

JUST ONE CURE FOR ANAEMIA

It Is Through the Rich, Red Blood
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
Actually Make

There is just one cure for anaemia—more rich, red blood. Anaemia is simply a bloodless, run down condition. Then the body becomes weak from overwork, worry or illness, an examination of the blood will show it to be weak and watery. The common symptoms are paleness of lips, gums and cheeks, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart after the slightest exertion, dull eyes and a loss of appetite. Anaemia itself is a dangerous trouble and may pass into consumption. It can only be cured by making the blood rich and red, thereby enabling it to carry the necessary nourishment to every part of the body.

It is a proved fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured thousands and thousands of cases of anaemia. They are really intended to make new, rich blood, and are compounded in the most scientific manner with the finest ingredients for the blood known to medical science. These Pills are not a cure-all. They are intended to cure only those diseases that have their origin in poor, watery blood, and starved, weakened nerves, and the record of their success in doing this is their constantly increasing popularity in every part of the world.

Mrs. R. Colton, Golden, B. C., says:—"As a matter of duty I wish to say a word in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for what they have done for my daughters, one 16 and the other 18 years of age. Both were pale and bloodless and suffered from many of the symptoms of anaemia. They would tire easily, suffered from frequent headaches, were easily discouraged, and often fretful. I saw in our home paper the story of a young girl who had similarly suffered and was cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I bought three boxes of the Pills and my daughters started to take them. Before they were done they began to feel better and look better, and I got a half dozen more boxes, and by the time these were used, they were enjoying the best of health, with rosy cheeks and not like the same girls at all. I also gave the Pills to my little boy who had rheumatism, and they completely cured him."

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.

TITLED WOMAN A PEDDLER.

Archduchess Isabella of Austria
Sells Hungarian Lace.

For a titled woman to become a peddler from choice is rather unusual, but Paris is prepared for everything, and an Archduchess selling lace there created very little sensation, though she did a land office business for the few hours she was in trade.

Archduchess Isabella of Austria, wife of the Archduke Frederick, and mother of six girls and a boy who is heir to the greatest fortune in Austria, had tried in vain to dispose of the lace made by Hungarian peasants under her patronage, and, failing to sell as much as she wished through others, she decided to undertake the task herself. On her way back from Spain, where she had been visiting the Queen Mother, she stopped for a few days in Paris.

Driving in her motor car to one after another of the best shops for feminine finery, she sent her card to the head of the firm, like any commercial traveller. Then without waiting for consent to invade the premises with her goods she swept by astonished attendants and followed by two lackeys bearing baskets filled to the brim with lace, made her way to the most crowded part of the stores, seated herself before a counter and displayed the lace she wished to sell, explaining its merits to the women gathered about her.

Of course, many women gave orders for lace, which the Archduchess recorded in a notebook bearing the Imperial insignia on its cover. In the background lingered proprietors and floorwalkers, who knew better than to disturb an Archduchess, no matter how troublesome her eccentricities. When the lady had done all the business she could she signalled the lackeys to remove the lace, and with gracious bows of thanks she went on her way to the next shop.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
JUNE 4.

Lesson X.—Israel's penitence and
God's pardon, Hosea 14.
Golden Text, Neb. 9. 17.

Verse 1. Return unto Jehovah thy God—Hosea has followed Amos in declaring that inevitable disaster awaits his people because of their iniquity. But now, with faith and patriotism, he turns to them with an appeal to repent and a promise of God's forgiving mercy. His doctrine of repentance, therefore, is as gracious as it is true. He realizes how low his nation has fallen in the guilt and shame of its degeneracy. But he knows there is hope in a God who is waiting to hear the cry and satisfy the hunger of the returning prodigal.

2. Take with you words—True repentance is articulate. It will not keep silent and so give no token of its sincerity, but will speak forth in praise and pure worship. Hosea saw that the entire manner in which Israel turned to God was altogether artificial and lacking in earnestness. Her burnt-offerings were cheaply rendered. They could in no wise satisfy an offended God. He wanted none of them. What he desired was a clean worship that expressed itself in heart-wrung words—bullocks of the lips. Penitent confessions, vows, abhorrence of sin—these Jehovah will gladly accept as good.

3. Assyria shall not save us—There were two political parties in Israel in these latter days of the kingdom. One courted the help of Assyria, the other favored resistance of Assyria through alliance with Egypt. The prophets regarded both these schemes as disloyalty to the God of Israel, and accordingly frowned upon foreign entanglements of every sort, whether they meant protection from the powerful Assyrian, or the reinforcement of Egypt's swift horses (cavalry). The foreign idols, also, wrought by their own hands, were equally to be eschewed as an offense to God and as a worthless superfluity. They had Jehovah, and he was more than all their allies and made unnecessary their hideous idolatries.

