The Weekly Times

Friday, Victoria, August 10, 1894.

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

The Ontario Bureau of Industries has assued a report of statistics relating to the municipalities of that province, compiled from returns furnished by municipal officers. Of this report an interesting summary is given by the Toronto Empire. A glance over the statistics must be instructive to the people of Ontario, and the Empire does not appear to be far wrong when it deduces the moral that "our municipal system is a luxury, and, after the nature of luxuries, it has been making a great deal of trouble for the public digestion which we may have yet to realize." In 1892, the Empire finds, the province was divided as follows: Townships, 484: villages, 137; towns, 92; counties, 38; cities, 12. Be-1881 and 1892 fortyseven new towns and villages came into existence, five others were annexed to cities, and two became city corporations. In the same period the number of rate payers in the province increased from 449,222 to 580,255, the increase in the townships being 18 per cent., in the towns and villages 55 per cent. and in the cities nearly 44 per cent. Of other portions of the report the Empire says: Let us now examine the financial re-

sults of this luxurious taste. In the interval from 1881 to 1892 the taxation of the townships increased from \$3,694,095 to \$4,599,442, or about 25 per cent., which is very much out of propor tion to the change that has taken place in this class of municipalities. The taxation of the towns and villages in the same way has gone up from \$1.336.951 to \$2.-452,179, or 83 per cent., whilst the taxes in the cities more than doubled, the exact increase being form \$2,144,602 to \$4,-757,338, or 122 per cent. A few additional figures of comparison cannot be uninteresting. The general appetite for municipal government makes the man in the township pay \$4 where he formerly paid \$3, a still greater difference is noticeable in the towns and villages, and in the cities where the taxes were \$8 per for school purposes, which shows an unselfish disposition on the part of the ratenavers towards the rising generation. An attempt has been made to get at the total value of the exemptions, which are set down at \$30,577,744, or a ninth of the assessments of all municipalities: almost as liberal a disposition in that respect as in regard to education. Of the total \$30,577,744, the city of Toronto exempts property to the value of \$22,999,-

868, or 75 per cent. But startling as is the increase in taxation, the increase of debt in the municipalities is still more so. In one year, 1890, the proportion of borrowed moneys was three eights of the total receipts, almost equalizing the tax revenue for that edness together the municipalities, appear to be going a pretty rapid pace. The conspicuous feature of this fast life is the cost of municipal government. which, for all municipalities, has advanced in the short period of four years-1886 to 1890-from \$1.761.361 to \$2.353.245. most conspicuous feature, although the increase under the head of public works we find the comparison of 34 and 22 per cent. decidedly unfavorable to our progress in the former branch of science of cents to govern the average municipal resident, it cost \$1.23 in 1890, and the cost is steadily increasing. At the same time it would according to the showing for the administration of justice, appear that the people are not growing worse but better, and therefore they really ought to be easier and cheaper to govern. To complete the not over pleasing picture of our taste for municipal government and our success therein, it is only necessary to add that the bonded municipal debt for the cities was \$70.88 per capita in 1890, and is going up rapidly and

ANOTHER TUPPER TRIUMPH.

The fisheries department, under the direction of young and fresh Tupper, does some strange things in other places then British Columbia, and the latest manifestation of its crassness seems to have occurred in connection with the case of the Messrs. Noble, who carry on a fishing business on Georgian Bay. The practice had been to commence operations in April and pay the fees in June when the Inspectors came, but in 1893 the department ordered that no fishing was to be done until the licenses had been received. In 1894 the Nobles sent the license fees to the fishery officer on March 4, and, getting no reply by April 15, supposed all was satisfactory, and started for the fishing grounds. On May 8 the entire fleet was seized, and on the 25th their fees were returned. In June the firm was fined \$5 and costs for its violation of the law. Now the department has ordered the confiscation and sale of the entire fleet by private tender. It appears that other firms had followed exactly the same course as the Nobles, but their equipment has not been seized as yet. How could the people have any confidence in a department whose management is characterized by such dense stupidity and gross favoritism? If Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper knows anything about the proper method of conducting the country's fisheries he conceals his knowledge

most effectually. ONTARIO POLITICS.

tests in Ontario the protests have been the influence of the trusts, combines, struggle is being fought out. When par himself of his own motion made a hun- themselves crushed between the upper

ties are so evenly balanced the winning dred and twenty or a hundred and thirof one seat is of importance; the unseat- ty changes in the newly proposed duties, ing of two or three government men and almost all in the direction of higher proernment the latter will be tolerably se-

missioner of crown lands; North Lanark, Preston, Conservative; Centre Simcoe, Patton, Liberal; Kingston, Smythe, Hon. Mr. Harty's successful opponent; East Simcoe, Miscampbel, Conservative; West Durham, Reid, Conservative; Adding- produce like results, History repeats ton, Reid, Conservative; South Huron, McLean, Liberal; West Huron, Garrow. West Wellington, Tucker, Patron; West York, St. John, Conservative; North Toronto, Marter, Conservative; North Ontario, Chappell, Liberal; Halton, Kerns, Conservative; East Toronto, Ryerson, Conservative; North Perth, Magwood, Conservative. The protests are still pouring in, and if any large proportion of them should prove successful there will be a practical repetition of the election. Ontario will not settle down

JAPAN AND COREA.

politically for some time to come.

