Menthol Plaster.

"D.&L." MENTHOL PLASTER

I have prescribed Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of neuralgic and rheumatic pains, and am very much pleased with the effects and pleasantness of its application.—W. H. CARPENTER, M.D., Hotel Oxford, Boston.

I have used Menthol Plasters in several cases of muscular rheumatism, and find in every case that it relieves almost instant and permanent relief.—F. P. MORGAN, M.D., Washington, D.C.

It Cures Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pains in Back or Side, or any Muscular Pains.

Price 25c. | Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1897.

A Remarkable Case.

DOCTORS COULD NOT AGREE AS TO THE TROUBLE.

A New Brunswick Lady the Victim—Suffered for Thirty Years—The Attack Caused Partial Blindness and a Feeling of Semi-Paralysis.

From the Woodstock, N.S., Sentinel.

Mrs. E. P. Ross, of Riley Brook, N. B., says: "I have been a sufferer for thirty years, and I am sure I would still be in the same lamentable condition had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was married at the age of twenty and am now fifty-one years old. I had always enjoyed good health until after my first child was born. About a month later my illness attacked me which has since made my life miserable. I consulted different doctors, but they did not agree as to the nature of my trouble. One said it was a species of paralysis, others said symptoms of fits. I would be feeling very well when I would suddenly have a sensation of partial blindness, and everything before me would sparkle. Then my hand and arm on one side would become numb, and after about ten minutes this sensation would pass to my lower limbs, then my tongue would become affected, as would also my hearing. Voices, no matter how close to me, would seem dim and far away. These symptoms would last for about forty minutes. I would have a violent pain over the eyes, which would continue for twelve hours o-

more. Notwithstanding all that was done for me, these spells were coming more frequently, and at last I would sometimes have two attacks a day. I was also troubled with bronchitis, which added to my misery. I could not sew or knit, or do any work that required close attention to it. All this, trouble had never left me for years, and at the age of 48 I consulted another doctor. The medicine he gave me, however, made me worse instead of better. Then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was using the third box before I found any benefit, but then there was a decided change. By the time I used twelve boxes I felt as well as I did in my young days. Every symptom of the trouble that had so long made my life miserable had disappeared. For eighteen months I did not use the pills and was as well as ever I had been in my life. Then one morning I felt a slight attack of the old trouble and determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills again. I got a box and took an occasional pill and have never since had a symptom of the trouble. To say that Dr. Williams Pink Pills have done wonders for me is putting it mildly, and I strongly urge their use on all who may be ill. Pink Pills were also of great benefit to a niece of mine, Miss Effie J. Everett. Her mother died when she was quite young, and naturally much of the care of the household developed upon her, and as she grew up she became weak, easily tired, subject to headaches and her complexion was pale and wax-like. A young lady teacher who was boarding with the family, and who had used Pink Pills with great success, urged her to try them. The result was that she soon was enjoying the best of health, and is a fine robust young lady who shows no traces of her former illness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Those people who talk about the new tariff hurting business are either ill-informed or ill-disposed. Last week fourteen new companies were incorporated. A bicycle factory has been set going at Guelph; the Gardner Tool Company, of Sherbrooke, Que., have installed four carloads of new machinery in their works; the Perth, Ont., car wheel works are putting in additional machinery and will erect a steel plant in the near future, and a new industry is in prospect at Brantford. Some factories are idle, but then, we had got used to that sort of thing under the N. P. We can't get rid of bad habits in a day, you know.

DOCTORS RECOMMEND "SALADA" CEYLON TEA.

Lead Packages only—25c., 40c., 50c., 60c

FAST ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE

Sir Richard Cartwright Gives Some Information About the Contract—Mr. Bennett Looking After the Claims of Midland—Mr. Tarte Replies to His Critics.

