

GinPills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

What They Have Done

I suffered a great many years with kidney trouble; tried several remedies, and also doctors' medicine, with no result. Two years ago I read an ad. in a newspaper of "GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS," and sent for two boxes. They did me more good than all the medicine I had ever taken. After I used the first two I sent for two more boxes, and I am satisfied, and also know that Gin Pills are the best kidney remedy made.

I used to have to rise three or four times in the night; now I can sleep and don't have to get up at all, thanks to GIN PILLS. Am seventy-two years old.

ALEXANDER LA DUE,
Watertown, N.Y.

80c. a box at all Druggists. Sample free upon request to

National Drug & Chemical Co.
of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Feeling Runs High In Greece

Athens, May 29.—(Via London).—“Whoever dreamed to see the Bulgarian flag supplant the Greek flag in Macedonia—just for this we have maintained mobilization at the cost of the economic ruin of the country.”

M. Venizelos, the former premier, thus writes in the Herald, the Venizelist organ.

Feeling runs high over the Bulgarian invasion of Greece. The Herald appeared with a black border as a token of national mourning.

Saloniki, via Paris, May 29.—As an outgrowth of the popular indignation resulting from the violation of Greek territory, a big meeting has been called here to night, to protest against the action of the German and Bulgarian troops.

Paris, May 29.—A News despatch from Athens says that grave trouble has broken out there, following the news of the invasion of Macedonia by the Bulgarians.

(Bulgarian troops crossed the Greek frontier on May 26, and occupied the Greek forts of Rupei, Dragotin and Spatovo. The Greek troops which had garrisoned these forts withdrew on the advance of the Bulgarians, who claimed

Stinging Neuralgia

The Trouble Due to Nerves Starved for Lack of Good Blood.

An eminent medical writer has said that “neuralgia is the cry of starved nerves for better blood.” The one great symptom of this trouble is pain, fierce, stabbing pain, that almost drives the sufferer frantic. The one cause is poor blood; the only cure is to enrich the blood. Heat applied to the inflamed nerves will give relief, but does not cure. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills furnish the blood all the needed elements, and the blood conveys them to the nerves. The only way of getting food or medicine to the nerves is through the blood, and the only way to enrich the blood is through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In this way neuralgia, sciatica and other nerve disorders are promptly cured, and the whole system benefited and strengthened. Mrs. M. Gleason, R. R. No. 1, Uxbridge, Ont., who was a great sufferer from neuralgia, says: “I suffered intensely from neuralgia for four years. My blood was thin and I was completely run down. I suffered intense pain all the time. At different times I consulted three doctors, but their treatment did no more than give temporary relief. Then I tried different medicines, but the result was the same—they seemed no good in my case. I was growing steadily worse and finally could not leave the house nor do a bit of work. The last doctor I consulted could do nothing for me but give me morphine tablets to ease the pain, and by this time I had about resigned myself to a life of pain. Then one of Dr. Williams' almanacs came to our house and I read of similar cases cured through the use of Pink Pills. I got three boxes and before they were all gone the pain began to decrease, and I began to have a better appetite. By the time I had taken six boxes I was again a well woman, and my neighbors could hardly realize that such a change could be made in so short a time. Later I was bothered with eczema and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me. I have found these Pills worth their weight in gold and I cheerfully recommend them to all who are ailing.”

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

permission from the Athens government for their act. The Bulgarians were said to have been led by German officers, who explained to the commanders of the Greek forts that the Central Powers were merely being accorded the same privilege that had been given the allies in permitting them to occupy Saloniki. It was reported from Athens yesterday that feeling was running very high in the Greek capital over the Bulgarian invasion. The Herald, the organ of M. Venizelos, appeared yesterday with a black border, and contained a fiery article from the pen of the former premier.

German Deceit Again Exposed

London, May 27.—Lord Robert Cecil amplified yesterday his recent statement in the House of Commons, when he said Great Britain would be obliged to deny the request of America that cargoes of dyestuffs from Germany be permitted to go through as a relief to the industries of America.

“Our answer to America's request must be ‘No,’ he said. “When we agreed over a year ago to allow two cargoes of dyestuffs to pass through from Germany to America, it was stipulated by America and Germany that these cargo of cotton from America and Germany, which had been contracted for before March 1915. The matter was allowed to run along by Germany and America until finally the American shipments for Germany came over and we permitted them to go through to Germany, presuming they were intended in exchange for the dyestuffs. But it developed later that Germany paid for the cotton cargoes in cash, while not shipping the dyestuffs.”

“On April 22, nearly a year later, the American government asked us if we could not arrange to allow the dyestuff cargoes to go out. We were informed that American industries were suffering from want of dyestuffs, which same argument was used a year ago when we gave permission for the exchange of cargoes. Our attitude is that if American industries are able to get along a whole year without German dyestuff cargoes some way must be found to overcome the difficulty that might be applied now. In other words we don't feel an urgent necessity exists this ought to cause us to allow the dyestuffs to pass at this late day.”

France Loses An Army Leader.

Paris, May 27.—General Joseph S. Gallieni, former Minister of War, died at Versailles today.

(Of all the French generals in the European war, few had a better filled life than General Gallieni, who on the outbreak of the war on August 1, 1914, was appointed military governor of the entrenched camp of Paris.

