

THE WATCHMAN-WARDER, JANUARY 25th, 1906.

The Human Barometer

Is the urine. Where there is a constant desire to urinate—when the urine is hot and scalding—it means Bladder Irritation. If the urine is cloudy, highly colored, or offensive—it indicates Kidney Trouble. Heed the danger signals. Take

Bu-Ju

"Bu-Ju" stimulates and strengthens the weakened, clogged, overworked kidneys to healthy action—and heals and soothes the irritated bladder "Bu-Ju" cures. We guarantee it and you can get your money back if "Bu-Ju" disappoints. All druggists have "Bu-Ju" or will get them for you.

THE CLAFIN CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED WINDSOR, ONT.

THE ALIENS' BARRIER

England's Doors Closed to the "Undesirable"—First Day of the New Act

The Aliens Act came into operation on New Year's Day, and at each English port and landing place an immigration officer was ready to "close the door" to the "undesirables."

There are at present 385,000 in the United Kingdom. Their number during the past ten years has increased by 12,400 annually, many of them being undesirable for every reason. The immigrants may be rejected on the following grounds:

Inability to support himself or his dependents. Conviction of crime in a foreign country. Lunacy or disease rendering him likely to become a charge on the rates.

Having had an expulsion order made against him. At Grimsby twenty-two of forty-four aliens were rejected pending the decision of the Immigration Board.

They had arrived from Hamburg, and were non-plussed when invited to submit to medical examination.

They were all refugees from Russia, and included half a dozen women, one of whom emphatically declined to be examined. Courtesy prevailed and she was allowed to pass.

There was another ordeal. The aliens were told to produce their money. The men became suspicious, and shook their heads in a negative way. Others turned their pockets inside out.

The party possessed £10. Two had less than a sovereign. "We have come to find work," they explained; "there is none in Russia. It is not safe to live there."

It was difficult to impress upon them the fact that each must possess £5 before being admitted. They could not understand that poverty is now a barrier against entry into England.

NO MONEY, NO FRIENDS

A striking object-lesson in the working of the new Aliens Act was afforded at St. Katharine's Dock.

Crouched in a partitioned part of the hold of the steamship Sperber were twenty-three Russian and Polish Jews who had been brought from Bremen. They sat sipping tea and munching bread, a listless, downhearted silent company.

No money, no friends, no work, the officials at Gravesend had refused their permission to land on English soil. They have, under the Act, a right to appeal, and they will consequently have to go before the Immigration Board, which, it is believed, will be held at Blackwell.

The officer on duty seemed doubtful what to do with his stranded charges, and shrugged his shoulders incredulously at the prospect of having to take the people back to Bremen on the ship-owner's responsibility.

Thirteen aliens were among the passengers on the Calais and Ostend steamers arriving at Dover, and by some error they left the ship and were in the ordinary passenger's way, and were in the train before the mistake was discovered. The trains were delayed while search was made, and eventually all were discovered except one man.

A hue and cry was raised for the missing alien, who was later found in the town and brought back to the receiving house.

A Different Dye

It used to be: one dye for silk, another for wool, yet another for cotton. DY-O-LA is a different dye.

The same package colors anything in cloth. Gives exquisite shades that the sun won't dim.

With the exception of green and purple, Dy-o-la does not stain the hands or boiler.

For doubling the usefulness of drapes, gowns and things, no dye's so easy, so satisfactory, so economical as Dy-o-la.

Mrs. W. Obleman, Ellisboro, Sash, writes:—"Dy-o-la" colours mixed goods better than any dye ever tried."

At your druggist's 10c. Send 2 cent stamp to the Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, Can., for color-card—dye exactly as you'd do it at home.

J.N. Johnston VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College.

All diseases of Horses and Cattle treated; latest and most approved methods. Specialties: Dentistry and all diseases of the feet. Medicines of the latest discovery kept on hand.

Office—Lindsay, Bros. Livery, Cambridge-St.—43.

