GENERAL WEAKNESS AND FEVER DISAPPEAR TOO.

How a Woman Was Freed from Troubles That Had Made Life Wretched for Many Years.

The immediate causes of headaches vary, but most of them come from poor or poisoned blood. In anemia the blood is scanty or thin; the nerves are imperfeetly nourished and pain is the way in which they express their weakness. In colds the blood absorbs poison from the mucous surfaces, and the poison irritates the nerves and produces pain. In rhoumatism, maluria and the grip, the poison in the blood produces like discomfort. In indigestion the gases from the impure matter kept in the system affect the blood in the same way.

The ordinary headache-cures at best give only temporary relief. They deaden the pain but do not drive the poison out of the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on the contrary thoroughly renew the blood and the pain disappears permanently. Women in particular have found these pills an unfailing relief in headaches caused by anamia.

Miss Stella Blocker recently said: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did me a great deal these pills I became entirely well."

"How long had you suffered?" she was aske I.

exact date when my illness began for it tieth century. came on by slow degrees. I had been going down hill for many years."

"Did you have any other ailments?"

fected as well as my head."

edy that cared you?" better that I kept on until I became en- only one aspect of the case into account, tirely well."

prostration, partial paralysis and rheumatism

Grateful Change.

Clara-Did you have pleasant weather at the springs this summer?

Dora-No. It was not, dreadfully so. "Really uncomfortable, was it?"

"Awfully. Why, the weather was so warm that when a man with a cool mill-

Investigation of the Packers.

Very general interest has been manifested in the government investigation now in progress into the mode of conducting business by the large packers located in Chicago and elsewhere. Much has been written upon the alleged illegal and improper modes of far no definite charge of any kind has been sustained and no proof of illegal or inequitable methods has been disclosed to the public. While a wave of severe criticism of this great industrial many indefinite charges of wrong-doing having never been formulated so that a categorical answer could be made.

The recent report of Commissioner Sarfield, which embodied the results of an official investigation undertaken by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, was a vindication of the Western packers, but this result having been unexpected attempts in many quarters to discredit it

In view of the situation as it now = stands, however, attention may properly be called to a few facts that owing to popular clamor are now being apparently overlooked. Fair treatment in this country has heretofore been accorded to all citizens whose affairs assume prominence in the public eye and some of the facts that bear upon the relation of the packers to the commerce of the country may at this time be briefly alluded to. It would be difficult to estimate the benefits gained by the farmers of the country resulting from the energetic enterprise of the packers, for whatever is of benefit to the farmer is a gain to the entire commerce of the country. And conpected with their continuous aggressive work no feature perhaps has been more important than their efforts in seeking outlets all over the world for the surplus products of the farmer. Our total exports of agricultural products have gained but little in the past twenty years, and leaving out corn, the total of all other farm products was far less in 1903 than in 1891. But in packing house products there was considerable gain during this period, because an organized and powerful force has been behind them seeking new and broader markets.

Besides the benefits reaped by farmers on account of the enterprise and energy exercised by the packers in attaining commercial results by foreign trade, the great development in the manufacture of packing house by-products has added enormously to the value of all live stock raised in the United States. The waste material of twenty years ago, then an expense to the packer, is now converted into articles of great value and, as an economic fact, this must correspondingly increase the value to the farmer of every head of cattle marketed at the numerous stock yards of the country. Let these facts be remembered while now it is so popular to regard the great packing industry as deserving of condemnation. At least it must be admitted that, so far, there is no adequate reason for the almost unanimous bowl that may be heard everywhere in the face of the Garfield report above alluded to which practically exonerates the packers from the obscure and indefinite charges that have been for some time past made the sublect of popular comment,



Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

Strain of Modern Living.



LL kinds of rubbish is being written about the awful strain of modern life and its disistrous effects upon those who are forced to dwell within the limits of a busy civilization instead of flying to a lodge in some vast wilderness. In fact, there has been so much said by one person and another about the degen-

eracy that is certain to follow life lived in the thick of things that any number of men and women are beginning to feel sorry for themselves.

Feeling sorry for yourself, it is worth while saying, can invest more time and sympathy with less profit than any other occupation a man can take up.

