

CURED OF CONSTIPATION

Mr. Andrews praises Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Mr. George Andrews of Halifax, N.S., writes:

"For many years I have been troubled with chronic Constipation. This ailment never comes single-handed, and I have been a victim to the many illnesses that constipation brings in its train. Medicine after medicine I have taken in order to find relief, but one and all left me in the same hopeless condition. It seemed that nothing would expel from me the one ailment that caused so much trouble, yet at last I read about these Indian Root Pills.

That was indeed a lucky day for me, for I was so impressed with the statements made that I determined to give them a fair trial.

They have regulated my stomach and bowels. I am cured of constipation, and I claim they have no equal as a medicine."

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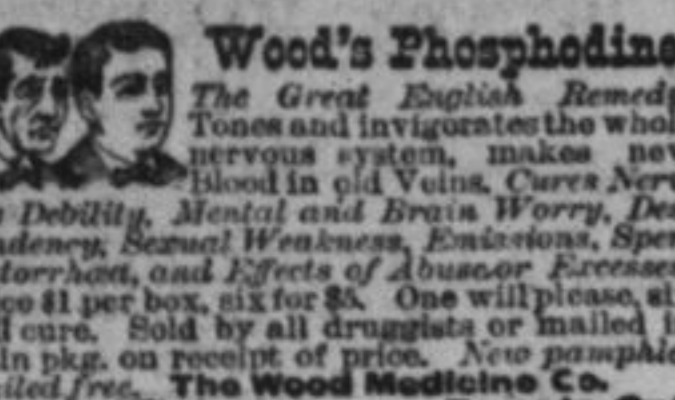
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Daily Whig.

DESERVES OUR PITY. The taxes, (indirect), upon the people are lighter now than they were in 1896, when the Foster faction ruled.

The revenue from an increased population and increased business is such that last year the surplus, on current account, was thirty millions of dollars.

This surplus was applied on capital account, and largely in the building of the Transcontinental railway, and with the result that, though great as were these works, the addition to the public debt was only about three millions of dollars.

Mr. Fielding says that with the public works out of the way, or no new ones undertaken, the surplus of revenue an current account would wipe out the entire public debt in three years.

And this makes the Montreal Gazette very unhappy, and it consoles itself with the reflection that Mr. Fielding is "the saddest failure Canada has seen."

The figuring fiend of any paper that worries himself into this condition of mind is to be pitied.

FIVE THESE TREATIES.

Did you notice the talk in the imperial parliament about the favoured nations treaties? The secretary for foreign affairs gave the names of the countries that were affected, with Canada, by treaties which were made by Great Britain between 1670 and 1855.

Only with regard to the treaties made with Austria-Hungary and Japan, in recent years, had Canada been consulted. The others were binding on Canada but not injuriously. The trade with them was, Argentine excepted, insignificant, and Great Britain had to denounce them.

These treaties will not be influenced by the reciprocity treaty, which provides for a free exchange of natural products between Canada and the United States. A similar trade is impossible with Bolivia, Columbia, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela in any case.

Apart from that the movement is approved that Great Britain rid itself of these ancient trade agreements. Anything that is over a century old is of precious little value, and because this is the case certain treaties have been allowed a nominal existence.

A FAILURE OF JUSTICE.

A new view is given of the Lemieux case in La Verite. This paper prints the names of the jurymen who tried a Montrealer for breaking into a Masonic lodge and despoiling it, in the roll of honour, that is La Verite's roll of honour. It gives the names and occupations of the twelve, all of them French-Canadians, and lauds them as patriots.

There never was a case in Canada which so clearly showed the inefficiency of the jury system. The common idea, or the prevailing idea, is that twelve men, possessed of ordinary intelligence and judgment, can be trusted to render a verdict in accordance with the facts. This they are sworn to do.

In the Lemieux case the testimony was against the man at the bar. The judge charged against him. There was no apparent hope of an acquittal, and yet the jury gave a verdict of "not guilty."

In the Canadian parliament the minister of justice was asked if he had heard anything about the case, and answered that his knowledge was confined to what he had seen in the papers. The judge did not write him, upon the verdict. Perhaps he was not required to do so. The crown prosecutor was silent. He may, under the law, be helpless.

There has been a fragrant miscarriage of justice, and it is causing a scandal in the land. Is there no way by which the Attorney-General of Quebec or of Canada may get at the facts? No way of seeing whether any honor roll has been blurred with the names of men who have failed to do their duty?

MUST HAVE A POLICY.

Mr. Borden has not a policy at present and does not think he should have one. When he becomes premier, he says, he will tell what he knows of the British preference, and other things. He should have a policy of course.

The first thing a man is asked when he applies for a position is to give some evidence of his fitness for it. The business of this country is large and complex. What would Mr.

