

TALES TOLD BY MEN IN THE FIGHTING LINES ON LAND AND ON SEA

LACE, NET TULLE AND JET BLOUSES.

That the lace blouse is welcome news to women. It would be difficult to find another style which has been so generally accepted and held in such high esteem.

One of the great advantages of the lace blouse is the possibility for laundering well. It is not every blouse or tunic fabric that will wash well, but many of the laces can be washed as satisfactorily as a piece of cotton cloth.

For evening wear the black lace or tulle blouse, with tunic of the same material is in great favor. There has been some difficulty in keeping the lace held down well for skirts and tunics because of the lightness of the texture, but jet overcomes this.

ROYAL SCOTS GA' LANTRY

It appears that Private D. Hill of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, who has been mentioned in dispatches, observed something moving three hundred yards in front of the trench.

WOMEN WILL FINISH WAR

A private in the Dragoon Guards writes: "I have ran against many Germans who were ready enough to surrender. Men came in and said very rude things of the Kaiser. They told us they were 'fed' up with the war."

FOUR FIFTHS OF THE KAISER'S ARMY HAS HAD TO BE REPLACED

PETROGRAD, April 19.—Military experts of the Russian press are divided in opinion regarding the true meaning of the present operations. The official military organ, Ruskyy, for over a month past has been presenting the readers with the idea that as the Carpathian operations develop, the Germans will drive forward in irresistible force upon the direct road to Berlin from Warsaw.

GERMANS IN CARPATHIANS.

Some Austrian troops were with the Germans in the Niemen-Vistula raid. Between the lower Vistula and the Dunajec, a tributary of the upper Vistula, the Austrians are now in a majority, and the Germans, mainly represented by a disproportionately large artillery force, are concentrated especially on the northern sections of this front, and chiefly on the Buzza and generally against Warsaw.

On the Carpathians front the further one looks the more numerous become the German forces and new formations and troops which have been again withdrawn from the Franco-Belgian front continue to move through Hungary.

It is evident, says the expert, that Germany commanding the entire military resources of both Germanic Empires, is preparing a general attack along the whole strategic front. Where the men are fewer an endeavor is to be made by means of guns to supply their place, but the whole seven or eight hundred miles will shortly be aflame from end to end.

A TOUCHING STORY

Mr. Basin tells the following touching story: "A beardless young soldier of the North was lying stretched in a trench, suffering from a frightful shrapnel wound in the stomach. In spite of his terrible plight he made no murmur or complaint, and one could scarcely recognize in his big, open, uplifted eyes the expression of sadness which he always wore. For since he left home he had no word of his own people or of his invaded country."

GRENELL MISSION EXTENDED.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A broadening of the scope of the mission work among the fishermen of Labrador was indicated in the annual report of the International Grenfell Association, made by Robert Watson of St. John's, Nfld., director of the association for that province, at the annual meeting here. Those who attended were Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, and Dr. Clarence J. Blake, New England director; William R. Stirling of Chicago, H. B. Ames, M.P., of Montreal, J. A. McHade of Ottawa, C. S. Ashdown of New York and A. Sheard, secretary of the mission at St. John's.

"THE GREAT MOMENT."

The following letter, written by a young Territorial officer to his parents, will give some idea of what leaving for the front means in this war. He says: "After long weeks of hoping, waiting and expecting to go, the great moment has arrived—and by the time you are reading this we shall be either on the way to, or in France."

FIERCE HAND TO HAND FIGHTING ON SOIL OF GERMANY

LONDON, April 21.—Activity prevails along the western battle line, but seems to partake of the nature of isolated engagements instead of a general offensive. Artillery duels have taken place in the fierce hand-to-hand fighting, which has been going on since the recent struggle along the Meuse and near the Lorraine border, but the latter type of combat continues in the Vosges, where the official statements of both sides agree, sharp fighting is taking place on German territory. The agreement, however, ends with the fact, the French claiming to have occupied dominating positions here, and the Germans declaring that the attacks of the French have failed.

From the British end of the line comes the report, issued by the war office at London, that 60,000, an important point two miles south of Zillebeke, Belgium, was captured from the Germans on the night of April 12.

The German communication tells of driving the British out of the minor German positions, which were occupied by them to the southeast of Ypres. This is in the neighborhood of Hill No. 60.