Ottawa, May 21.—(Special.)—The House adjourned this evening until Tuesday. It was also intimated that as usual the House would not sit next Thursday, being Ascension Day. Saturday, however, will probably be devoted to work, in order to make up for these two holidays. The House was in supply most of to-day and great progress was made with the estimates. Sir Richard Cartwright made the important announcement that a cablegram had been received from the Imperial authorities sanctioning the completion of the fast Atlantic service contract entered into with Peterson, Tait & Co. The appropriation asked for the statue of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie to be erected on Parliament Hill caused Sir Charles Tupper to express his high appreciation of the great services rendered both to Canada and to British institutions by the former Liberal leader. Sir Richard Cartwright also added a similar tribute. The Speaker of the House and a number of members attended the Senate chamber this afternoon, when the Governor-General gave the royal assent to a number of bills, amongst them being the one granting $26,000 to pay the expenses of the militia contingent to be sent to England.

The bill granting $26,000 to defray the expenses of the militia contingent to be sent to England for the Jubilee celebration was passed in committee and read a third time.

THE STEAMSHIP CONTRACT.

In reply to Sir Charles Tupper, who referred to a statement in the press that the contract with the Peterson-Tait Company had been finally completed, Sir Richard Cartwright said that, so far as he was aware, no notification on the subject had been received from the Imperial authorities, as stated in the article quoted. Replying to a query of Mr. N. Clarke Wallace on the same subject, Sir Richard said that he did not know that Mr. Peterson was a German, and he thought that he was either a Scandinavian or an Englishman. He had not heard that Mr. Peterson had a contract with the German Emperor, one of the terms being that he was to get preferential trade rates. Sir Richard added that he would investigate this rumor, though he was afraid that someone else had been "gulling" Mr. Wallace.

Mr. McMullen (North Wellington) asked under what arrangement it was that bicycles were carried free on the Intercolonial Railway, which was operated at a loss to the people of the country, while a charge was made by other railway companies.

The Minister of Railways said that he had received a telegram from the general manager of the road, stating that bicycles had never been charged for, being carried in the same way as baby carriages. The railway company accepted no risk in the matter. Bicycles had originally been taken free by all railway companies, and when, about a year ago, the C. P. R. and G. T. R. had imposed a charge he had thought it better to wait until the question was definitely settled.

Mr. Davin said that he desired to explain why it was that he did not intend to press the motion relating to the duty on coal oil which he had on the order paper. He pointed out that he had not received the support he had expected when he moved that agricultural implements should be placed upon the free list. He specially blamed the Patron and Western members for voting with the opponents of the motion, and alleged that if they had acted with him in the matter it would have had some weight in inducing the Government to redeem what he said were their ante-election pledges. He urged the Government to further reduce the duty on coal oil, but did not make any motion on the subject for the reason stated.

GEORGIAN BAY HARBORS.

The House then went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Bennett asked if the Minister of Public Works did not really intend to expend about $250,000 and not only $80,000, the amount placed in the estimates, for the improvements of Collingwood harbor. He thought it was not fair that so large an amount should be spent there and nothing at Midland, which was in his constituency. When a dredge had been sent to that port last year it had been recalled almost immediately on account, he claimed, of certain political reasons. He asked for some details in regard to the work at Collingwood.

Mr. Tarte repudiated the assertion that he had ever displayed any partisan feeling in the conduct of his department. The contract for the improvements of the Collingwood harbor had been let to Booth & Armstrong for $144,000, only $80,000 being asked for in the estimates because that amount would be amply sufficient to pay for the operations during the present season. The harbor was to be dredged for a length of 4000 feet, the 2000 feet at the outside of the harbor to be twenty feet in depth and the other 2000 feet eighteen feet in depth. The average width was to be 450 feet. These improvements would give the port all the accommodation required.

Mr. Bennett alleged that this would be a waste of public money, and that the width of what he called "the trench" was not such as was needed for large sailing vessels. He thought that the Minister of Public Works really contemplated expending about $250,000 on this harbor, asking more money in subsequent years.

Mr. Tarte answered that he had only said that the average width was 450 feet. The improvements undertaken were regarded as satisfactory by those chiefly interested in the harbor, and he did not anticipate any further expenditure as nothing else had been asked for.

The item was then passed.

On the vote for Owen Sound harbor $35,000, Mr. Tarte told Mr. Bennett that dredging would be done by day work at the rate of $8 a day.

