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Haliburton, P.E.I.—"I had a doctor examine me and he said I had falling of the womb, so I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. All the bearing-down pains have vanished. I have gained ten pounds in weight, the discharge is all gone, and I feel better than I have for a long time. I think any woman is foolish to suffer as I did for the sake of a few dollars.

"You can use my letter as a testimonial. It may encourage other poor women who suffer as I did to use your Vegetable Compound." Mrs. Chas. Colquhoun, Haliburton, Lot 7, P.E.I.

Read What This Woman Says:
New Moorefield, Ohio.—"I take great pleasure in thanking you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I had bearing down pains, was dizzy and weak, had pains in lower back and could not be upon my feet long enough to get a meal. As long as I laid on my back I would feel better, but when I would get up those bearing down pains would come back, and the doctor said I had female trouble. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was the only medicine that helped me and I have been growing stronger ever since I commenced to take it. I hope it will help other suffering women as it has me. You can use this letter."—Mrs. Cassie Lloyd, New Moorefield, Clark Co., Ohio.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was the only medicine that helped me and I have been growing stronger ever since I commenced to take it. I hope it will help other suffering women as it has me. You can use this letter."—Mrs. Cassie Lloyd, New Moorefield, Clark Co., Ohio.

THE CZAR WOULD LIKE

TO HID RUSSIA OF THE AWFUL
VODKA CURSE.

\$500,000,000 Nation's Annual Drink Bill—Sale a Government Monopoly—Reform Campaign is Laboring Under Big Handicaps.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—In the past couple of months it has become the fashion to extol the virtues of abstinence from "strong drink." The czar himself in his recent appointment of a home ruler in Russia, said that in his travels in Russia his eyes had sometimes been distressed by the miserable results of alcoholism among his beloved peasantry, and he desired his minister, as controller of the state alcohol monopoly, to champion the cause of sobriety.

It is an absolute certainty that the political police never allowed a drunken peasant to be within sight of the czar, or allowed the czar to see a home ruler in Russia. It is the imperial pronouncement, in all the same, an important step on the road along which Russia is drifting.

The coincidence of different tendencies coming sharply to a head at the same time has brought the drink problem to the front in Russia. For the past twenty-five years—ever since the central government took over the monopoly in the sale of alcohol—vodka has become each year a more and more important factor in the imperial revenue. This past year—the last budget of the Kokovtzev financial regime—the revenue from vodka reached \$500,000,000. The figure scandalized the respectable sense of serious people. But Kokovtzev was not a serious man. His predecessor and enemy, Witte had made alcohol a government source of wealth to pay for his ambitious railroad and industrial finance, and Kokovtzev was quite content to use the proceeds to keep up the price of government securities and to keep the revenue side of the budget abreast of the vast new expenditure on army and navy.

Witte's Plan Rejected.

Into this quarrel between financial experts the decent outside public broke in with the demand that the drink question be handled, not as a mere matter of immediate revenue, but as the biggest of social and economic troubles in Russia. Witte came some way toward meeting this clamor, and proposed that the revenue from alcohol received into the imperial treasury should be steadily reduced by reducing the sale of vodka until \$350,000,000 should be the maximum taken in one year. This proposal was rejected in the council of empire by the territorial magnates who own the distilleries which sell their output to the government, but the discussion of the subject led to the overthrow of Kokovtzev.

As to the political phase of the question there is the phenomenon that drinking has increased enormously in the last half-dozen years—in the period when there has been a great increase in the circulation of money among the peasantry. In the breaking up of the communes entailed by the new land act, setting up freehold farmers as the prevailing agricultural type in Russia, peasants who sold out but did not wish the work of building up homesteads for themselves were paid in cash from the State Peasants' Bank, an institution subsidized by the treasury for the operation of land transfers. Thrifty peasants husbanded their little capital for their new livelihood; most of the others took it to the "monopoka"—the government monopoly drink-shop of the district.

Drink to Get Drunk.

It has been said that some people drink to quench thirst, others to get merry, but a Russian to get drunk. Any one who has seen the country drink shops in Russia will be inclined to forgive. Vodka, and nothing but vodka, is sold to be drunk out of the neck of the bottle and without a seat or table to give a social sense to the performance. No glasses, no carafes, no hot water, are in the place, no doubt because the customers would take them away, and the establishments are government property, and the treasury, as owner of the vodka monopoly, would have to make good the loss. The bare equator of the drinking business serves to hasten the drinking Russian's longing for a "change of mood." A few swigs at the neck of his vodka bottle and he is in another world as surely as any Christian drunk with opium. There is nothing festive about the performance. To see the group of Russians mad with vodka in the public road, outside a monopoka is about the most repulsive spectacle in the world; their horrid, melancholy helplessness gives them the look of being dehumanized. Decent people who want to pass along that road must wait until they have increased to substantial numbers, and have strong men among them. And the astonishing thing is that crimes committed in this state are condoned by Russian courts and juries as unfortunate acts of afflicted people. The inevitable verdict is, "committed in a state of irresponsibility," and the sentence is either a few weeks' imprisonment or, more commonly, nothing at all.

