

STRANGER THAN FICTION

A Remedy Which Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Stomach Troubles.

The remedy is not heralded as a wonderful discovery nor yet a secret patent medicine, neither is it claimed to cure anything except dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles with which nine out of ten suffer.

The remedy is in the form of pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges, containing vegetable and fruit essences, pure aspartic peptin (goverment test), golden seal and diastase. The tablets are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Many interesting experiments to test the digestive power of Stuart's tablets show that one grain of the active principle contained in them is sufficient to thoroughly digest 3,000 grains of raw meat, eggs and other whole-some food.

Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels like after dinner pills and bowel cathartics, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines without having any effect whatever in digesting food or curing indigestion.

If the stomach can be rested and assisted in the work of digestion it will very soon recover its normal vigor, as no organ is so much abused and over-worked as the stomach.

This is the secret, if there is any secret, of the remarkable success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a remedy practically unknown a few years ago, and now the most widely known of any treatment for stomach weakness.

This success has been secured entirely upon its merits as a digestive pure and simple because there can be no stomach trouble if the food is promptly digested.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act entirely on the food eaten, digesting it completely, so that it can be assimilated into blood, nerve and tissue. They cure dyspepsia, water brash, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive power which weak stomachs lack and unless that lack is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure by the use of "tonics," "pills" and cathartics which have absolutely no digestive power.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores and the regular use of one or two of them after meals, will demonstrate their merit better than any other argument.



We carry a large line of Seats and Racks. This handsome design in quarter cut oak only \$6.50, others for less and some at \$9.50, \$10.00 up to \$18.00.

This Beautiful Hanging Rack
British bevel Mirror, only \$5.
We carry the latest suggestions.

Carpets, Curtains, Oil Cloths and Linoleums,

All new and personally selected by our C. E. Taylor from the best English and Scotch mills.

WINDOW SHADES AND POLES.

Yours,

T. F. Harrison Co.
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Undertaking, etc.

Telephone Nos. 90-91.

CARPETS!

Every purchaser of Carpets, whether for the smallest room or the largest hotel wants his mind satisfied on three points, namely, price-quality-style.

It is because we convince our customers as to every one of these requirements that we confidently expect your patronage.

R. McFaul
Kingston Carpet Warehouse.

Wood's Phosphodine
The Great English Remedy
is an old, well established and reliable preparation. It has been prescribed and used for 30 years. All the ingredients in the composition of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures Nervous Weakness, Emotions, Spasm, Impotency, and all effects of Abuse or Excess, including use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants; Mental and Brain Worry, all of which lead to Insanity, Consumption and an early death. Send us a package or six for 25c. One will promptly and surely cure. Send us a sample and we will send you a free sample.

The Wood Company,
Windsor, Ont., Canada. After
Sold in Kingston by all responsible druggists.

TO COIN COLLECTORS.
CABINET OF U.S. SILVER COINS FOR
Sale Address at Whig Office.

ACQUITTED HIM.

JURY FOUND ERIC SHARPE "NOT GUILTY".

The Case Occupied Five Hours—It Was Fairly Presented on All Sides—Addresses of Lawyers and Judge.

The Sharpes manslaughter case occupied the attention of the assize court all Tuesday afternoon. It began half-past one o'clock, and five hours later the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The youthful prisoner was accordingly acquitted. After the addresses, by Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Kerr and his lordship, it was generally felt that acquittal would be the result.

The Defence.

The defence was begun at half-past three o'clock, Christopher Wilson being the first witness. He described his being with Eric Sharpes at the quarry on the morning of the April 28th. Another lad named Nicholson was along with them; Eric showed them the revolver. In the afternoon they each fired a shot. Did not know if there were any more cartridges in it or not. All three then went to the school. Witness declared that Eric was liked by all the boys and girls and was a particular friend of Beatrice Holland. In cross-examination, witness said he had only seen Eric with the revolver that day.

Herbert Nicholson contradicted the former witness' evidence to the extent that he was not with Eric Sharpes at the quarry in the morning. Christopher Wilson fired one shot, witness failed to fire one, and Eric sharpes then took it and fired one. The two shots were fired. Witness knew Eric for some time, and found that he was well liked. Cross-examined, witness told about hearing the shot fired, and seeing Eric running away. Downstairs Eric asked witness if Beatrice was killed.

W. H. Godwin, who formerly taught the prisoner, testified that he was about the average in regard to conduct. He had better and worse. Miss Gill testified that Eric had been in her class in Rideau school for about a year. She liked him, and so did the pupils. He was obliging, good-natured and truthful.

Stanley Lawson, Russell Ockley, Hugh Cook and Hilda Simmons gave evidence as to Eric's popularity, his good nature and truthfulness.

Canon Macmorine testified to having known Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe, the lad's parents, for seventeen years. He married them, and baptized the boy. The latter was a regular attendant at the Sabbath school. He confirmed him a year ago at his own request. The boy attended his confirmation classes regularly, and up till a week before the fatal event.

J. A. Lawrence, secretary of the Y.M.C.A., stated that Eric Sharpe had been a regular attendant at the Y.M.C.A. up till April last. He found him manly, honest, obedient, and good-natured.

Arthur Cook, John Haines, William Pillar, O. V. Bartels and J. Jones gave evidence as to the boy's general good character.