The first thing after recess in the evening Sir Richard made an important further announcement:

"Before we proceed with the business of the evening, I may mention, for the information of the hon. leader of the Opposition, that we did receive this afternoon a formal communication from Her Majesty's Government to the effect that they approved of the arrangements for the fast Atlantic line."

"Is the hon. gentleman in a position to say, generally what the terms of the arrangement are?" asked Sir Charles Tupper.

Sir Richard, by way of reply, said: "The arrangements are those substantially which were previously communicated to the House. An offer was made by Messrs. Peterson, Tait & Co. to perform the fast Atlantic service at a stipulated speed rather exceeding 20 knots per hour, say 500 knots per day, from port to port. This is to be done in consideration of $500,000 a year to be paid by us, and $250,000, or thereabouts, to be paid by Her Majesty's Government." Sir Richard further promised to lay before the House at the earliest possible moment the contract and the details.

Resuming discussion of the Owen Sound appropriation for dredging, Mr. Bennett endeavored but ineffectually to get an unequivocal reply from Mr. Tarte as to whether Mr. J. A. Barron was mixed up with this contract. The item finally passed, as did those for dredging in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Tarte promising considerable extra dredging, and subsequently accepting the very cordial invitation of Opposition members to visit those districts during the summer. They promised him a good time, if not a jamboree.

The roads and bridges appropriation for the "Washington of the North," $65,000, a decrease of $35,000, passed without comment.

Then, when the vote of $5000 for a monument on Parliament Hill to Alexander Mackenzie came up, Sir Charles Tupper arose and expressed the great pleasure it afforded him to support an appropriation to perpetuate the memory of that great man, although his life and services were such as would live forever in the memory of the country, without the action of a statue of marble or bronze. It gave him extreme gratification, however, to endorse the proposal to erect to Mr. Mackenzie's memory a monument that should have been erected long ago. [Applause.]

Sir Richard Cartwright assured the committee in turn that it gave him great pleasure to hear the leader of the Opposition refer to his late friend, Mr. Mackenzie, and he felt sure that in speaking thus, Sir Charles was but expressing the feeling of all men, now that the echoes of party strife have passed away. Indeed, long before Mr. Mackenzie's death the impression was general throughout Canada that, whatever his little failings might have been, Mr. Mackenzie was a sincere lover of his country, and many things had since transpired which showed how clear an insight he had even then into events that had since transpired. "I feel," said Sir Richard, in conclusion, "that the honorable gentleman has done himself and his party credit by the manner in which he has to-night expressed his appreciation of the public services of Alexander Mackenzie." [Applause.]

With this the item passed.

Mr. Clarke asked as to the reductions in the Toronto postoffice, which Mr. Muloek explained were due to the transfer of Mr. Croker to the railway mail service and the abolition of a clerkship by the death of Mr. Whitesides.

After a few other items passed, the committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned at 10.35 p.m.

J. G. MELLOR DROWNED.

He Was an Englishman and Fell From His Wheel Into the Canal at Thorold.

Thorold, Ont., May 24.—A bicycle, having a black frock coat strapped to the frame, was found in the new Welland Canal between lock 24 and 25 here to-day. A small part of the wheel, which is a '95 Cleveland, was above water on the sloping bank. As a black fedora hat was found yesterday floating not far from where the wheel was discovered, it appears probable that the rider was accidentally thrown from his wheel into the canal and drowned. Men are now engaged grappling the canal for the supposed body.

A LABORING MAN'S LEG.

A RUNNING SORE RENDERED IT USELESS. HE COULDN'T WORK TILL HE HAD IT CURED BY KOOTENAY WHICH CONTAINS THE NEW INGREDIENT.

It goes without saying that the average working man finds it difficult to ply his daily avocation without the aid of a pair of good sound legs. To have either of his lower extremities incapacitated by disease is a serious matter. It means inability to provide for himself and those depending on him for support, to which is added the distress and suffering both mental and physical he is called upon in consequence to endure.

Mr. John Dawson, a respectable laborer living at 77 Jones St., Hamilton, Ont., states under oath that about seven years ago an inflammation appeared upon his knee, which continued to grow worse until about three years ago when it got so bad he was unable to work. He tried ointments and various remedies, but the sore continued discharging and the pains in his back were very severe. Last winter he commenced taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure and in a comparatively short time the sore healed up, the pain disappeared from his back and he was able to resume his work. He thinks there's nothing can beat Kootenay, and he's right.