Petrograd continues to report minor successes in the Carpathians, showing that the fighting has not been entirely suspended near the passes, but the Russians, Austrians and German official reports agree that spring has virtually put an end to all activity along the remainder of the eastern front.

Various rumors are current regarding the central powers. Austria, through the medium of Venice, is credited with receiving with consternation the news of the extension of the Landsturm service to all classes between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, while Rome is sponsor for the statement, attributed to a high German authority, that the German general staff has discarded all plans for an advance on the French front, deciding simply to remain on the defensive.

It is again unofficially announced that operations are under way in the Dardanelles, where the Turks are reported to be building defenses with all speed against landing parties, but the news of the breaking up of the ice at Archangel, the only large seaport on the northern coast of Russia, may induce the entente allies to be more deliberate in their attempts to unlock the gate to the black sea.

The irritation in Holland over the torpedoing of the Dutch ship Katwyk has been greatly allayed by Germany's expression of her willingness to make an apology and pay an indemnity. If it is found that the sinking of the vessel was due to a German submarine.

MRS ROCKEFELLER'S REQUEST TO CHARITY

NEW YORK, April 19.—The will of the late Mrs. John D. Rockefeller was filed in the Surrogate court today. She leaves bequests in the neighborhood of \$500,000 and valuable articles of jewellery to friends and relatives. The rest of her estate, which is estimated in all at about 2,000,000, is bequeathed to charitable institutions, this to be distributed at the discretion of her executors, who are her husband, her son, John D. Rockefeller, junior, and her daughter, Alta Rockefeller Prentice, wife of E. Parmelee Prentice.

SYMPATHY.

Beggar—"I haven't tasted food for a month." Dyaepette—"You ain't missing much. It's the same old taste."—Town Topic.

THE DAMAGE DONE AT STRASSBURG BY FRENCH AIRSHIP

AMSTERDAM, April 19.—The Berlin Tageblatt's Strassburg correspondent says that the airship which dropped bombs on Strassburg early Saturday morning was a dirigible vessel of size of a Farsval. It was received with a resounding reception from the anti-aircraft guns during the quarter of an hour which it was over the city and the concussion from the guns and the bombs shook the city.

The bombs dropped by the airship, the correspondent adds, were of remarkably heavy caliber. The first, which was dropped close to the railway station, was shaped like a mace-pipe. It was of cast steel, and filled with an inflammable oil which ignited and brightly lit up the vicinity where it fell, making a clear target for the explosive bombs which followed it. The explosions were most violent, but slight material damage was done, according to the correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A broadening of the scope of the mission work among the fishermen of Labrador was indicated in the annual report of the International Grenfell Association, made by Robert Watson of St. John's, Nfld., director of the association for that province, at the annual meeting here.

Those who attended were Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, and Dr. Clarence J. Blake, New England director; William R. Stirling of Chicago, H. B. Ames, M.P., of Montreal, J. A. McHade of Ottawa, C. S. Ashdown of New York and A. Sheard, secretary of the mission at St. John's.

Mr. Sheard represented Wilfrid T. Grenfell, who remained at his post with his dog teams to continue the work of the mission, which, together with the hospital, treated 7,346 patients during the past year. It was stated, \$68,889 was spent for medical and mission work.

LONDON, April 21.—Activity prevails along the western battle line, but seems to partake of the nature of isolated engagements instead of a general offensive.

Artillery duels have taken place in the fierce hand-to-hand fighting, which has been going on since the recent struggle along the Meuse and near the Lorraine border, but the latter type of combat continues in the Vosges, where the official statements of both sides agree, sharp fighting is taking place on German territory.

The agreement, however, ends with the fact, the French claiming to have occupied dominating positions here, and the Germans declaring that the attacks of the French have failed.

From the British end of the line comes the report, issued by the war office at London, that 60,000, an important point two miles south of Zillebeke, Belgium, was captured from the Germans on the night of April 12.

The German communication tells of driving the British out of the minor German positions, which were occupied by them to the southeast of Ypres. This is in the neighborhood of Hill No. 60.

Petrograd continues to report minor successes in the Carpathians, showing that the fighting has not been entirely suspended near the passes, but the Russians, Austrians and German official reports agree that spring has virtually put an end to all activity along the remainder of the eastern front.

Various rumors are current regarding the central powers. Austria, through the medium of Venice, is credited with receiving with consternation the news of the extension of the Landsturm service to all classes between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, while Rome is sponsor for the statement, attributed to a high German authority, that the German general staff has discarded all plans for an advance on the French front, deciding simply to remain on the defensive.

