

## HOW ONE WOMAN REGAINED HEALTH

Utterly Helpless and Friends Did  
Not Expect Her to Get Better.

The great fame of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is due to the fact that they have restored to active health and strength hundreds of people when all other treatment had failed to cure, and who had come to believe themselves hopeless, chronic invalids. The case of Mrs. Henry Britton, 1284 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg, Man., adds another striking proof to the truth of this assertion. Mr. Britton writes as follows concerning his wife's long illness and ultimate cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "It is a simple thing to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and yet it is difficult to express fully one's heartfelt gratitude for such a marvellous remedy, as they have restored my wife to health and strength after the best efforts of the medical fraternity had failed. For years prior to our coming to Canada, and since that time up to about three years ago, my wife had been subject to severe illnesses from what the doctors said was chronic anaemia. She was utterly and entirely helpless, and so weak that she had to be lifted in and out of bed for weeks at a stretch. The trouble was aggravated by recurrent rheumatism and heart trouble. She had no appetite or strength for anything. I employed the best medical attendance and nurses procurable. The doctor gave her tonics and ordered beef tea and wine. The tonics and medicine would relieve her for a time, and then she would slip back once more into the old state—but worse if anything. Then we began giving her advertised remedies, but all seemed of no avail. One evening while reading a newspaper I happened to see an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It told the case of a young woman who had been a great sufferer from anaemia, and who testified to having been cured through the use of these Pills. The case seemed to describe very closely the symptoms of my wife, and although I had pretty nearly lost all hope of her ever being well again, I decided to get a supply of the Pills and urged her to use them. My wife was thoroughly disheartened, and said she expected it was only another case of money thrown away. However, she began taking the Pills, and I thank God she did, for after she had used them for a time, she felt they were helping her. From that time on her appetite came back, her color began to return, and she who had been looked upon as a helpless invalid began to take a new interest in life. She continued taking the Pills, and through them her health continued to improve, until at last we were able to heartily congratulate her upon her complete restoration to health. Some three years have since passed, and in that time she has never been bothered in the slightest degree with the old trouble. Her cure has astonished everyone who knew how ill she had been, and we acknowledge with heartfelt thanks our gratitude to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which literally brought her back to health from the brink of the grave."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure such cases as this in just one way—they actually make new blood, which fills the depleted veins and brings new strength to every nerve and every organ in the body. Nearly all the everyday ailments of life come from poor or watery blood, and it is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new blood that they cure anaemia, indigestion, headaches, sideaches and backaches, rheumatism, neuralgia, general weakness and the ailments that growing girls and women do not like to talk about, even to their doctors. If you are weak, sick or ailing, no other medicine will cure you so quickly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### HER RESPONSIBILITY.

"Susannah," asked the preacher when it came her turn to answer the usual question in such cases "do you take this man to be your wedded husband for better or for worse—?"

"Jes, as he is, parson," she interrupted! "Jes as he is. Ef he gits any bettah ah'll know de good Ladd's gwine to take 'im; an' ef he gits any wusser, w'y ah'll tend to 'im myself."

Don't look for trouble. You'll bump up against it soon enough.

## THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,  
SEPT. 11.

Lesson XI. The King's Marriage  
Feast, Matt. 22. 1-14. Golden  
Text, Matt. 22. 14.

Verse 1. Jesus answered—His response to their attempt to lay hold on him was to give the third of the parables on judgment.

2. A certain king—God. Other passages may be compared with profit (Matt. 8. 11; 25. 10; 2 Cor. 11. 2; Rev. 19. 7; 21. 2). The marriage feast was the most important social event in the life of a family, and where wealth permitted was a most elaborate affair. According to New Testament symbolism, this would be the marriage of Christ and the church, though the bride is not mentioned, and the son is introduced apparently only to emphasize the lavish splendor of the feast.

3. Them that were bidden—The Jews would not come to the feast, even though participation in its generous bounty was the sum of all good. This is the amazing feature of the parable, that men should refuse what God has graciously done for their highest well-being. There is a climax in their refusal. First, they are unwilling; then, they treat the invitation disdainfully; finally, some stoop to abuse and murder.

4. Other servants—The first group (3), possibly representing the prophets, simply summoned those who were already invited. These later servants are, perhaps, the apostles. The patience and generosity of the king are in keeping with the character of God as revealed in his dealings with Israel. Until men have finally and deliberately spurned his favors, he continues to seek them out, saying, Come.

All things are ready—There is no human need for which God has not made rich and fitting provision.

5. They made light of it—The tragedy of human life is, that it can become so absorbed in the farm and merchandise as to become unconcerned with matters of higher value.

6. Treated them shamefully—It is characteristic of the man who begins by ignoring with an air of superior indifference the claims of religion that he ends by treating the messenger of religion with sullen anger. Having refused God's grace, it hurts his pride and stirs his will into rebellion to have the invitation pressed.