The whole secret of the cure lies in the thorough blood cleansing properties of the "new ingredient," which is the essential element of Kootenay.

It goes right through the system and eradicates all humors from the blood and in consequence there is a rapid replacing of diseased or decaying tissue by a healthy healing process. Don't be cajoled into taking any substitute for Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. If your druggist does not keep it, send $1.50 for a bottle to the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont.

Chart book sent free to any address. One bottle lasts over a month.

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The People of Canada Are Satisfied and Convinced.

ALL WILL TESTIFY

That Munyon Has Kept Faith With the People and Made Good

HIS PROMISES.

His Remedies Are Becoming the Safeguard of the Home – The People Have Trusted and Have Not Been Deceived.

Mr. J. Gooderich, Mount Brydges, Ontario, says: "Use my testimonial for the good of others, as I feel deeply grateful for what Munyon's Remedies have done for me. I suffered everything with rheumatism for over two years. Lay six weeks in a hospital. Doctors did me no good. Was unable to work. I have taken a few bottles of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, my pains are gone. I have been cured and am back at work the first time in two years."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25c.—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25c.—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price $1.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 11 Albert street, Toronto, Ont., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

CAUSED A SENSATION

Four of the Melancthon Firebugs Pleaded Guilty

AND DAVE BALLARD IS AMONG THEM

John Tisdale Told How He Was to Shoot at a Skunk Under the Barn and Start the Fire—Other Evidence Was Strong Against the Prisoners.

Orangeville, May 20.—The most important Crown witness this morning in the trial of David Ballard, Reid and Corbett, for arson, was John Tisdale, brother of Hamilton Tisdale, the Crown's star witness of yesterday. John J. Tisdale was only 17 years of age in 1894, when he worked a farm belonging to Dave Ballard in Melancthon Township on shares. Ballard would not give the Tisdales a lease, because he said he wanted to have a fire, and the inspector was to be told that they were only hired to work the place, and that the crop belonged to Ballard, Corbett, Reid, Seymour, the two Tisdales and Ballard were on hand the night of the fire, notice of which had been given witness by Ballard the day before. Reid arrived about dark, drunk and armed with a whiskey bottle; Corbett came later. Young Tisdale, it was arranged, was to fire a shot under the barn at an imaginary skunk, which shot was supposed to set fire to the buildings. Tisdale, however, fired the shot in the air, although, as Mr. Riddell reminded him, he knew skunks did not wear wings.

After the fire Corbett and Seymour drove to Dundalk and back again. This was part of the plot, and was arranged in order that they might afterwards be able to say to the insurance inspector that they had seen the fire on their way home and had alarmed the others. About midnight, after their return, Tisdale hitched up his horses, and the whole gang went up the road to Henry Jackson's after old iron to deposit in the ruins. They brought back a set of harrows and an old mower, that had been through at least one fire before. Then they sat down beside the fence and arranged the story that was to be told the insurance appraiser. Afterwards, to make more ashes, a load of straw was dumped into the smouldering fire. Cross-examination did not weaken Tisdale's testimony.

Frank Turner, a prosperous and respectable-looking farmer of Melancthon Township, was the next witness. Ballard took him into his confidence both before and after this fire, telling him that Reid, Corbett and the Tisdales had also had a hand in it. After the fire Ballard and Turner spread coal oil upon some charred chaff, to make it burn more and put up a better appearance when the insurance inspector came around. Under cross-examination Turner admitted that he had had three crooked fires himself, but denied that he had ever committed perjury in connection therewith.

To Mr. Riddell witness said that after young Fenton lost his life in one of the Melancthon fires, last December, he told Dave Ballard that it was time to stop this sort of thing.

John Seymour, another of the alleged conspirators, was next called.