If a man drinks cocktails before each meal, highballs between meals, tea and coffee at regular intervals, smokes numerous strong eigars, eats too much, is out in the open of good. I had headache nearly all the air not at all and ends his day with a bottle of wine and a time. After I had taken three boxes of midnight supper, something disagreeable is coming to him If he will only keep it up long enough,

But he need not lay the result of his own gluttony and abuse of alcohol and tobacco and other habits of the sort "For several years. I can't tell the to civilization or to the awful strain of life in the twen-

The proof of it lies in a decreasing death rate all over America and Europe. A really degenerate race begins to die out-it does not go on living longer and longer.

"I was very weak and sometimes I had It may be true that there are more men and women fever. My liver and kidneys were af- in rest cures than there used to be-but as there used to be no rest cures for them to go to it is reasonably clear "How did you come to take the rem- that there are lives being saved now that had to be given up heretofore.

"I saw in a southern newspaper a | It is also said that there are more insane persons than statement of some person who was cured formerly. Insane persons used to die in a comparatively of a like trouble by Dr. Williams' Pink short time, and comparatively few of them were ever re-Pills. My physician hadu't done me any stored to health and usefulness. Many more used to die good, so I bought a box of these pills. before insanity showed itself, who are now preserved. Sta-After I had taken one box I felt so much tistics of that kind are generally misleading, since they take

Men who do not eat and drink to excess, who make play Miss Blocker's home is at Leander, a part of their work and who stick to life in the open Louisiana. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are whenever they get a chance, need not worry about stress. sold by all druggists. Besides headache and strain in modern or any other life.—Chicago Journal.

The Rod in School.



the restoration of corporal punishment in the schools, but the majority in favor of the request is very large. That ought to be conclusive with the Board of Education, for the simple reason that the principals who do not believe in whipping, or who can govern with-

ion proposed to me I accepted him at out it, will not have to resort to it because the board permits it. It is a matter of discretion, and every tendency toward reposing a larger discretion in the principal, and then holding him accountable for the results, ought to be encouraged. Some men can govern boys without the rod, and any man can govern some boys-indeed, most boyswithout the rod. But there are exceptional cases among boys and among principals, and the rules should make allowances and give authority for those special cases.

The fact is that our schools have run mad over the business procedure connected with the idea of uniformity. The tendency everywhere is to seek packing industry; but it seems that so to turn out children as much alike as two patent rockers from the same factory. Now, children are not alike by nature, and the chie value of education is to train a child to use advantageously those faculties in which he is strongest. The moment the fact is discovered that a cer-Interest is now passing over the coun- tain percentage of children can do so much work in a try it might be well to remember that certain time, the course of study is gauged up to that the packers have had as yet no oppor- speed, and the teachers are expected to spur up the dullards tunity to make specific denial, the to it so as to make a good showing of "ground covered." Most children can be governed without corporal punishment, and the same effort to adapt all children to this majority rule resulted in prohibiting flogging. Undoubtedly, flogging used to be overdone, but the effort to get along without it is as mischievous as the overdoing, because it gives an ugly boy an undue sense of his own power and importance, a trait which is sure to lead him into mischief in the outside world. Neither parent nor teacher should flog a child in a temper, but it must be remembered that the offense which tends to rouse the teacher's tenmer is not committed in the presence of the principal. He

TIME FOR PLAIN SPEECH.

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A clever insurance agent had la-

bored long to close a contract with a

wealthy merchant whom he wished to

insure for \$100,000, says the World's

Work. The merchant was what is

known among agents as a "tough prop-

osition," and the solicitor's eloquence

ran from him like water from a duck's

back. The agent, with all his profes-

sional pride roused, redoubled his ef-

forts. At last the merchant swung

round in his swivel chair, and fixed

"Young man," he said, "if you can

The agent braced himself for the en-

pointing a big finger sternly at him,

"how much do you get out of this first

"I have no objection personally to

telling you," said the agent, "but I

have agreed not to give the exact fig-

"More than half! And will you kind-

The agent rose. He felt that the

deal was off anyway, and that he had

earned the luxury of a few plain

been here twelve times, have I not?"

"I can well believe it." snapped the

"And I have spent hours and days

you know nothing about finding out all

out my facts so they'd appeal to you."

"Well, if the world wasn't full of have.

"Well, I'll tell you," he said. "I've

counter. "I guess I can," he said.

satisfy me on one point I'll take the

him with a cold, gray eye.

policy."

"Is it half?"

"Well?"