7. The king was wroth—An evidence that in the love of God is a fire which blazes forth at last against persistent, unchangeable refusal to have the gracious benefits of that love. The armies—It may be the Romans who burned their city, are called his because providentially used by him to bring an end to the murderous rulers of Jerusalem.

8. His servants—The first Christian preachers, who went forth to the partings of the highways (9), where the roads from the Gentile country led into the city, and there found both bad and good (10), signifying that, in the matter of inviting, there is to be no discrimination.

11. The king came in to behold the guests—This is a scene of solemn judgment. It is not enough to have been invited and to have made formal acceptance. There still remains the inescapable scrutiny of the King. The question of fitness is not finally settled by membership in the visible church.

A man who had not on a wedding garment—This was a violation of the regulations of the feast, and was a serious offense. To be in unseemly attire at a festive occasion of such importance was disrespect to the king. The man was speechless (12) inasmuch as there was no excuse for coming unprepared. As in the parable of the virgins, time was allowed to provide oil, so here there must have been ample opportunity to dress properly. The garment, then, refers to the character which a man bears, whether good or bad. To be disobedient to the King's will in this matter is to put oneself on the side of those who lightly or violently refused the invitation.

13. There shall be the weeping—This is said, not by the king to the servants (in this case the angels), but by Christ to his hearers by way of explanation; in the outer darkness there will be remorse marked by gnashing of teeth, an evidence of the rebelliousness which makes the doom fitting.

14. Many are called, but few chosen—All the Jews and all the

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Gentiles were called: but only a few of the former, and not all of the latter, were chosen." It is God who both calls and finally chooses. But every man has his destiny in his own keeping.

### WESTERN IDEAS IN CHINA.

Spread of Militarism and Modern Education.

Dr. Geil, the American traveller, who has already crossed China five times, has completed a twelve months' tour of all the provincial capitals of the Empire, says the London Standard. During a long overland journey to Cheng-tu, in Szechuan, he passed through parts of Kwangsi and Kwanchau, where the people had never before seen a white. Here he visited a tribe, whose women wear a dress resembling Scotch kilts. Dr. Geil says:—"One of the things that remain uppermost in my mind is the general spirit of revolution which I met with. By this I do not mean an anti-dynastic or anti-foreign feeling so much as what I would call an 'anti-baby' movement. Particularly among the scholars and thinking-men the opinion prevails that China is passing through a critical period of her history, and there is a feeling of resentment that a baby should be on the throne at such a juncture.

"I have attended provincial parliaments, I have visited schools and am surprised at the reality of the desire to bring China up to date. In Kwangsi, the great copper centre, I found a large school and a widespread desire on the part of the young men to take the full modern curriculum. There I found the youngest Governor of China himself attending classes on international law. His private secretary is a graduate of Cambridge. In the remote province of Kwachau I found that the prefect was erecting a great block of almshouses capable of accommodating hundreds of persons, and he had established a school for the study of silkworms."

Referring to the spread of militarism in China, Dr. Geil says that everywhere he saw evidences of a general plan for the preparation of an enormous army. Not only in the provincial capitals, but in the smaller towns, drilling was in constant progress.

### NEW WAR APPLIANCES.

Novelties Which Have Recently Been Invented.

An illuminating shell, which bursts into flame in the air and acts as a temporary searchlight, is amongst the latest ideas of war inventors. This shell, which has been put to severe tests, would enable an Admiral, for instance, to see the vessels of an enemy's fleet at a distance of several miles, the light burning long enough for the gunners to get the range. It is a French invention and not unlike the illuminating shell which has been adopted by the German Government. The latter is a projectile, filled with calcium carbide, which breaks into flame as it falls into the sea, where it floats.

Another novelty in war appliances has just been secured by the great firm of Krupp. It is an air torpedo, which is reported to be one of the deadliest instruments of warfare yet devised. It is to be introduced into the German army and navy. Other recent inventions are the anti-airship gun, a shrapnel grenade adapted for use with the service rifle, and a new automatic gun mounted on a motor truck, said to be capable of conveying a supply of ammunition and a crew of ten men twenty-five miles an hour along ordinary roads, and to fire 3lb. shells a distance of three and a half miles at the rate of 250 shots a minute.

## LIONS OF BRITISH NAVY

WAR VESSELS THAT HAVE  
BORNE THE NAME.

The New Lion Could Defeat Whole  
Fleets of the Old  
Timers.

The name of Devonport's new cruiser is not one of the happiest in our naval annals, although there are few indeed that can rival it in point of antiquity, says the London Globe. Four hundred years ago—in 1511, to be exact—English shipping in the North Sea suffered much annoyance at the hands of one Andrew Barton, who with Andrew Wood was one of the commanders of the fleet of James IV. of Scotland. These men voyaged under letters of marque and were remarkably impartial in their attentions.