The Crown sprung a decided surprise upon the defence with the evidence of Richard Carey, a merchant at Corbetton. He received two letters from David Ballard while that arch-conspirator was confined in Orangeville jail. The first was unimportant, but the second was startling. The witness, however, burned the second letter a few days after its receipt, but he remembered the contents distinctly. He was allowed to give the jury his recollections of the contents of the letter, as follows:

"Well, we are having quite a time in jail. I expect to be out soon, then I am going for all the newspapers. Give Hammond the tip that times are good in Michigan. Tell Hammond, Turner and Alex Skelton that they will do time. Tell Seymour to go slow. I have something against him. See Turner. He made the statement that he burned my building and I burned his. We just traded work. Tell him to get a line from a doctor saying that he is not accountable for what he says when excited, and I don't think he is. (Signed) D. Ballard."

On the resumption of the sittings of the court at 2 p.m., a most decided sensation was caused by the four prisoners, Dave Ballard, Reid, Corbett and Smith, withdrawing their plea of not guilty to the indictments on which they were being tried.

The Crown then proceeded with an indictment against Alonzo Smith and James E. Corbett for the burning of Corbett's house, the only evidence offered by the Crown being to identify the prisoners with the persons accused.

The learned judge directed a verdict of not guilty to be entered.

The prisoner Alonzo Smith, after pleading guilty, covered his face with his hands and wept silently.

Mr. Riddell, of counsel for the Crown, moved for judgment and sentence on Alonzo Smith.

Judge Ferguson will pronounce sentence on Reid, Corbett, Smith and the two Ballards to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. At the same hour William Delaney will be brought before the county judge and will elect to receive his trial by the county judge.

LAFORCE LANGEVIN SUICIDES.

The Only Son of Sir Hector, a Man of Peculiar Disposition, Took His Own Life in Quebec.

Quebec, May 19.—Shortly before 12 o'clock to-day the family of Sir Hector Langevin, who resides on St. Louis-street, was startled by the detonation of a revolver of heavy calibre coming from the apartment of Hector Laforce Langevin, Sir Hector's only son. A rush was made up stairs, and Laforce Langevin was discovered on the floor stretched on his back. Blood gushed out very freely from a bullet wound above the right eye. His right hand grasped a 38-calibre "bulldog," which told the story. Langevin was still breathing. Medical aid was hurriedly summoned, but he expired shortly after.

Laforce Langevin was 36 years of age, and was a bachelor. He always showed a peculiar disposition, and followed a style of life which was far below Sir Hector Langevin's social condition. He mingled with the working class, and became a leader in labor unions. He was a prominent K. of L. man, and, in fact, he devoted all his time and energy in fostering organized labor, without doing anything for his own personal advancement, socially or otherwise. He had grown sulky and strange of late, and it is said that the recent Liberal sweep preyed deplorably upon his mind.

His people tried vainly to divert his impaired imagination, and a few days ago he got worse. His melancholy and sullenness increased, his appetite and sleep failed him, and he looked a picture of despondency and wretchedness. He was present at the breakfast table with the family as usual this morning, then he repaired to the library until 11.30, when he slowly went upstairs and put an end to his existence.

This has been a hard blow to Sir Hector Langevin, who has lived in solitary retirement since the eventful days of the Tarte-McGreevy upheaval. He has always deplored his son's wayward disposition, and his son's tragical death has been a severe blow.

Dunnville, Ont., May 21.—Edward Stafford, who was locked up here, charged with swindling the German farmer out of $600, was acquitted this afternoon by P. M. Taylor. He was supposed to be the pal who met the buggy on the road about three miles out, and who took the money. No one seems to have had a good look at this man, and it was impossible to find witnesses who could positively identify him.

FOR TWELVE YEARS

Dave and Jim Ballard Go to Penitentiary.

ALONZO SMITH GETS THE SAME.

The Rest of the Firebugs Get Eight Years Each—Prisoners Had Nothing to Say Except to Plead for Mercy—So Ends the Melancthon Fire Sensation.

Orangeville, May 21.—At 11 o'clock this morning Judge Ferguson distributed 52 years of penal servitude among the five prisoners, who will be confined for their respective terms in Kingston Penitentiary.

The sentences pronounced by Judge Ferguson are as follows:

David Ballard, 12 years.
James Ballard, 12 years.
Alonzo Smith, 12 years.
William Reid, 8 years.
James E. Corbett, 8 years.