The fatherless—This is a touch of that personal history which colors so much of Hosea's prophecy. Like his own children—one of whom he called Unloved (one who knew not the pity which a father has for his children)—so were the sons and daughters of this wicked generation. They had grown up in ignorance of the true God, and were not his. But he intends, nevertheless, to seek them out, to win them back, and prove to them—fatherless as they are—that in him is mercy.

4. I will love them freely—The love of Jehovah is nothing that can be purchased. It is as spontaneous as it is undeserved. It asks no sacrifices except those of a contrite heart, and where that is found there is a potency in the love of God which makes all things new. It is ready to forgive gratuitously, and powerful to heal absolutely, all our backsliding. So it removes the stain, as well as the guilt, of our sin. Compare Rom. 3. 24; 8. 32; Rev. 21. 6; 22. 17.

5. The dew—Scarcity of rain often made the land depend upon the dew. So the Psalmist speaks of the dews of Hermon. In the long droughts of summer there would be no living in Palestine without this gracious provision. Hermon itself is snow-capped in summer, and the moist warm wind from the Mediterranean, coming in contact with the chilled air about the snowy top, results in a drenching dew. What a picture of the gentle pity of God.

Lebanon—Here, as often in the Old Testament, not the entire range now known as Lebanon is meant, but Hermon, the loftiest and southernmost summit. From almost every quarter of Galilee it is visible. "You cannot lift your eyes from any spot of northern Israel without resting them upon the vast mountain. From the unhealthy jungles of the upper Jordan, the pilgrim lifts his heart to the cool hill air above, to the ever-green cedars and firs, to the streams and waterfalls that drop like silver chains off the great breastplate of snow." Compare Isaiah 60. 13.

6. His beauty . . . as the olive-tree—A promise of national prosperity and plenty.

7. They shall revive—Under the nurturing influences of the divine mercy, as expressed by the dew, and the protection of his shadow, Israel is to blossom forth in unwonted beauty, fragrance, and fertility.



Used in Canadian homes to produce delicious home-made bread, and a supply is always included in Sportsmen's and Campers' Outfits. Decline all imitations. They never give satisfaction and cost just as much.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
Winnipeg Toronto, Ont. Montreal
Awarded highest honors at all Expositions.
No. 227



8. Ephraim—Representing the people of Israel. The verse has many difficulties, owing to the confusion resulting from the use of so many undefined pronouns. This confusion is characteristic of Hosea's style. Here, it cannot certainly be determined which is speaking, Jehovah or Ephraim, or both. A good explanation makes the verse a dialogue between the two. Ephraim announces his intention to have done with idols. Jehovah replies that he has taken note of the penitent's prayer and will answer. That being the case Ephraim feels himself robust as a green fir-tree. But Jehovah warns him not to forget again that all the fruit of prosperity comes solely from him.

9. Who is wise, that he may understand?—To understand, in the thought of the prophet, was to lay to heart, with a good conscience, such truth as God had made known. None but the wise and prudent can so appreciate the message of this prophecy as to profit thereby. To do that requires not merely an intellectual apprehension of the ways of Jehovah, but a practical effectiveness manifest in walking in them.

A DESTINED LEADER.

Two Travellers in Italy Got a
Surprise.

Two Englishmen travelling in Italy appealed to a village innkeeper for a trustworthy guide who would conduct them over the pass between the mountains of Rondinajo and Tre Potenze. In "Walks and People in Tuscany," Sir Francis Vane tells of their surprise when an old woman appeared and announced that she had come to make arrangements for the journey. They concluded she must be the mother of their guide, and bargained with her accordingly.

What was our amazement to learn that this elderly dame was our destined leader, and, indeed, she was got up for the fray in long boots and short skirts with a workmanlike-looking stick.

On we tramped, she always ahead, walking with a fine military swing which a Life Guardsman might have envied. The path was difficult, and could not be used by vehicles. Our guide led us up the steep way which follows a small and rushing stream issuing from out the side of Rodinajo, and up it we ascended for an hour or more, until the pass was reached.

We here had the merciful intention of sending the old woman back, an intention, however, she very strongly opposed. It was only by allowing her to come some few miles farther on, that we could induce her to leave us until she had seen us safely to the end of the journey.