"Yes, more than that."

was augry, insulting, triumphant.

meets the offender in a cool and unbiased state of mind, like a court of appeals. Under such circumstances the chance of a principal's flogging a boy unjustly to gratify either his sense of power or his own brutal nature is very slight. If a principal flogs in such a spirit and without cause, he ought to be tried and dismissed. Because one man in a hundred misuses a power is no reason why the other ninety-nine should be deprived of the power when they need it to maintain discipline. The principals say they do need the liberty to flog in emergencies, and they are the best judges of the situation.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### Electricity on the Farm.



HE utilization of windmills for the production of electrical energy for farm lighting and farm work has been one of the dreams of those who have been watching the development of electric lighting and electric transmission for mechanical purposes. The hope behind this dreaming has been strengthened by the introduction

of the telephone in rural communities, where sometimes the wire fences are utilized for lines of communication.

Windmills are now generally used on farms for the lifting of water for the stock and for fire protection. They have been so improved by inventive genius that they are now almost as efficient as steam engines for the purposes for which they are installed. It is therefore not extravagant to believe that some day farmhouses will be lighted with electricity developed by the wind, and perhaps in some instances certain light farm machines may be operated by electric currents from storage batteries which are replenished whenever the wind is strong enough to operate the dynamos.

The Danish government has been experimenting in this direction, with satisfactory results. It found that the dynamo could not be coupled direct to the motor with good result, but that a regulating device was necessary. This was provided by the use of a belt whose tension was kept | Paris, and the incident, following so constant by a movable counterweight. A switch was interposed between the dynamo and the battery, to open and close automatically and keep the charging current constant. A writer in the Canadian Engineer explains these experiments and states that a small plant installed in this way has been operating at Askov and supplying the inhabitants of that place with light. The plant has a gaso-CHOOL principals are naturally divided over line engine as a reserve, for use when the wind is light. It is said that this plant has brought in a net revenue of 121, per cent on the original investment.

The use of gasoline vapor power as an auxiliary in this case is interesting. It will strengthen the belief that the utilization of electricity in rural communities and on the farm is not far distant. The gasoline motor is being developed to a high state of efficiency by the demand for speedy automobiles and auto-boats, and eventually these engines may be utilized with profit on railways as well as on boats of commercial size. Electricity would reduce the danger of fire on the farm, by enabling farmers to light their barns without the use of lanterns, and to do away with matches and lamps in other work in the neighborhood of inflammable materials.-Milwaukee Wisconsin.

# Christianity in Japan.



have a good thing hammered clear

through their skulls before they rec-

ognize it, my company wouldn't need

to employ men of intelligence like me

The merchant looked apoplectic for a

moment; then as the humorous side

of it struck him he began to chuckle.

His chuckle grew into a laugh, and

with his good humor restored he saw

a new light on the agent's figures. The

solicitor was as surprised as his victim

when he went away with the signa-

Caught by the Cry.

prolonged screech that resounds for

in front of a bank in Ballarat and

Entering, he terrorized the officials

quite sure, he hit upon an expedient.

Passersby stood fixed in astonish-

spur of the moment and recognizing | Monthly.

ment, but the Australian, acting on the

the familiar sound, hastened to the per-

son who uttered it. He was promptly

arrested and was taken back to Aus-

After a woman dies, her husband

remembers a sweetheart he used to

He uttered a piercing "Coo-e-e."

tralia.-Chicago News.

about you and your affairs, and laying usually makes a trip back to his old

ed for an hour.

ure he had been working for.

to do the work."

HERE is nothing very remarkable in the report from Japan that a movement is on foot, supported by many eminent men, to found a church pro-Christian in character but independent in its lines. When Buddhism was disestablished and disendowed in the early "seven-

ties" of the last century, owing to the momentary ascendancy of Shinto, which is merely vague ancestor and nature worship, it was prophesied by acute foreign observers that Japan would either adopt Christianity or become frankly materialistic. It will not be owing to any lack of energy on the part of European and American missionaries if the former course is discarded. Here is one scribed as "an international naval, milforecast published just fourteen years ago: "To make all | itary and marine celebration." Gen. Japan Christian by edict some fine morning is not on the Fitzhugh Lee, the president of the program of the Japanese statesman of the hour. But that | managers of the exposition, at the time something of the kind should happen within the next twenty years is not nearly so unlikely as many things that have actually happened in this land of realized improbabilities."-London Chronicle.