The court opened at 10 o'clock this morning, but long before that time the crowd had collected in front of the doors. Five minutes after the doors were unlocked the Court House was filled to overflowing.

Some hint of the judge's attitude of mind toward the prisoners and their crimes escaped in his comments on the grand jury's presentment, which he complimented as most practical and comprehensive. The operations of the incendiaries in Melancthon he considered a most mischievous and revolting state of things—such a condition of iniquity as was hard to conceive. He concurred in the opinion of the grand jury that the Crown should investigate the matter to the bottom and bring all the offenders to justice.

Referring to the wish that they had expressed, that the Queen's evidence men might also be punished, His Lordship pointed out that these men had no contract of immunity from the Crown, although, as a matter of law, they were used through expediency and necessity.

He hoped that the investigation would have a wholesome effect. He believed with the grand jury that the carelessness of insurance companies in accepting risks was a matter for legislation, but the grand jury must always remember that it required a good deal of wickedness on the part of those seeking advantages to bring about this lamentable state of affairs.

After the judge had concluded his remarks on the presentment, the five prisoners were brought into the dock.

The nervous tension of the two Ballards had made their faces a sickly yellow.

Alonzo Smith, who broke down and wept yesterday afternoon when he was found guilty, looked very shaky.

Corbett's face had turned a shade whiter, but Reid was as stolid and as rosy as ever.

His Lordship ordered David Ballard, Wm. Reid and James E. Corbett to step to the front of the dock, and asked the other prisoners to listen to his remarks, which were intended to apply to them all.

"Have you anything to say, David Ballard, why the sentence of this court should not be passed upon you?"

"Nothing, Your Lordship, except to ask for mercy."

The law, said Judge Ferguson, knew no revenge in its punishment. The penalties of the law had not for their basis an eye for an eye or a tooth for a tooth. They were merely matters of expediency for the protection of the community. The two propositions on which all legal punishments were founded were that the offender by his punishment should be deterred, if he survived, from committing any other crime, and that others, by the example of his punishment, should be hindered from committing the same offence.

It is a painful duty for me, and one I would much rather not perform, especially when any discretion rests with me as to the extent of the punishment. I have considered your case in every light, and my sentence will be one that I consider just to you, and just to the community. I am not going to harrow your feelings by a lengthy address. I have enunciated to you the propositions on which legal punishments are based. The court is only the instrument of the law.

For the crime of which you have been found guilty it is in my power to direct that you be imprisoned for life. The wisdom of our Parliament has made arson a most serious crime. Whatever the sentence may be short of that has been considered mercy.

Your sentence must be commensurate with your offence. Your offence is a very bad one, both in extent and conception. It was not only arson with intent to defraud, but it was your purpose to carry it through, even if it involved the further crime of murder. There is no way of looking at it, but as the gravest of matters. We cannot make a trifle of it, nor a joke of it. Your crime is a very great one, and a very wicked one. That is where you stand.

My sentence is that you be confined in the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston for the period of twelve years, and that at the end of that time you be discharged.

Ballard's face quivered, and a big tear trickled down his cheek as he heard his sentence.

William Reid then stood forward for sentence. In answer to the usual question, he said:

"Nothing, My Lord. I only ask for mercy. I hope my example will be a warning to others."

His Lordship, in a few words, told Reid that he recognized a difference in the degree of his crime, and would, therefore, sentence him to Kingston Penitentiary for eight years.

James E. Corbett came under the same merciful category. The judge said: "I have considered your case in the best light, and have concluded that the proper term for you will be eight years' confinement in Kingston Penitentiary."

To Alonzo D. Smith, who next stepped to the front, the judge was more severe. "I cannot," he said, "but consider you more culpable than Reid or Corbett. Your case is a very heinous one. Your career has been a long succession of offences. Therefore, I direct that you be confined in the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston for the period of twelve years."

James Ballard was the last to receive sentence. "I am not going to repeat my remarks to you," said the judge. "Your case is a very bad one, indeed. You yourself know how bold, how wicked, how reckless you have been. I have concluded that confinement for twelve years in Kingston Penitentiary is a just punishment for you."