Alexander Sharpe, the prisoner's father, testified as to his son's good nature and lack of ill-temper. He never knew he had been carrying a revolver. Since his liberation on bail, the boy had never been allowed to go about the streets alone. He was always in the custody of himself or his mother.

The Prisoner's Story.

The prisoner was then put into the witness box. He testified that he got the revolver on the Saturday night before the accident. Never had a revolver before. On Monday he went to the quarry in the afternoon, and fired off the weapon. There were four cartridges in the revolver, but thought he put in only three—he was under that impression. At the quarry he shot off two and Christopher Wilson one. That made three, and he thought there were no more in the revolver. He took out the three and tried it to see if there were more. He didn't want to go to the school with any in it. Didn't know that one cartridge remained. He looked at it at the girl. Wagni's animated by any ill-feeling, as she was a particular friend of his. He meant no harm to her. Didn't think he had pointed it at her. Heard the report and rushed away confused. Asked Chris. Wilson if he had hit the wall.

Mr. McIntyre—Why did you challenge Mr. Vanalstine when he had a certificate?

Witness—"Because I didn't think he lived in the county."

that another life must suffer. The prisoner has suffered greatly, and his life is blasted even though he be acquitted. Would it be right to further ruin him by sending him to the penitentiary or the Central prison? Mr. McIntyre asked the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of the good character he possessed. Not only was he a favorite with his comrades, but he had been a favorite with the young girl who was slain. Could it be said that the prisoner would dare hurt a hair of her head? Mr. McIntyre laid stress upon the good character given the prisoner, the giving of himself up, his admission to bail, his good conduct since, and his appearance to be tried. Particular stress was laid upon the fact that the prisoner was under the impression that there were no more cartridges in the revolver, and that he tried the weapon to find out. Where was the negligence? There was none. It was quite possible for a cartridge to become secreted in the weapon.

Those arguments concluded a most forcible forty-five minute address by Mr. McIntyre, who asked the jury not to bring in a verdict of recompense, which he was sure the public did not call for, nor would Beatrice Holland call for revenge could she be called forth. Rather would she say: "Eric Sharpe is not guilty; Eric Sharpe intended to do me no harm; Eric Sharpe was my comrade; though I was snatched from my dear father and mother, I appeal to you that you restore him to his living father and mother." There was death-like silence as the prisoner's lawyer concluded his address.

The crown prosecutor, Mr. Kerr, pointed out that while the case was a sad one, yet British law must be firm and resolute. He asked that the jury dislodge their minds of both extremes—intense indignation and sympathy. The evidence alone must be considered. In manslaughter the judge can fit the punishment to the crime. He is allowed great scope. The crown case is that the prisoner did not intend to kill, but simply that he caused the death of Beatrice Holland. If the jury found that the prisoner was guilty, they would be quite safe in leaving the matter to his lordship, whose long experience at the bar evidently fitted him to deal with the case. Mr. Kerr laid stress upon the fact that the boy could give no reason for pointing the revolver at the young girl. If the jury found that the prisoner was guilty, they would be quite safe in leaving the matter to his lordship, whose long experience at the bar evidently fitted him to deal with the case. Mr. Kerr laid stress upon the fact that the boy could give no reason for pointing the revolver at the young girl. If the jury found that the prisoner was guilty, they would be quite safe in leaving the matter to his lordship, whose long experience at the bar evidently fitted him to deal with the case.

Col. Clarke, clerk of the Ontario legislative assembly, was the first witness, and produced the poll book of No. 5 sub-division, Kingston township.

W. J. Blacklock, deputy returning officer, testified that the defendant voted in No. 5 division, Kingston township, on certificate, his residence being put down as Bath Road. Witness put four certificates given by returning officer to agents into the package. Dr. Smythe stated that he had examined the package in presence of Col. Clarke, but Carey's was not there. Defendant took the oath of Mr. Shibley's certificate, his residence being put down as Bath Road. Witness put four certificates given by returning officer to agents into the package.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting witness said two of the certificates were for Mr. Gallagher's agents, and two for Mr. Shibley's agents. The only agent who took the oath was Mr. Vanalstine, who was forced to do so by a scrutineer on the other side. No question was raised at the poll at the impropriety of agents' voting on certificates without taking the oath.

Michael Daly, the poll-clerk at No. 5, in reply to Mr. Mowat, stated that he could not swear whether the defendant answered that his address was Bath Road. Some one called out that place, but it may not have been the defendant. Mr. Smith, Gallagher's agent, made no objection to defendant voting.

Samuel A. McAdoo, the other agent of Mr. Gallagher, swore that defendant said his residence was on the Bath Road. To Mr. Whiting, witness admitted that neither he nor plaintiff raised any objection to defendant voting.

Mr. Whiting—Why did you challenge Mr. Vanalstine when he had a certificate?

Witness—"Because I didn't think he lived in the county."

ELECTION CASE

UP FOR HEARING BEFORE JUSTICE BRITTON.

William D. Carey Charged With Illegal Voting—Defence That he Voted Under the Belief That he Had a Vote.

At the Wednesday morning session of the high court, the Smith vs. Carey election case was begun. E. H. Smythe, K.C., and John McIntyre, K.C., appeared for the prosecution, and J. M. Mowat and J. L. Whiting, K.C., for the defence.

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