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Indiscriminate Slaughter and Pillage

Justified by Holy Writ. On both sides of the great controversy which took such fearful shape in the middle of the seventeenth century, but especially on the Protestant side, the minds of men were devoted. not to seeking that peace which was breathed upon the world by the New | my daily habit. I couldn't sleep nights Testament, but to finding warrant for | if I hadn't saved somebody's life. Now war-and especially the methods of the chosen people in the Old Testament. Did any legislator or professor of law yield to feelings of humanity, he was sure to meet with protests based upon "Coo-e-e" is the curious cry that was authority of Holy Scripture. Plunder one of the signals of the native blacks and pillage were supported by referof Australia. The cry was speedily ence to the divinely approved "spoiling adopted by the invading whites. The of the Egyptians' by the Israelies. The final "e" is a very high note, a sort of right to massacre unresisting enemies was based upon the command of the long distances through the bush and Almighty to the Jews in the twentieth "Well, then," said the merchant, thus enables separated persons to as chapter of Deuteronomy. The indiscertain their relative positions. On one criminate slaughter of whole populanotable occasion this peculiar cry was tions was justified by a reference to \$4,000 which I am to 'invest' as you heard in London. A daring bushran- the divine command to slaughter the ger made his appearance one morning nations round about Israel. Torture and mutilation of enemies was sanccoolly posted a notice on the door to tioned by the conduct of Samuel the effect that the place would be clos- against Agag, of King David against the Philistines, of the men of Judah against Adonibezek. Even the slaughwith his revolver and got clear away ter of babes in arms was supported by with \$30,000. Some time afterward a passage from the Psalms-"Happy ly inform me why I should pay you the authorities received information shall be be that taketh and dasheth more than \$2,000? Do I get anything that the man had been seen in London. thy little ones against the stones." from it? What reason is there for One day a detective thought he espied Treachery and assassination were supsuch an absurdity?" The merchant his man in the Strand; but, not being ported by a reference to the divinely approved Phinehas, Ehud, Judith and Jael; murdering the ministers of unapproved religions, by Elijah's slaugh-

# How She Won Out.

ter of the priests of Baal.-Atlantic

Gladys-Papa says you're a loafer,

Jack-What reason has he for enterout having any apparent purpose in flag. coming.-Chicago Tribune.



Self-government is gradually developing in the Philippines. In 1902 Congress passed a law which provided that a census of the population of the islands should be taken, and that within two years after the completion of the census a representative popular sus was completed on March 27th of the present year, and on that day Governor Wright issued a proclamation fixing March 27, 1907, as the date for the first general Filipino election. The legislative body to be chosen is to contain between 50 and 100 members, elected by popular vote, and is to form, jointly with the Phitppine Commission, the two-chambered legislature of the new government. This legislature, besides making laws, is to elect two commissioners to represent them in Washington. It is expected that these commissioners will be allowed to

the territorial delegates now have seats Moroccan affairs continue to held an important place in international discussion. The desire of Germany, as stated in a memorandum to the United States, is for the maintenance of the "open door" in Morocco, for the preser- ble with the vation of the status quo, and for the protection of the commercial interests

of all trading nations. It is pointed out, however, on the other hand, that the Anglo-French agreement of April, 1904, expressly declared for the principle of commercial freedom. April 6th, King Edward, on his way to join Queen Alexandra at Marseilles, paid a brief visit to President Loubet at soon upon the call of Emperor William at Tangiers, was interpreted by the

French press as a reaffirmation of the Anglo-French agreement. A reduction in freight rates on the Panama railway was suggested to Secretary Taft by the ministers in Washington of the republics in Central

America and on the west coast of South America. They said that it cost much more to ship goods to New York by way of this railway than to send the same goods to London by the Straight of Magellan. They also asked that equal facilities be granted to goods shipped by all steamship lines, and charged that under the old management-that is, before the United States gained control of the road -

various lines were discriminated against. Secretary Taft promised that the discriminations would cease at

The President has, by proclamation, invited "all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration" of the 300th anniversary of the first English settlement in America, at Jamestown, "by sending their naval vessels to the said celebration and by making such representations of their military organizations as may be proper." The festivities are to last from May to November, 1907, and are deof his death, was engaged in persuading the various States to be represented at the exposition in some official

-:--:-John Hay, when an undergraduate at Brown University, assisted in defending some lower classmen from un- asked, fair treatment in a hazing episode; but when a classmate recently wrote | farmer replied. him about the incident, he humorously replied, "I remember nothing of my heroic conduct in the Gordon case. But my recollection of everything in thofar-off days is dim, and heroism was I only save a nation now and then." Secretary Hay, just before he replied to the letter, must have been reading some Washington correspondent's description of how he had prevented the dismemberment of China.