REFUSES A PARDON

WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE IN PRISON

And Make More Converts—A Man Who Stew a Woman Insists on Continuing His Revival Work.

Galveston, Texas, April 17.—Paul Grayson, thirty-seven years of age, who is serving a forty-year term in the state penitentiary for murder, refused a pardon, declaring that he can do more good in prison than out of it, and that he purposes finishing the twenty-five remaining years of his sentence. Sixteen years ago Grayson quarrelled with a woman, whom he shot to death.

At least fifteen men who served in the penitentiary with him have since been released and are now leading upright lives. He taught stenography to six of them, in prison and four hold responsible positions, two of them being court stenographers in large cities.

Dames and Daughters. Mrs. Custer, widow of Gen. Custer, will write a history of her husband's part in the civil war.

Mrs. Charles G. Ames is president of the School Voters' League in Boston. The object of the league is to study school conditions.

Mrs. Clara Bancroft Beasley has been elected for her eighteenth consecutive term as superintendent of the Sunday school of the Church of the Disciples in Boston.

Mme. N. G. Chermetteff, who recently won the Grand Prix, a prize worth some \$600,000, is the first woman who ever carried off the rich stakes in the French racing classic. She is a great lover of horses.

For many years Mrs. Belya Lockwood has devoted herself chiefly to the practice of law and has won a wide reputation as a lawyer. She is a familiar figure before the supreme court of the United States.

Miss Job, of Queenstown, Tasmania, is said to be the only woman who has ever sat within the bar at a Wesleyan Methodist conference. When she first took her seat one minister protested that the conference was composed only of ministers and laymen and that they had no power to admit the best lady in the land.

An Obedient Driver. "Drive like the deuce," shouted Smith, springing into the taxi. With a lurch the car darted forward and away they went like lightning through the fog. Crash! They took off the wheel of a passing wagon. Hi! Hi! They missed flattening out a small child by two-ninths of a hair. Clang! They upset a milk cart. People shouted, constables impotently held up their hands as the taxi dashed up one street and down another, taking corners on two wheels, and threatening every lamp-post with destruction.

At last, after half an hour's furious racing, they slowed up in a narrow thoroughfare, and Smith, poked his head out of the window.

"Are we nearly there?" he asked, breathlessly. The chauffeur turned in his seat and smiled.

"Where did you want to go, sir?"—Answers.

The Oak of Beaumarchais. The famous oak of Beaumarchais, which formerly flourished on the Quay d'Orsay, has fallen to the woodman's axe. The spot is historic, for in days past it was the locus of the residence of the author of the "Barber of Seville." The tree has seen vicissitudes. It was under its spreading branches that Beaumarchais instructed the daughter of Louis XV. in music, and there were heard the harp of Marie Victoire and the violin of Mme. Adelaide. In later times the sweet strains of music gave place to the fumes of a tobacco factory which was situated on part of Beaumarchais' lands.

Quebec May Soon be "Dry." Windsor Record. A vast educational campaign, aimed at the entire extinction in Quebec of the liquor interests, including the legalized grocery, as well as the saloon, is under way. The province is to be soiled knee-deep with anti-alcohol literature and trained lecturers will be sent out. Quebec has now sixty-nine per cent. of its municipalities "dry."

For sixty miles up the Gatineau river, formerly infested with dives for shantymen, there will not be a licensed bar after the first of May.

A Very Vigorous Protest. Hamilton Times. "The Toronto Telegram declares that in the matter of endowing every sort of club with a liquor franchise Hon. W. J. Hanna's administration is simply the worst on record." It regards the licensed clubs as likely "to do more to manufacture drunkards than any dozen ordinary bar rooms" and it says that it is time Hon. Mr. Hanna reconstructed his Toronto license commissions. Things must be pretty bad in Toronto when the Telegram feels called upon to protest.

Get Over It. Washington Star. "When Dustin Stax went into Wall street he didn't have a dollar he could call his own."

"Yes. But in those days he was more particular about whose dollar he called his own."

No More. Boston Transcript.—You promised faithfully that you wouldn't smoke any more after January 1st.

He—I'm not. I am simply keeping up the usual amount.

"Kentucky lawn grass seed." Gibson's. Rev. Robert J. Drysdale, M.A., B.D., late of Lanark, who for several years has been associate minister of the Third Presbyterian church, Rochester, N.Y., has accepted a unanimous call to become pastor of Mount Her Presbyterian church in the same city.