The captain of the Alma reported having alien immigrants on board, and the authorities at Southampton, acting upon the letter of the law, prevented them landing on the ground that they were destitute alien immigrants. The United States Consul at the port, however, inquired and filed a bond becoming personally responsible for them while in England. The crew are being provided for at the expense of the United States Government until Saturday, when they will sail by the American liner St. Paul.

ALLY BOER AND BRITON

Ministry will give Transvaal Responsible Government.

That it is the intention of the Government to give the Transvaal a responsible government like that of Canada was announced by Mr. Asquith in speech on Saturday night. The report has become current that it was to be done this coming session, and the minister's words give credence to the report.

Mr. Asquith said he was speaking for all his colleagues as well as for himself in expressing his earnest desire and intention that the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies should at the earliest possible moment be given the same form of government as our internal affairs. Difficulties undoubtedly existed in South Africa, but would be most satisfactorily settled in bringing the people together in the work of a government, just as difficulties had been settled in Canada, where peoples far more acutely separated one from another in blood, religion and past traditions than even Boer or Briton had been were brought together by being given a common interest in the management of their affairs. The local patriotism and unity thus engendered was the best safeguard for the prosperity of the colony and the unity of the empire.

He repeated his statement that a system of fiscal preference would lead to friction and not unity.

TRiumPH FOR CHAMBERLAIN IN BRITISH ELECTION.

The "Little Englanders," who, under the intoxicating influence of the unexpected victories of the past few days, looked for the defeat of their arch-enemy, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain have received a decided rebuff from the electors of West Birmingham instead of rejecting the progressive statesman, the majority of the constituency he has served so long returned him last week by a figure at once splendid and significant. In a sense the triumph is personal, says the Mail and Empire. It shows the people to be attached to the man who fills the largest place in the public mind of the Empire.

But the personal side of the victory is by no means its most notable feature. The suggestive point is the fact that while so many Unionists have fallen in this fight, Mr. Chamberlain, in spite of his political opposition, should come out of the contest better than ever. Why is it that this leader more than holds his own at a time when colleagues are dropping off around him? The explanation is to be found in the circumstance that the position of Mr. Chamberlain is definite and therefore understood by the man in the street. It is not fair to blame the public men who were unable to be so plain spoken as Mr. Chamberlain was. These gentlemen, for the most part, were embarrassed up to within a few weeks of the election by the circumstance that they were in the freedom of their own obligations limited by their obligations to their colleagues in the cabinet. After they had achieved liberty they were unable to make a case such as they might have decided to offer.

Mr. Chamberlain's position was different. That gentleman was released from official reticence long ago, and was able to formulate, on his own responsibility, a policy that was free from circumspection and that everybody could grasp. Wherever the Unionist could grasp. Wherever the Unionist of protection has been cordially welcomed, while the Imperialist has been regarded with equal heartiness. Mr. Chamberlain has won then, because he has a truly British policy, making for better conditions in the United Kingdom and for a stronger Empire, and because he has boldly proclaimed his principles. The election of Mr. Chamberlain is a victory that the fight is to go on till the end. It will be prosecuted in Parliament, and it will be successful there in every reason to believe. Who would have supposed a few years ago, when every body was sneering at protection as a species of barbarism and when the "Little Englanders" was clamoring for the abrogation of the colonial tie, that tariff reform and an Imperial preference would yet become issues in an election and that public men would be returned to champion such propositions in Parliament?

Mr. Chamberlain's triumphant election means the advance of Great Britain and for the Empire as a whole. It is a guarantee that any disunion propositions will be adequately fought, and that "Little Englandism" in this its period of unexampled strength, will be efficiently checked. It is a notification to the Empire beyond the seas that the advance of the Britons living far from the centre of activity are not viewed with disfavor, but that, on the contrary, there is a body of public opinion in Britain which still looks for a better and closer union.

HURRYING TO SAVE LIVES IN NEW ONTARIO WILDS.

MISFORTUNES WHICH OVERTOOK TWO SURVEYORS WHO TRIED TO TRAMP TO CIVILIZATION.

