advice for the Middle Aged.

[New York Sun.]

"Lose twenty pounds, get rid of your double chin, smooth out your wrinkles and get your complexion back. Then maybe I can give you a part. This is what a manager said to me in the autumn when I applied to him for a place in one of the new productions," said an actress. "As I had been a star for several years and had been in retirement only a season, his words came to me as a shock and a revelation. My first step was to place myself in the hands of a beauty rejuvenator. I went to the highest priced beauty shop in town and stated the case to the manager."

"What must I do?" I asked. "Where shall I begin?"

"You need sandpapering," said the manager, and you might as well begin with the sand scrub."

"She handed me a saucer of fine white sand. 'Take it,' said she, 'and scrub your face with it. Be careful of your eyes. First lather your face with this fine, soft, oily soap. Then rub in the sand. Scrub until you feel the flesh tingle.'"

"But I came to have my face treated for me," I said, "and here you are telling me to do the work myself."

"The manager smiled. 'There is no royal road to beauty,' she said. 'You are going to reduce your weight, you wait, and one of the ways is to make you work. Keep your arms in motion. Work your face with sand and be careful not to take the skin off or even to make it sore.'"

"She gave me a sort of brush and told me to go to work on my complexion. She said in five minutes she came back, finding me with a skin much redder and much softer."

"You look cleaner," was her only comment as she took a saucer of some kind of melted like sheep's fat and lather of rose and began to rub it into my face. Now go home and rest your complexion, and while resting do these things."

"She gave me a list of things to do and a list of things to avoid. I will remark that she insisted that I walk home, though the journey took me from Central Park to Washington Square, and she said, 'If you are cold air she put a thick layer of powder on my face, and over the powder she put a heavy veil. I was wrapped up in her own fashion.'"

"Here are some of the instructions she gave me:

"To reduce your hips learn to exercise your body from your waist downward. Wash your hands in the bottom of the bathtub. It will give you an exercise in bending, and it will certainly reduce your hips."

"When you go to bed kick the headboard twelve times. In the morning

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GAS, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN AND ALL MISERY FROM AN UPSET STOMACH GOES

Indigestion and All Other Stomach Distress Goes After Taking a Little Diapiesin.

You can eat anything your stomach craves without fear of indigestion or dyspepsia, or that your food will ferment or sour on your stomach if you will take a little Diapiesin occasionally.

Your meals will taste good, and anything you eat will be digested; nothing can ferment or turn into acid or poison, or stomach gas, which causes Belching, Dizziness, a feeling of fullness after eating, Nausea, Indigestion (like a lump of lead in stomach), Bloating, Heartburn, Water Brash, Pain in stomach, and intestinal or other symptoms.

Headaches from the stomach are absolutely unknown where this effective remedy is used. Diapiesin really does all the work of a healthy stomach. It digests your meals when your stomach can't. A single dose will digest all the food you eat and leave nothing to ferment or sour and upset the stomach.

Get a large 50-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin from your druggist, and start taking now, and in a little while you will actually brag about your healthy, strong stomach. For when you can eat anything and everything you want without the slightest discomfort or misery, and every particle of impurity and Gas that is in your stomach is carried out without the use of laxatives or any other assistance. Should you at this moment be suffering from indigestion or any stomach disorder, you can get relief within five minutes.