It is again unofficially announced that operations are under way in the Dardanelles, where the Turks are reported to be building defenses with all speed against landing parties, but the news of the breaking up of the ice at Archangel, the only large seaport on the northern coast of Russia, may induce the entente allies to be more deliberate in their attempts to unlock the gate to the black sea.

The irritation in Holland over the torpedoing of the Dutch ship Katwyk has been greatly allayed by Germany's expression of her willingness to make an apology and pay an indemnity. If it is found that the sinking of the vessel was due to a German submarine.

CHILDREN HATE PILLS CALOMEL AND CASTOR OIL

IF CROSS, FEVERISH, CONSTIPATED, GIVE "CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS."

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them. With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what a joy the children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

HARNESS RACING A VAST INTEREST

From the office of the National Trotting Association, at Hartford, Conn., there has just been published a new record book of harness racing in 1914 which is at once a monument to the industry of the secretary, W.H. Gocher, and an eye-opener as to the strength of the trotting horse interest.

In addition to this index there is a list of all living horses that started in races in 1912, 1913 and 1914, with the name, color, sex and sire of each, together with his best record and also his best record in a winning race, which latter is officially known as a "winrace," and is the only performance considered in classifying horses.

In the summaries of races the names of the winning drivers are indicated and performances made on the ice and at half-mile heats are included in the record, as the winners in such races are not entitled to the time allowance of one second for each year in which a horse is raced without winning or equaling his best record.

The new N. T. A. guide contains the reports of 1,400 meetings held last season, at which 12,673 horses started in 8,730 races and 939 performances against time for purses, and stakes aggregating \$2,235,618.

When it is remembered that sporting enterprises of all kinds were hard hit by the breaking out of the great war in Europe last year, this is a remarkable showing for the trotters. Examination of the index to meetings disclosed the fact that these were scattered over practically every State and Province on the continent, from British Columbia to Florida and from Nova Scotia to Arizona.

One of the interesting features of the book is a list of the leading drivers of harness races last year. The names of the winners of the major events in the summary of each race, when known, and Mr. Gocher and his staff have summarized the records in a table which shows the number of races won by every reinsman credited with two or more.

Tommy Murphy, Walter Cox, "Ed" Geers and the late Grand Circuit drivers, is Herman Geers of Newark, Del., who won forty-six in 1914. Tomson is the young man who brought out Charley Mitchell, 2,044; Esher W., 2,084; Harry J. S., 2,084; Dago, 2,009.

Enough of this before the next Our noble spirit quails: This handy, iron-muscle man, Who rightly earns what'er he can, Takes music pupils—here is one, Miss Prudence Huldah Corkington, Who comes to learn her scales.

Another girl is more advanced, She tackles Bash with zest, Each semiquaver gets its due, And likewise every rest; She wrestles with chromatic stuff, Nor comes off second best.

The Blacksmith also knows the arts Of Counterpoint and Fugue, And so we might continue on. As lengthily as De Morgan. But here the Man of Iron runs off To tune the Baptist organ.

The shells of Bandon (The Royal Irish Artillery—from Bandon barracks, County Cork, have been busily engaged at the front since the commencement of hostilities. The following lines to the tune of the famous "Bells of Bandon," are supposed to represent the feelings of a German officer under the fire of the Corkigan gunners.)

With deep dejection, and disaffection, I often think of those Bandon shells, Whose sound so wild would bring second childhood on children.

And make our trenches sulphurous hells. On this I ponder, where'er I wander, But ne'er grow fonder, fierce Cork, of thee.

The crowding armies of Germanee! I've heard shells rolling, Liege forts holding, Destruction drolling o'er beast and man; And Krupp's guns glorious, belshing uproarious, While swift suns from the Belgae ran.

No sounds were sweeter, I vow to Peter, But we ran much fletter it seems From those shells of Bandon, that crackling land on The flustered armies of Germanee! There's a gun from Moscow, on a high clock, eh

That oft an Austro or Turkman gets: Its sound soprano, full many a man, o. Lays our piano in fainting sweats! Such empty phantom I freely grant 'em, But I hate this anthem so near to me.

Of the shells of Bandon, so freely fanned o'er, The frightened armies of Germanee!