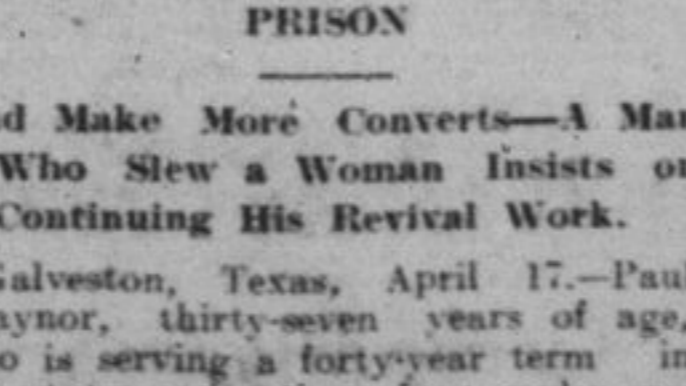
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WHAT MAKES US TIRED. Fatigue is Called a State of Poisoning.

Fatigue is a state of poisoning. The muscle is a machine comparable to a locomotive, since it carries its own fuel. The muscle fuel is stored up in the muscle in the form of animal starch, or glycogen, which, in use, is converted into carbon dioxide and lactic acid. These products are muscle poisons, writes J. H. Kellogg, M.D., in the February Good Health.

When present in minute amount only, as at the beginning of work, they increase muscular irritability, and so render work easier—that is, a greater amount of work is accomplished with the same effort. This fact has been proved by experiments upon animals, and accounts for the "limbering up" experienced by both men and animals at the beginning of exercise. The jockey always "warms up" his horse before he puts him to a test of speed.

Best cure for fatigue because it affords opportunity for the removal from the blood of the paralyzing poison with which it has been filled by work.

Best renews the capacity of a muscle for work, even when the muscle is removed from the body. A pig's muscle cut out of its body and made to work by electricity until completely exhausted is ready for work again after a rest of a few minutes through the renewal of its supply of oxygen. Exhausted men have been at once revived by the inhalation of oxygen. Experiment has shown that athletes are made able to accomplish greater feats by the inhalation of oxygen just before the supreme effort is made.

New-born Babies Salted. The strange custom of salting new-born babies is still practised in certain remote regions of Europe and Asia. The mother imagines that this custom brings health and strength to her children, and also serves to keep away evil spirits.

Among the Armenians of Russia it is the custom to cover the entire skin of the infant with very fine salt. For three hours or more this is left on the baby, when it is washed off with warm water. Even more peculiar are the women of a mountain tribe of Asia Minor, for they are alleged to keep their new-born babies covered with salt for a period of twenty-four hours. The modern Greeks also sprinkle their babies with salt, and even in certain parts of Germany salt is still used on a child at birth.

Nearly as Bad as the Plague. A letter on the plague in China, written from Changchuan, says of the precautions against further infection: "At Changchuan the Russo-Asiatic bank and the Yokohama Specie bank alone of the foreign establishments remain open. Both these buildings are disinfected every hour, and every customer as he enters, is doused—with fluid, whether he likes it or not. Every employee of the bank, from the manager downward, wears a disinfected white smock and a nose and mouth pad. But notwithstanding the plague the ordinary Chinese coolie goes about as if nothing were happening, and the streets still remain crowded."

The Weedmark murder trial cost the county of Lanark \$1,500. The house in which the dreadful tragedy was enacted is now being torn down. It was one of the landmarks of Smith's Falls.

GLACIER YIELDS ITS DEAD. Body of Swiss Guide Released After Twenty-three Years.

The body of a guide, perfectly preserved, has been yielded up by one of the Swiss glaciers, after a period of twenty-three years, says London Tit-Bits. In 1888 the guide fell into a crevasse. His body was lately recovered, its appearance unchanged by its long imprisonment in the ice.

There have been other cases of the bringing back of a long lost body, held for years in the close embrace of the ice. One of the first instances on record relates to the Hamel accident, which occurred in 1820. Several guides were swept down by an avalanche and hurled into a crevasse. Hamel prophesied the glacier would yield them up in the course of 1,000 years, but Prof.

Forbes, a British expert in Alpine affairs, believed that the end of the glacier would be reached by the bodies in forty years. This statement was considered bold, but its accuracy was borne out by the event. In forty years the flow of ice brought the bodies to light.

In 1866 Henry Arkwright was lost in a glacier. In just thirty-one years his brother received a telegram from the mayor of Chamoni stating that the body had been found. Every article of clothing was intact. His name and regiment could be read clearly on his handkerchief, and his gold pencil case opened and shut as easily as when he had last used it, three decades before.

The man with a grinch is always a peace disturber. "Sanitol preparations." Gibson's.

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And this, fortunately, she is enabled to do if she buys "Sanford Juvenile Clothes."

In a special children's department, a corps of special designers, cutters and clothing craftsmen design and make clothes for youngsters. That is, they do nothing else but make juvenile clothes, and styles chosen with nothing else in view but the special requirements of children.

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