In the forty-five years of his military career, General Gallieni had participated in some of the dramatic episodes of the war of 1870, explored the upper Niger and imposed a French protectorate over the region, pacified the colony of IndoChina, conquered Queen Renavallo of Madagascar and conquered and developed the colony. Between times he had written four notable books on exploration.

After the notable part taken by General Gallieni in the battle of the Marne when he rushed 80,000 troops of the Paris garrison to the battle line in taxis in the crisis of the struggle and thereby turned the tide of victory in favor of the French, he was appointed Minister of War in the reconstructed cabinet.

As War Minister, General Gallieni devoted himself with remarkable energy to the elimination of red tape in the administration of the army. He also dealt with a heavy hand with officers who had secured posts through favoritism or political influence. Like General Joffre, he was relentless in forcing the retirement of old officers whose activities or abilities were not equal to the demands of the war. By revision of the exempt lists, he added 80,000 men to the army.

In February of this year, General Gallieni took over the direction of the Department of Aviation, but shortly afterwards he was taken ill with kidney trouble and was compelled to resign on March 6. Since then he has been fighting a losing battle with death.

French Assaults On Freth Lines

London, May 30.—Fresh troops in large numbers are being thrown by the Germans against the French lines northwest of Verdun and twice within the last 24 hours General Nivelle's forces have been compelled to give

ground. The weakest point in the French defenses appears to be in the neighborhood of Cumieres, between that village and Dead Man Hill to the west. This line was denied by the Germans for a distance of more than 300 yards in the third of a series of violent assaults yesterday afternoon. Last night the Germans returned to the attack with a French division and Paris admits that in the face of this drive the French were forced to retire slightly along the Bethingourt-Cumieres road. The German attacks apparently were equally violent along other sectors of the front west of Meuse but according to the French war office nowhere else were the Crown Prince's forces able to gain ground. East of the river heavy artillery fire in the region of Fort Douaumont is reported.

Germany's Reign Of Terror.

London, May 28.—Twenty-nine persons have been convicted of espionage at Brussels, according to a Reuters dispatch from Amsterdam which quotes the Telegraf as authority for the statement that three persons already have been executed, while the sentences of seven others who were condemned to death were commuted to life imprisonment. Nineteen others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Beef Cattle And Economy.

“Big Falling Off in Beef Cattle” is a significant heading on page 108 of The Agricultural War Book for 1916. On page 91 there is this paragraph of equal significance:

“It is in the interests of the Empire that everything possible should be done to foster the Canadian live stock industry. In Canada, the number of cattle is about 6,000,000, besides 2,000,000 sheep—a total which, having regard to the population of the Dominion, does not at present leave a very large margin for export. With the probability of preferential trade in food within the Empire there are great possibilities in the expansion of Canadian live stock production.”

There was once an English Bishop who, being called upon to preach a sermon in aid of an orphan asylum for boys and girls, pointed to the children arranged in full sight of the congregation, and, saying “They're there,” left the pulpit. The quotation of the two foregoing paragraphs should in like manner almost be sufficient to indicate to Canadians the opportunity and duty that lie before them. There is, however so much matter of similar import, and pointing in the same direction, in the book, that it is well worth while to look further into it. As to the falling off, the statistics shows that the decrease of beef cattle during the years extending from 1910 to 1914, totalled 992,662, or 7,338 fewer than a million, or upwards of 23 per cent. Meantime the population increased and people went on eating as much beef as ever. The decline in numbers of cattle by provinces; Nova Scotia 31,920; New Brunswick 11,133; Ontario 658,919; Manitoba 62,999; Alberta 293,905; and British Columbia 6,189. Against these decreases there has to be reckoned an increase of 25,681 in Quebec, of 43,272 in Saskatchewan and of 3,409 in Prince Edward Island. It will be noticed that the decline was in those provinces nearest to the United States and where packers are most in evidence.

Two morals are to be gathered from the foregoing figures considered in conjunction with existing conditions. One is that we must produce more, and the other, that we must eat less beef that is if we have any desire to take rank as overseas exporters of live stock or live stock products of any importance. To accomplish the one farmers will need to pay additional attention to their breeding cows and to prize them to a greater extent than official returns would imply they have been doing. In connection with other, it will be necessary for the people to cultivate and eat more field and garden produce, as well as to be more thrifty in their treatment of scraps and seemingly waste pieces, such as bones, skin and fat. They will need, so the War Book suggests, to produce all they can, to buy as little as possible; to replace meat by milk, cheese, peas, beans, and lentils; to use more vegetables and to eat more fruit.

Ten tons of skins of the Beluga or white whale, received from Berling sea were recently shipped from Seattle to eastern shoe factories to be made into the white shoes now so popular among women. Only the inner skin is used, but it is so thick that four sheets of thin leather may be obtained by splitting it. Glove factories also are seeking Beluga skins.

Make Your Appointments Now with

DR. MANZER

At His New

Chapel St., - Opposite the Armoury

For all kinds of Dental Work.

Phone 19-41, By Mail, or at my Office.

Gold and all kinds of Fillings, Crown and Bridge work; Artificial Teeth; Painless Extracting. Gas and Ether administered.

All diseases of the Mouth, Nose and Throat, a specialty

17 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

Graduate of Boston Dental College.

Assistant Surgeon Boston Oral Hospital.

Manzer, Woodstock, N. B.

OFFICE HOURS

Any time of Day or Night.

JOB

PRINTING

Neatly and Promptly

Executed at

“THE DISPATCH”
OFFICE

We print Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Reports, etc.