Floating Missions.

The people in Russia who are trying to take practical headway on the lines of the czar's temperance rescript are making a brave stir. This month they have started two floating temperance missions from Tver to navigate the Volga and advance the cause of abstinence among the riverside population. On board each are a couple of lecturers, and there are cinematograph films demonstrating the speedy ruin that results from giving way to drink. Like the czar's "jail" train, which cut off a similar mission on the government railroads, these steamers display glistening charts in color of the anatomy of the drunkard. This train has been on the road for six weeks, and there is still only one train. The trouble is that such missions get the chance of preaching only to the converted. But it is something that their existence and purpose get talked about.

In the army there is better opportunity for helping the cause by direct pressure. The czar has decreed that at the daily drinking of the officer's regimental mess, it is enough to stand up and make the gesture of salute. Gen. Mikretzky, the adjutant-general, responsible for the moral condition of the army, has issued a long order on the subject, in which he maintains that Russian's between the ages of twenty and twenty-four—that is, during their age of military service—are the healthiest people for their years in the world, and that their systems do not need any alcohol at all. If before entering the army their stomachs have been habituated to the use of strong drink they should be served in the regimental canteen with large onions sliced, and these will satisfy them. He urges officers not to drink in the presence of their men, because example is a greater influence than anything else. He also forbids officers' clubs from opening credit accounts with their members, as has been the custom hitherto. In spite of this the immunity of the drunken officer from the consequences of his acts remains beyond all understanding.

S.A. FARMERS' COMING.

On Extensive Tour of Canada and United States.

London, July 1.—An extensive tour of Canada and the United States has been arranged for the party of 53 South African farmers under the leadership of Johannes Adrian Noser, member of the parliament of the union of South Africa, which, recent credit here, after visiting all parts of the British Isles and Ireland, the farmers will sail from Liverpool for Quebec.

The members of the party are to be the guests of the Dominion of Canada, and will visit the eastern and western provinces and afterward go to Minneapolis to study grain handling and the elevator system. They will then proceed to Wisconsin to gather ideas on dairy farming, and later to Chicago to inspect the stock yards, and after that, with a visit to the department of agriculture at Washington. Some of the farmers intend to remain in the United States for a time to study fruit farming in California.

SOLOMON VERMILYEA DEAD

Formerly in Business at Belleville—Call Sudden.

Belleville, July 2.—Ex-Mayor A. C. Vermilyea received word of the death of his only brother, Solomon, of Belmont Lake, Peterborough county.

The sad event occurred very suddenly Monday evening from heart failure. Mr. Vermilyea was well-known former resident of this city, as some years ago he operated a corset factory here, and later established a roller skating rink. He left Belleville about twenty years ago, and has since resided at Lime Lake. He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Dr. Campbell of Jamestown, N.Y., and Mrs. H. E. Cooper of Chambers, Ohio.

Mr. Vermilyea was the eldest son of the late W. H. Vermilyea, and was about sixty years of age. He was a member of Moira Lodge, A. F. & M. M., and an adherent of the Methodist church.

Dr. A. E. Malloch, Hamilton, has received word from his son, George Malloch, from Wrangel Island, where he is marooned with part of the Stefansson party, stating that he expects to be home by the latter part of October. It was written on March 17th.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper
by Pictorial Review

A SIMPLE FROCK.



Delightful summer frock in French cotton crepe that can be made for less than \$2.50, although it has the appearance of a much more expensive model.

The miss who is truly seeking for a simple model for a summer dress will be interested in this design. It is suitable to development in cotton crepe, and a very pale shade of green is used for the purpose. The collar and belt are of "striped apple," a most vivid and beautiful shade of green, made popular by the most recent White House fashions. There is no lining for the sleeves, although the collar and belt are lined.

Pictorial Review pattern No. 5650. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years or 22, 24 and 26 bust. 15c

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"A Dollar's Worth of Sugar." How much? How clean? How good?

A Prudent Purchase:
An Original Package of "Redpath" Full weight, absolutely pure—Canada's finest sugar at its best.

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Prices Right
Inspection Invited

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White Canvas and Buck Boots, \$4.00, \$4.50.
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And thus ensure safety in the home.

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