The prisoners were then removed to the cells. They will be taken to Kingston Penitentiary next Tuesday in charge of Detectives Rogers and Grier.

The early ending of the trial must be ascribed to the clever work of Detectives Rogers and Grier. Between the preliminary investigation and the present trial these industrious officers had accumulated such a mass of new and damaging evidence on all the indictments that the prisoners perceptibly lost nerve. The letter to Carey read yesterday was only a sample scrap of this evidence, but it was enough to perturb Dave Ballard. Two hours after, the malcontent and his accomplices withdrew their plea of "not guilty," and so ended what threatened to be a long and tedious trial.

The case for the Crown was forcibly presented by Riddell, Q.C., and O'Leary, Q.C., but where the evidence spoke so strongly there was little need of addresses of counsel. Mr. Myers, Q.C., made the best of a bad brief, but the detectives had not left him a shred of evidence to base an argument on.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU HAVE THE BEST.

When it is necessary to have an important and delicate surgical operation performed we call in the very best surgeon. When we have money to put away we deposit it in the safest and strongest bank. When we have home dyeing work to do it is wisdom to use the safest, strongest and fastest dyes.

Years of test work and experience prove that Diamond Dyes are the best in the world—the dyes that give the grandest and most satisfactory results.

If you are unfortunate enough to be talked into buying the low grade dyes—the imitations that are sold for the sake of large profits—your goods will certainly be ruined and your money thrown away.

See that your dealer gives you the Diamond Dyes when you ask for them. Every package is warranted, so that you are fully protected against loss.

Ludella.

It is poor economy to buy cheap Tea, and use twice as much and not get half as much satisfaction as from a good one.

is a good one and sure to please.

"LUDELLA" CEYLON TEA

In Lead Packages - 25c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

FROM LEADING GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

GRENADIER AND BUTCHER

A Military Bandsman of 50 Years' Standing and a Young Butcher Experience the Marvellous Curative Powers of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

A NEWSPAPER INVESTIGATION.

In the Case of Mr. Henry Pye Diabetes Had Brought on Paralysis—Two Doctors Said Wm. Wade Was Dying of Bright's Disease.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Them.

Each of them tells an interesting story to a Newspaper Reporter—Mr. Pye played in the Marine Band at the Duke of Wellington's funeral—In the Royal Grenadiers' Band for 20 years—He had given up hope when Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him—Wm. Wade, after being sick for years with Bright's Disease and his life despaired of, tests the power of Dodd's Kidney Pills and is now in good health.

From Mail and Empire.

The reputation which Dodd's Kidney Pills enjoy to-day must have been built upon a broad foundation of sure curative qualities. To verify this view, a Mail and Empire representative yesterday investigated two wonderful cures that have been much talked of in the east end of this city, and the results of the enquiry are worth recording.

The first man interviewed was Mr. Henry Pye, 115 Pape ave. He is a genial, happy, prosperous-looking man of sixty-five years, and was very pleased to see anyone who wished to talk about Dodd's Kidney Pills. "Why shouldn't I talk about Dodd's Kidney Pills?" asked Mr. Pye. "In the first place, they saved my life—no doubt about that—and in the second place, if it hadn't been for them, I couldn't have kept my situation. A neighbor of mine, Mrs. Farrell, she's a great Methodist, was cured by them, and she calls them God's Kidney Pills.

"But you want to hear my story. I'm a bandsman, you know. By trade I'm a shoemaker, but six years ago I laid away my last, and since then I have given all my time to music. I've been a member of the Royal Grenadiers' band for 20 years.

It's just fifty years last month since I joined the Marine Band in England. I played at the Duke of Wellington's funeral in 1852.

"For thirty-five years I have lived in Toronto.

"In the winter I play at the rinks. Two years ago the first night was very cold, and I got chilled through. That was the beginning of my sickness. Last summer, when the Grenadiers went to Berlin, I could hardly get through the day. The next day I got up feeling pretty well, but after breakfast I was taken with frightful pains in my back. I had to send for a doctor. He gave me morphine, and pronounced a it a very bad case of diabetes. In a week I lost forty pounds of flesh. I would drink so much water that I would go out and vomit it. But I would come in with just as great a thirst as ever. I must have drank gallons of it a day."