However, the Government of the day took no notice of their depredations and at last the Earl of Surrey took matters into his own hands, fitted out two ships at his own expense and set his own sons—Lord Edward and Lord Thomas Howard—in command of them. Barton had two ships with him, but they were scattered by a storm. The same thing happened to the Howards' ships, but in the end Lord Thomas fell in with Barton himself and his brother with the other Scottish ship.

Stout fighters as the Scots were the result of the actions was to add two ships to the navy of 1511, one Barton's own ship, the Lion, of 120 tons, and the other the Jenny Perwin, of seventy tons. Barton himself was killed and the affair led to war and

### THE BATTLE OF FLODDEN.

King Henry's answer to James IV's complaints of the attack on Barton was to the effect that "punishing pirates was never held to be a breach of the peace among princes."

Curiously enough another Lion was taken from the Scots in 1547, but she received such severe punishment at the hands of the Pansy that she sank off Harwich before she could be carried into port. The first Lion actually built for the navy dates from 1536. She was a vessel of 140 tons, but carried no fewer than fifty guns; two of brass and forty-eight of iron, but it is doubtful of any of them fired a shot or more than twelve pounds weight. The heaviest naval gun in use fifty years later fired a shot of only sixty-six pounds and the Ark Royal, of 800 tons, flagship in the armada campaign, mounted only four of these. During the next two centuries we find all sorts of varieties on the name which Viscountess Clifden gave to Devonport's cruiser.

There were "Red Lions," "White Lions," "Golden Lions," "Rose Lions," "Two Lions" and whole broods of "Lion's Whelps," these last frequently built in batches and numbered, like the torpedo boats of to-day. Among these, however, one particular "Golden Lion"

### STANDS PRE-EMINENT.

She was built in 1582, had a tonnage of 500 and was manned with a crew of 250 soldiers and 150 mariners.

Her armament consisted of sixty pieces of what in those days passed for ordnance. These were four "demi-cannon," the weight of the gun being 4,000 pounds and of its shot 30 1-4 pounds; eight 4,500

pound "culverins," firing a 17 1-4 pound shot; fourteen "demi-culverins," 3,400 pounds in weight and firing a 9 pound shot, and nine 1,400 pound "sakers" with a 5 pound shot. These constituted the "heavy armament." In addition there were eight "fowlers," sixteen "fowler chambers, and one "falcon." The longest ranging gun was the demi-culverin, which was effective at twenty score paces.

The Golden Lion is often referred to without the gilding adjective, and when she was rebuilt in 1609 it was officially discarded. She sailed with Drake to Cadiz in 1587 to singe the King of Spain's beard, much against the inclination of her skipper, one William Borough, "a distinguished navigator and hydrographer, but no warrior." Drake's plans struck him as pure madness and he did little to further the operations.

The result was that Borough was tried on board the Elizabeth Bonaventure by a primitive court-martial, and sentenced to "abide the pains of death," but he outlived both the sentence and his quarrel with Drake and commanded the Bonavolia against the Armada. In that fight the Lion was

### SECOND FLAGSHIP.

having Lord Thomas Howard as her commander.

It was a new Lion that fought in the battle off the North Foreland in 1653. Twenty years later her captain was killed in the first battle of the "Schooneveld." Under Captain John Torpley she took part in the action with the French off Beachy Head in 1690 which brought so much contumely upon Torrington, but the ship had the satisfaction of sharing in Russell's great victory at Barfleure two years later. It is not until 1745 that we again find a Lion in action. This time, commanded by Capt. Piercy Brett, she endeavored to prevent the flight of the Young Pretender from Scotland to France, but the Lion came off decidedly second best in the encounter and retired with 55 killed and 107 wounded, of whom seven died later.

In 1759 the Lion was present at the taking of Guadeloupe, where her captain, William Trelawney, was wounded. Twenty years later, fighting under Byron off Grenada, she had a narrow escape from capture. Byron conducted the battle in anything but a capable manner although the ineptitude of the French prevented it from being the crushing defeat it ought to have been. The Lion and two other ships were cut off from the main body and Byron in his official report expressed his "great surprise" that "no ship of the enemy was detached after the Lion."

### AN ARMY OF TURKEYS.

It is a novel sight to watch the arrival of the turkey sellers in Madrid, Spain. Each one conducts a numerous army of well-fed turkeys, and half the town turns out to see the procession. The way one man, with only a long slender rod, can marshal some hundreds of noisy birds through the traffic and past other troops is astounding. Not only has he to keep his subjects under the closest surveillance, but he must be prepared for the attacks of starving vagabonds who wish to obtain a turkey luncheon for nothing.

The old cow has the milkman beaten to a frazzle when it comes to giving real milk.

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