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travel from friends and medical aid, J. Beemer lies battling with what must prove a fatal attack of typhoid fever.

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After ten hours of agony they reached a trapper's shanty, and the exiled inhabitant of that lone hut received them with open arms. The following morning they were too stiff to move, but on the next day Hawkins and Wilson were able to continue their journey, leaving Beemer in the trapper's care raving in delirium. For three nights Hawkins and Wilson wandered about in the bush trying to find their way each night taking turns to sit up and keep the fire burning.

On the tenth day Hawkins slipped, going down a steep bank, and injured himself so badly that he could not move. For several miles Wilson carried the injured man and eventually came to a deserted shanty where he made Hawkins as comfortable as possible, and again set out for assistance, and in two days met a survey party, whom he directed to the two lone shanties. Small hopes are entertained of finding either of the men alive.

SURPRISING FACTS ABOUT CURRANTS

NEARLY THREE TIMES AS NUTRITIOUS AS BEEF

The little berries coming to us from Greece are invaluable as food. And yet how greatly are they neglected or omitted from the daily dietary. A pound of currants contains almost three times as much nourishment as the same weight of beef. In fact the greatest scientific men of the day will prove this statement. There are people who think that they are indigestible, and that they are likely to cause disturbance in the intestines. This is a mistake. If any inconvenience has ever been caused it is certain that the fault is not in the currants, but in the method of preparation. It is not likely that anyone in his or her senses would eat currants without chewing or chopping them. Treated in this way currants are delicious, and full of rich nourishment. They render an infinity of dishes more palatable and more nutritious. But the most important fact about them is—firstly, that they supply the body with muscle-building and nerve-sustaining material in a form ready for digestion and absorption—ready to go to work, so to speak. Again, the delicious balance of sugar and acid in the currant makes them a most palatable and nutritious food. In fact half its nutritive value. All the currants sent to this country are seedless, so that they may be eaten raw or cooked with safety and advantage. Properly prepared, currants are of the greatest value as food for children and those who must give the full nourishment required by the body without putting any tax on the organs of digestion. Currants should really be eaten every day, no doctor to pay. Currants contain all the beneficial elements of the apple, but in greater proportion. In Greece, where the climate is so noted for their health, hardihood and long life, currants appear on the table at every meal. By far the finest variety of currants are grown in the Vostizza district of Greece. Their flavor is a delicate blending of sweetness and tartness, and they are perfectly seedless. Just the thing to place on the table at dessert. A bet has come out clearly for tariff reform the people have been receptive and enthusiastic. The idea of a degradation of protection has been cordially welcomed, while the Imperialist has been regarded with equal heartiness. Mr. Chamberlain has won then, because he has a truly British policy, making for better conditions in the United Kingdom and for a stronger Empire, and because he has boldly proclaimed his principles. The election of Mr. Chamberlain is a victory that the fight is to go on till the end. It will be prosecuted in Parliament, and it will be successful there in every reason to believe. Who would have supposed a few years ago, when every body was sneering at protection as a species of barbarism and when the "Little Englanders" was clamoring for the abrogation of the colonial tie, that tariff reform and an Imperial preference would yet become issues in an election and that public men would be returned to champion such propositions in Parliament?

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SICK KIDNEYS.

Mean Aching Backs and Sharp Stabbing Pains that Make Life Almost Unendurable.

An aching, breaking back, sharp stabs of pain—that is kidney trouble. The kidneys are really a spongy filter—a human filter—to take poison from the blood. But sick, weak kidneys cannot filter the blood properly. The delicate human filters get clogged with impurities, and the poison is left in the system to cause back-aches, headaches, rheumatism, dropsy and fatal inflammation. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the one sure cure for sick kidneys. They make clear and give strength for their work. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills set the kidneys right, and make lame, aching backs strong and well. Mr. George Johnson, of the village of Ohio, N.S.I. says—"My son, now eighteen years old, suffered from kidney trouble and severe pains in the back, which caused him many a sleepless night. We tried several medicines, but they did not help him, and he grew so weak that he could not do the work that falls to the lot of a young boy on a farm. We were advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this was the first medicine that reached the cause of the trouble. He took the pills for a couple of months, when every symptom of the trouble was gone and he was as healthy as any boy of his age. I am satisfied, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure kidney trouble in its most severe forms."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually cure the most severe forms. In that way they strike at the root of anaemia, indigestion, kidney trouble, liver complaint, erysipelas, skin diseases, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, and the special ailments of growing girls and women whose health depends upon the richness and regularity of their blood. The genuine pills have the wrapper for "Pale People," on the wrapper around each box, and may be had from all dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Pretty Tough.