In the Sunday schools of the United States there are fewer pupils by about five millions than the number enrolled | invention of hissing is no older than in the public schools. Putting the fact in another form, of every three girls and boys who attend the day | Fontenelle, so we are told by the poet schools, only two go to Sunday school. Roi in his "Brevet de la Calotte." A It would be a delicate task to appor- | farce was produced in Bannister's time tion the responsibility for this state of affates; but it is fair to suggest that wher children stay away from the public schools their parents are held responsible.

Persons who are close to the authorities at Washington assert that no attempt will be made to change the location and general direction of the Rocky Mountains until the Panama canal job is out of the way.

The government of Brazil has elevated its legation at Washington to the rank of an embassy, and has selected its Minister at London, Sonhor Nabuso, as its first ambassador to this

Congress did not increase the nurtaining such an opinion of me as that? ber of stars on the flag, but its failure Gladys-He says you spend three or so to do was not because of a lack of home, causing the suspicion that he four evenings here every week with: stars nor of a lack of room on the



In the days of King George III. of England the Persian ambassador to his court demanded, but was denied, precedence over all other foreign representatives. He refused to go to court, causing it to be reported abroad that he was ill. He met the Prince regent at the house of the Lady Salisbury of the time. "I am very sorry to offend your reyal highness by not going to court," he said. "Now, sir, my sovereign, he tell me I go first; your people say I must go last. Now, this very bad for me when I go back to Persia." So saying, he made a significant pass toward his head, expressing decapitation. The prince tried to appease him. "But, sir, assembly should be elected. The cen- | you still angry with me. You have not invited me to your party to-morrow night." The prince explained that it was only a children's party, but the ambassador might come if he chose. He did choose, for he went and, being the only ambassador there, led all the guests, thus scoring heavily for Persia. which made him comfortable about the neck again.

Led All the Guests.

### HAPPY WOMEN.

Mrs. Pare. wife of C. B. Pare, a prominent resident of Glassit in the American Congress much as gow, Ky., says: "I was suffering from a complication of kidney troubles. Besides a bad back, I had a great deal of trousecretions.

which were exceedingly variable, sometimes excessive and at other times scanty. The color was high, and passages were accompanied with a scalding sensation. Doan's Kidney Pills soon regulated the kidney secretions, making their color normal and banished the inflammation which caused the scalding sensation. I can rest well, my back is strong and sound and I feel much better in every

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### Paste Jewels.

Bookworms spin gold for publishers. Advertising makes authors.

An unprejudiced critic never reads a book until after he reviews it. Most of the rose-colored dreams of

romance are yellow-backed. The only effective place for a heroine to faint is in a hero's arms.

In novels, as in real life, there's many a slip between the engagement and the wedding trip.

Many a spring poem has been punc-

tured with a blue pencil. It is better to have your hero born great than to thrust greatness on him

in the last chapter. A good press agent is rather to be chosen than a great plot .- New Orleans Picayune.

# Private Car Lines.

The railroads seem very willing to have the private car lines brought under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A railroad president is authority for the statement that lines are paid mileage, without discrimination, and the question of excessive charges is a matter for the shipper to settle with the car lines, so long as there is no law to govern their rates. Car mileage paying has been decided to be as legal as the payment of rental for property.

# A Dry Country.

A practical illustration of the current saying, "as broad as it is long," comes from the Denver Republican.

A man who drove across the country last summer to a little town in Western Kansas met a farmer hauling a wagon load of water. "Where do you get water?" he

"Up the road about seven miles," the "And you haul water seven miles

for your family and stock?" "Why in the world don't you dig a well?" asked the traveler, excitedly,

"Because, stranger," the farmer

said, calmly, "it's just as fur one way as the other." I find Piso's Cure for Consumption the

best medicine for croupy children.-Mrs. F. Callahan, 114 Hall street, Parkers burg, W. Va., April 16, 1901.

### Hissing in the Theater. Formerly there was no hissing in the

theater. The benevolent audience were content to yawn and fall asleep. The 1680 and took place at the first representation of "Aspar," a tragedy of under the title of "Fire and Water." "I predict its fate," said Bannister.

"What fate?" whispered the anxious author at his side.

"What fate?" said Bannister. "Why. what can fire and water produce but a



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