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick reserved decision today on the application of counsel for Harry K. Thaw for a jury trial to determine Thaw's sanity. He requested counsel to submit briefs and announced that he would return his decision before Thursday.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS ON THE RUSSIAN LINES

PETROGRAD, April 19.—While violent fighting continues between the Russians and Austro-German armies in the Carpathians, the German army in Poland, near the Narew river, has developed aerial activity of a scale heretofore unknown in the western theatre of war. In an official statement issued today the Russian war office announces that a flotilla of German flying machines are bombarding towns and villages in the Russian lines and on some of the communities as many as 150 bombs were dropped in a single attack. Bad roads and melting snows are hindering troop movements. The Dniester river is in flood, having risen twelve feet.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The American battleship St. Louis sailing today for Liverpool, carries four surgeons and twenty-four nurses, comprising, with two additional surgeons to join them in England, two complete Red Cross field hospitals. These units are to be attached to the Belgian army and the hospital at La Panne, Dr. Albert R. Goddard of this city, one of the German war in charge of the Red Cross work at Vera Cruz during the American occupation of that port. Dr. William H. Morris, of Baltimore, another of the party, is a specialist in blood transfusion, and a graduate of Johns-Hopkins University. Dr. John E. Spellman, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Karl B. Morrow, of Portland Ore., complete the party of surgeons.

A Red Cross consignment of cotton, bandages, anti-toxin and surgical instruments, valued at \$20,000, also goes to Belgium on the St. Louis.

JUST KNITTING.

Over the world the war-cloud lies, With heavy hearts and saddened eyes.

We scan the news from day to day, And we read of loss by land and sea. Yet do we ponder on the woe With folded hands and idle?—No, We're knitting.

The fingers fly, the needles click; An inward voice bids us be quick, "And as we work we dream prayers— 'O Heavenly Father, may it be This warring world some day shall see

It is a bond of loving friends, Of sympathy that never ends, 'We're knitting'."

Caroline H. Burgee, in Christian Register.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH

By W Q P (Fellow)

(A Parson writes as follows to "Church Life"—all in one breath: "There is at present a splendid organ in the town of Alberton, P. E. I., for a blacksmith, who must be a good shoer, a barber, and a teacher of music who can tune pianos and organs."

In Alberton, as we may see, The Village Blacksmith stands You know the rest—his long, dark hair,

And strong and sinewy hands, He forces us to wait and wait, Shoes horses while they wait, Mends wagons, buggies, ploughs and things, Works early and works late.

Hear the hammer, Hammer, hammer, Of his strokes upon the anvil. Now they die away with Cling! Cling-Cling!

But here the metre must be changed, The Blacksmith is a barber, too, Hair cuts, easy shaves, What d'ye think of the War? How about a little tonic? Or a frothy and refreshing shampoo?

Enough of this before the next Our noble spirit quails: This handy, iron-muscle man, Who rightly earns what'er he can, Takes music pupils—here is one, Miss Prudence Huldah Corkington, Who comes to learn her scales.

Another girl is more advanced, She tackles Bash with zest, Each semiquaver gets its due, And likewise every rest; She wrestles with chromatic stuff, Nor comes off second best.

The Blacksmith also knows the arts Of Counterpoint and Fugue, And so we might continue on. As lengthily as De Morgan. But here the Man of Iron runs off To tune the Baptist organ.

The shells of Bandon (The Royal Irish Artillery—from Bandon barracks, County Cork, have been busily engaged at the front since the commencement of hostilities. The following lines to the tune of the famous "Bells of Bandon," are supposed to represent the feelings of a German officer under the fire of the Corkigan gunners.)

With deep dejection, and disaffection, I often think of those Bandon shells, Whose sound so wild would bring second childhood on children.

And make our trenches sulphurous hells. On this I ponder, where'er I wander, But ne'er grow fonder, fierce Cork, of thee.

The crowding armies of Germanee! I've heard shells rolling, Liege forts holding, Destruction drolling o'er beast and man; And Krupp's guns glorious, belshing uproarious, While swift suns from the Belgae ran.

No sounds were sweeter, I vow to Peter, But we ran much fletter it seems From those shells of Bandon, that crackling land on The flustered armies of Germanee! There's a gun from Moscow, on a high clock, eh

That oft an Austro or Turkman gets: Its sound soprano, full many a man, o. Lays our piano in fainting sweats! Such empty phantom I freely grant 'em, But I hate this anthem so near to me.