AN INVALUABLE MEDICINE

Mrs. W. Arnold, Edmonton, Alta., writes:—"Kindly send me a box of Baby's Own Tablets. They have been invaluable to me and I really do not know how I ever would have got along without them. Baby was poorly; his digestion was bad and he was constipated. I gave him the Tablets and they made a fine healthy boy of him. Now, whenever he is cross or troubled with constipation, I always give him the Tablets and they relieve him right away. I tried a lot of other medicine, but nothing seemed to agree with him till I got the Tablets. I would not be without them." The testimony of Mrs. Arnold is that of thousands of other mothers. Everyone who ever uses Baby's Own Tablets have words of praise for them. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A learned scientist has discovered that air is the principal ingredient in wind.



TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

BRITISH CRIMINALS SHOULD
BE GRATEFUL.

Warned When Arrested and Have
Many Privileges When Awaiting
Trial.

Although a prisoner when committed to a term of penal servitude does not, as a rule, consider himself very lucky or fortunate, yet he has, at any rate, the consolation of knowing that he has had an eminently fair trial and well deserves conviction, says Pearson's Weekly. It can safely be said that in no other country in the world is the law so tender towards an accused man as it is the law in Britain.

When a man is arrested by a police officer, it is only natural that he should, in the heat of the moment, make statements which might be against his own interests. He might very easily say something that would be most detrimental to him later on.

The law, however, does not wish to take him unawares, so the officer is instructed to warn the man against making any statement and that if he does make it, it may be used in evidence against him at the trial.

Again, when a man is taken to a police station, he may wish to confess to certain things in connection with the crime, but the police must not persuade him

IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE

in this direction. What he does must be purely voluntary and with full knowledge of the use to which the confession will be put thereafter.

If, after due consideration, he still desires to make a confession, he is given some paper whereon he writes down in his own way and of his own free will, and in the presence of a police officer what he wishes to say.

One would think that when a person confesses to committing a crime there would be no need to call evidence about it. But the English law is not going to condemn a man because he confesses. Evidence must be given by outside witnesses, and that evidence is closely examined. If it corroborates the prisoner's confession then he may be convicted. If not, he may, notwithstanding his confession of guilt, be discharged.

For example. One often hears that in murder mysteries men come into court and confess they are guilty of the crime, yet when their statements are looked into, and examined by the light of other evidence, it is found that there is no truth in their "confession," and accordingly they are at once released.

When awaiting trial prisoners are allowed many privileges—they can do as they please within reason, have papers and books, a certain choice in regard to meals, and the fullest latitude to consult with friends and legal advisers on

THE QUESTION OF DEFENCE.

When the sessions come on the accused is not taken straightaway

for trial in open court. The English law is not yet satisfied that there is any cause why he should be tried in this way. His case, therefore, comes first of all before the grand jury, who want to know exactly the nature of the complaint against him, and exactly what evidence will be called in proof.

If they are not satisfied they throw out the indictment, and the prisoner is at once released. Assuming, however, there is a case to be tried the indictment goes forward before the "petty" jury in the public court.

A prisoner may be too poor to pay for a legal gentleman to defend him, and therefore if he applies to the judge, the latter will instruct a barrister to take up the case and use his best endeavors to persuade the jury to acquit the accused.

This barrister will pick out all the weak spots in the prosecutor's evidence and make the most of them, and, above all, he will not forget to solemnly impress upon the jury that it is better for ninety-nine guilty men to escape than for one innocent man to be convicted, and to their credit, be it said, English juries always act on this principle.

Supposing a prisoner is found guilty, he is not finished with yet. There may be a "point of law" in the case which his counsel is doubtful about. The latter thereupon appeals to the "Court of Criminal Appeal," which consists of several judges of the High Court. This Court will hear the arguments for and against

THE "POINT OF LAW"

raised by the prisoner's counsel, and if the court decides in the prisoner's favor the jury's conviction may be quashed and be of no effect whatever.

One important point should also be mentioned in connection with trials at sessions or the Old Bailey. It may be that the prisoner is a villain of the deepest dye—he may have had many previous convictions against him—and which if the jury knew of them, they would feel very much inclined to convict him, notwithstanding that the evidence in the case under review was very weak. The law, however, decrees that no evidence can be given of these previous convictions until a verdict of guilty on the case being heard is returned. It is only when sentence is about to be pronounced that this evidence is given.

Then, of course, after conviction and sentence the prisoner has the right of appeal. He can appeal either against being convicted at all, or against the severity of the sentence. This appeal comes before three of his Majesty's most experienced judges, and it is only after everything that can be said for the prisoner has been said that these judges give their decision.

Also, when a man has been tried for an offence and been acquitted by the jury, he cannot be tried again for the same offence, unless, indeed, some very special additional evidence is afterwards secured against him.

The proper time to do a thing is when it should be done.