"But could you still get around all right?"

"Well, no. My right leg began to be paralyzed, and at times my foot would swing around as if I had no control of it. I was living on Grant street then, but as I couldn't walk I thought I might as well ride a bit farther and came out here to get the country air.

"I have been accustomed to play in the band at the exhibition, and last year, as the exhibition time drew near, I was anxious to stick it out for that engagement, thinking it would be my last. I was beginning to feel the paralysis in my fingers, so that I could scarcely work the keys. My friends too, thought it was all up with me.

"During the exhibition I stayed with my daughter, who lives at Parkdale. I was getting worse every day. My son-in-law said had heard of several women in Parkdale who had been cured of kidney disease by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, so he got a box for me and I started taking them. Before two days I began to feel better. I took that box and ten others. By that time I felt so well that I stopped taking them, except occasionally. My health is now first rate, but I still take the pills, off and on.

"Last winter I played sixty nights at the rink without the least inconvenience. Yesterday I walked ten miles. Last summer I could no more have done that than fly. Really, I feel myself getting stronger every day. I can run up the four flights of stairs to the band practice room easier than I could crawl up them last summer. I'm just about my healthy weight, and fit as a fiddle.

"I tell you Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right. I've started a dozen people taking them since I was cured. My daughter who has been sick and doctoring for a long time, has begun to take the Tablets, and she says they help her as nothing else has done."

William Wade, the 19 year old son of Mr. Henry Wade, the well-known East End Butcher, 940 Queen street east, was another who, it was reported had been marvellously cured. When seen by a Mail and Empire reporter, he was in the act of hoisting a hundred-and-forty pound quarter of beef to his shoulder and carrying it into the shop.

"Are you the boy that was thought to be dying of Brights' Disease a year and a half ago, and had been given up by two doctors?" asked the newspaper man.

"I am, and it was a pretty close shave I had."

"Well, you don't look much of an infant or an invalid now."

"You saw what I was doing. Well, I was as good as a corpse a year and a half ago. I'll just take a minute to tell you about it.

"Six years ago I had a bad attack of diphtheria. I was just over it when I went hunting, and got a relapse. Kidney trouble set in. It would come back every spring and fall for three or four weeks. Of course, the attacks became more severe, and in the intervals I was of little use to myself or anyone else.

"A year ago last fall I got so bad that two doctors were attending me daily. It was Brights' Disease, they said. They said, too, that if I got over that attack I would not be able to work for six years. Before long they gave me up altogether, and said my death was but a matter of a few weeks. It was then that someone brought me a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took fifteen boxes and was cured.

"I continue to take the pills occasionally, especially after heavy lifting. Now I can do a heavy day's work and feel first rate after it. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to everyone that I know has kidney trouble."

Odds and Ends

—Ontario will compete at the San Francisco convention for the good-citizenship banner, which is given to the province or state that has during the past year done the most for good citizenship.

—In the matter of natural increase of population the citizens of Barrie have set a pace that other towns will find difficult to follow. Out of six births recorded in the last issue of the Gazette five were twins.

—Orillia Packet: On Tuesday last W. Hardy and Sutherland caught what many experienced fishermen pronounce to be the biggest trout taken out of Lake Simcoe in recent years. It weighed sixteen pounds. A thirteen pounder was caught the day previous.

—A man must accept what his employer pays him, pay out what other men charge him, put on the underwear his wife puts out for him, eat what she puts before him, and sleep in the bed the way she makes it. Still occasionally there is talk of a man being free and independent.

HEALTHY STOMACH!

Happy Man! Nothing Experimental About Using the Great South American Nervine—What it has done for Thousands it can do for you.

Here are Strong Words from a Reliable Business Man—Read Them.

I have been a great sufferer from indigestion and dyspepsia. I tried many remedies, but obtained very little relief. I saw South American Nervine advertised, and concluded to give it a trial, and I must say I consider it the very best medicine I have ever used. I obtained great relief from the first few doses. I have only used two bottles, and am happy to say it has made a new man of me. I strongly recommend it to fellow sufferers." C. PEARCE, Dry Goods Merchant, Forest, Ont. Sold by A. Higinbotham.