Of the shells of Bandon, so freely fanned o'er, The frightened armies of Germanee!

Strongest Liniment in 100 Years Best For Either Man or Beast

NOTHING FOR FAMILY USE CAN COMPARE WITH IT. RUB ON NERVILINE.

When you have been exposed to wet and cold and your muscles are full of pain, nerves are jumping with neuralgia, then you should have ready at hand a bottle of Nerviline. It robs pain of its terrors, gives relief to all suffering, brings ease and comfort wherever used.

No care or expense has been spared to secure for Nerviline the purest and best materials. It is prepared with a single aim: to restore the sick to health. This cannot be said of the preparation that an unscrupulous dealer may ask you to accept instead of Nerviline, so we warn you of the extra profit made on inferior goods that tempts the substitutor. Of him beware.

Get Nerviline when you ask for it, then you are sure of a remedy that will cure all aches, strains, swellings,

and the pains of rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago. In the last hundred years no liniment has been produced that can compare with Nerviline in strength, in penetrating power, or in curative ability.

For nearly forty years it has been Canada's household remedy, and mothers would do well to follow the advice of Mrs. Jessie Begbins, of Stella P. O., Ont., who says: "Very frequently there are ailments in the family that can be cut short if Nerviline is handy. When my children come in from play with a cough or a bad cold, I rub them well with Nerviline and they are almost well at once. Nerviline is fine for earache, toothache, chest colds, lumbago, stiffness, rheumatism or neuralgia. In fact there is scarcely a pain or ache in man or beast it won't cure quickly."

The large 50c. family size bottle is the most economical; trial size, 25c.; at all dealers, or The Cattarhoze Co., Kingston, Canada.

DREADNAUGHT NAME COINED BY VIRGIN QUEEN.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The term dreadnaught now generally used as a class name to designate the most powerful battleships has an interesting history and glorious record in English naval annals. It originated in a momentous crisis of English history and was selected by one of the most illustrious personages in England's virgin Queen.

The massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572, stirred England to her depths and roused both authorities and the people to immediate action. The militia was mustered and marched to the coast. John Hawkins, with a fleet of twenty warships, was sent to cruise off the Azores. The rest of the fleet was mobilized and concentrated in the Downs. A subsidy was sent to the Protestants in Holland. A rush of volunteers followed them from England already in the field. Huguenot refugees in England were permitted to fit out ships to help their coreligionists at La Rochelle.

Four men-of-war for the Royal Navy were ordered built forthwith at Deptford. Two of these were to be of the first class—line of battleships, as they later came to be called. The others were smaller vessels, or frigates. To expedite construction, the work was divided between the two foremost shipwrights of the kingdom, Matthew Baker and Peter Pett. Each built two ships, October 11, 1573, and Baker his on November 16, following. But Baker's line of battleships was somewhat larger than Pett's, 400 tons to 335.

NAME EXPRESSES NATION'S TEMPER.

"The intentions of the Catholic League were an open secret in every council chamber of Europe. The Papal bull excommunicating and despoising Elizabeth had been nailed on the doors of the Lambeth Palace. It was at such a moment that the name Dreadnaught was first appointed to an English man-of-war, and the Queen's choice, under the circumstances, partakes of the nature almost of an act of state specially designed to express the temper of the nation."

So the larger vessel built by Baker was named Dreadnaught and her sister ship, built by Pett, was named Swift-sneer, as her majesty spelled it, meaning, swift-pursuer. Both names have been handed down to posterity, but the former has won more distinction. The first dreadnaught measured 80 feet from rudder post to forefoot. She cost 6,000 pounds sterling, equivalent to 30,000 pounds in the current, or 24-pounds, and 18 miles. She was the second ship of the royal navy to be commissioned by an English king, King Edward VII. officiated at her launching. The other English king was Henry VII., who commissioned the Great Harry.

A DREADNAUGHT AT TRAFALGAR

Another Dreadnaught, launched in 1801, after being thirteen years on the stocks, was Admiral Collingwood's flagship up to within ten days of Trafalgar, when he transferred his flag to the Royal Sovereign. The Dreadnaught was commanded in the battle by Captain Coon. Owing to the light wind which prevailed she did not come into action until late in the afternoon, but she made the San Juan strike her colors in fifteen minutes, and failed of capturing the Spanish flagship, Principe de Asturias, only from want of wind. But a shot from one of these broadsides killed the Spanish Admiral Gravina. This was the ship referred to by Dickens as "The woolen wopper of the Thames" and when gave name to the Dreadnaught Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich.