I saw on the platter a piece of good meat— At least, it appeared to be so. I've a new set of teeth; they are neat and complete. And I'm hungry wherever I go.

I fell to it once on a piece of that steak; On a liberal hunk in my gob. My grinders did grind till I thought they would break; But unequal they were for the job.

The Frenchman they do say, when he tries his hand, From the latter makes edible food. By that sample I'd judge that the cooks in this land, At that "racket" are not very good.

My jaws took to aching; says I, "This won't do; For my blood this is rather too rich. An ostrich this meat might be able to chew. Or to swallow—I hardly know which.

"But I'm not an ostrich; I'm only a man; From this out no more meat for me I'm willing to work hard and do what I can; But at meal-time, I want a rest, see?" —Heliogabalus, Jr.

DARING ROBBERY IN PETERBORO LAST SUNDAY.

The Home of a Prominent Citizen Entered—Many Valuable Articles Taken—No Clue to Thieves at Present.

If Peterborough to be visited by a series of robberies? From present indications it looks as if this might be the case. A short time ago the daring burglar who took place at the office of Mr. Robert Hicks astonished the citizens of Peterboro and Sunday night a robbery that was hardly less audacious and daring in character and at which the loss sustained was very heavy, took place, when a thief or thieves stole money and valuable jewelry from the residence of Mr. W. H. Wrighton, 45 McDonell street, when he and his wife and daughter were at church. Miss Rude, who lives with Mr. Wrighton, was also absent at the time. The robbery must have occurred somewhere between the hours of 7 and 8.30 o'clock as at that time nobody was in the house except the perpetrators of the crime. Mr. Wrighton locked the house about 7 o'clock and went to church accompanied by his wife and daughter. Returning at 8.30 he found that all the bedrooms in the house had been ransacked and the following valuables stolen: One \$20 bill; \$5 in silver and bills; \$5 in gold; two \$1 gold pieces, one with a hole in it; three old English gold pieces, one valued at \$2.50 each, and one at \$4.86; about \$20 in bills and \$5 in silver, making a total of about \$67 altogether in money; an old gold watch, finely carved, with small plain place left for initials; a little gold heart with whole pearl in centre; a fine gold chain; three leafed gold clover set with pearls; two small gold clover set with rubies and diamond; two wedding rings, one heavy and the other thin; two or three gold breast pins; one gold set ring, and a diamond ring with gypsy setting.

The gold watch and the \$20 in bills were the property of Miss Rude. Mr. Wrighton owned the \$5 in silver and bills and the remainder of the stolen articles belonged to Mrs. Wrighton.

No furniture was injured and nothing taken down stairs was missing or damaged, the operations of the thieves being confined to the three bedrooms up stairs in which were the valuables.

The night, from the robbers' viewpoint, was an ideal one for the commission of such a deed. It was dark and foggy and the movements of the guilty party or parties could not be easily followed.

When Mr. Wrighton and his family returned from church they were very naturally much startled at what they their gaze—the bedrooms in a

state of confusion and much money and valuable jewelry missing. After inspecting the scene of the depredations and taking note of the missing articles, Mr. Wrighton telephoned for the police, the message reaching the police station at about 9 o'clock.

An entrance was effected by the back window, which had been raised during the day owing to the heat, and which had not been locked when Mr. Wrighton and family left the house.

The police are working on the case to-day but at present have no tangible clue to work upon.

A NEW EVANGELIST AND HIS PROPHECY