Another Dreadnaught, named in 1801, after being thirteen years on the stocks, was Admiral Collingwood's flagship up to within ten days of Trafalgar, when he transferred his flag to the Royal Sovereign. The Dreadnaught was commanded in the battle by Captain Coon. Owing to the light wind which prevailed she did not come into action until late in the afternoon, but she made the San Juan strike her colors in fifteen minutes, and failed of capturing the Spanish flagship, Principe de Asturias, only from want of wind. But a shot from one of these broadsides killed the Spanish Admiral Gravina. This was the ship referred to by Dickens as "The woolen wopper of the Thames" and when gave name to the Dreadnaught Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich.

Another Dreadnaught, named in 1801, after being thirteen years on the stocks, was Admiral Collingwood's flagship up to within ten days of Trafalgar, when he transferred his flag to the Royal Sovereign. The Dreadnaught was commanded in the battle by Captain Coon. Owing to the light wind which prevailed she did not come into action until late in the afternoon, but she made the San Juan strike her colors in fifteen minutes, and failed of capturing the Spanish flagship, Principe de Asturias, only from want of wind. But a shot from one of these broadsides killed the Spanish Admiral Gravina. This was the ship referred to by Dickens as "The woolen wopper of the Thames" and when gave name to the Dreadnaught Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich.

Another Dreadnaught, named in 1801, after being thirteen years on the stocks, was Admiral Collingwood's flagship up to within ten days of Trafalgar, when he transferred his flag to the Royal Sovereign. The Dreadnaught was commanded in the battle by Captain Coon. Owing to the light wind which prevailed she did not come into action until late in the afternoon, but she made the San Juan strike her colors in fifteen minutes, and failed of capturing the Spanish flagship, Principe de Asturias, only from want of wind. But a shot from one of these broadsides killed the Spanish Admiral Gravina. This was the ship referred to by Dickens as "The woolen wopper of the Thames" and when gave name to the Dreadnaught Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich.

DREADNAUGHT'S FIRST FIGHT.

Another Dreadnaught, named in 1801, after being thirteen years on the stocks, was Admiral Collingwood's flagship up to within ten days of Trafalgar, when he transferred his flag to the Royal Sovereign. The Dreadnaught was commanded in the battle by Captain Coon. Owing to the light wind which prevailed she did not come into action until late in the afternoon, but she made the San Juan strike her colors in fifteen minutes, and failed of capturing the Spanish flagship, Principe de Asturias, only from want of wind. But a shot from one of these broadsides killed the Spanish Admiral Gravina. This was the ship referred to by Dickens as "The woolen wopper of the Thames" and when gave name to the Dreadnaught Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich.

Cures Billiousness Prevents Bright's Disease

THE CERTIFIED STATEMENT OF ONE WHO HAS PROVEN THE EFFICIENCY OF DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Mr. Colin M. Kiel, Craighurst, Simcoe county, Ontario, writes: "My mother and I have both used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with great satisfaction. We find that there is nothing to equal them as a prompt cure for torpid liver, billiousness and indigestion. Some years ago my mother became afflicted with kidney trouble and has to be careful in preventing Bright's disease. By using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills occasionally, she keeps the kidneys healthy and active. Another point favorable to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills is that they do not gripe and yet accomplish good results. You are at liberty to use my letter."

This statement is endorsed by Mr. Marmaduke Caston, Justice of the Peace, who writes: "This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Mr. Colin M. Kiel, and I believe his statement regarding Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to be true and correct." If you are interested in this case,

write to Mr. Kiel, enclosing stamp for reply, and he will verify his statement. We like to have people to do this for we are very careful to only use statements from responsible persons.

Should this case not be similar to yours, write to us for the statement of someone whose trouble was along the same line. We have thousands of letters to choose from. Or better still, put the Kidney-Liver Pills to the test right away. They will cost you a quarter and a box lasts for some time.

As a means of awakening the attention of liver, kidney and bowels and thereby curing billiousness, indigestion, backache and kidney trouble, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills hold a unique position. By their combined action on these eliminating organs they prove effective in complicated ailments which defy ordinary treatment. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Limited, Toronto.