Judging as best one can from the confused reports. Japan needed nothing more than a minor excuse for plunging into war with China over Corean af-"jingo" element, men who like a bullythe government of the "hermit kingdom," so that at least a good excuse for interand the protection of Japanese residents seemed to say "do not look at us." of Corea, namely, the securing of w firm foothold on the peninsula. It is Allison, the historian, says Britain was unfortunate for the Japs that their first visited by an "epidemic of suicide." In or nearly 34 per cent. We say this is the act of hostility was such as to incur the condemnation of civilized peoples. Pos- perate men sought refuge from their comparison between the increase in civil | Shung affair, but at present the attack government and administration of justice, on the transport and the treatment of those on board appear unjustifiable. Reorts from the scene of war are in this municipal government. A clear illus- case peculiarly contradictory and confustration of the argument is found in the ing, so that a suspension of judgment on fact that whereas in 1886 it only cost 96 | the opening series of events is neces-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In corroboration of the statement that Premier Davie called a political meeting to be held at Three Forks on a Sunday, the Columbian quotes the following sentence from the New Denver Prospector: "On Sunday morning the premier visited the Slocan Star, and at 10 o'clock addressed a meeting at Three Forks, Monhardly needed corroboration, for nobody paid any attention to the foolish denial of the Colonist, and everybody knows that Premier Davie would not hesitate to hold a political meeting on Sunday, if pressed for time, as he was in Kootenay. There is interest, though, in the following additional information given

by the Columbian: For the benefit of the Colonist, we will add a few details of this Sunday meet ing, which have not yet, to our know ledge, appeared in the public press. In the first place, Premier Davie called the the receipt of a dispatch from Mr. Bu chanan, the government candidate, telling him under no circumstances to hold a meeting on Sunday, he modified it to a "reception," instead of a meeting. The 'reception" was well attended, and Mr. Davie, sitting in a chair of state, gave the people a long talk on provincial poli-S. railway to pay their men by time checks, on which he offered then and there to cash every check produced. One man came forward, handed in a check, and Mr. Davie promptly cashed it.

Montreal Witness: Tariff reform is thrown off, Mr. Foster, the finance minister, was probably sincere and honest enough in his original revision of the fore the government's revised tariff measure was introduced to the house, it de-

the consequent loss of their seats might tection. The protected manufacturers indeed force the government into resig- will subscribe largely to the government of anger, but of grief" and in their hearts nation, while if the opposition or the Pa- election funds in return for the finance | gloomy forebodings and despair for the trons lose even three seats to the gov- minister's complacency, and a big attempt will be made to bribe the country cure. The list of protests lately filed is to support the government which supas follows: West Hamilton, Hon. J. M. ports the trusts and combines, and if in crowds round our street corners, eager-Gibson, provincial secretary; Monck, tariff reform is to be successful against ly waiting for the coming of some plan, Hon. R. Harcourt, provincial treasurer; these and the Canadian Pacific railway even for their robbery, that will afford London, W. R. Meredith, leader of the and Huddart interests, whose influence opposition; East Hamilton, J. T. Middle- and "human devices" will also be used ton, Liberal; West Northumberland, in favor of the government, its adher-Field, Liberal; Haldimand, Senn, Pa- ents, both Liberal and Patron, will have tron; South Brant, Hon. S. Hardy, com- to fight long and hard and persistently.

PROTECTION'S BEAUTIES.

Natural law is inexorable. To break

it is to incur its penalty. In every

age, in every country, like causes

itself. The story of the past like an open book before us tells of error Liberal: South Perth, McNeill, Patron; and its punishment, and we in our experience to-day prove anew the reality. the justice, the unerring certainty of the natural law which imposed the sentence. Writing of the condition of England half a century ago. Thomas Carlyle said: "England is full of wealth; of multifarious produce; supply for human want in every kind; yet England is dying of ing with yellow harvests; thick studded with workshops; industrial implements; fifteen millions of workers, the strongest, the cunningest, the willingest our earth ever had. These men are here; the work they have done; the fruit they have realized is here; abundant exuberant on every hand of us, and behold some hanefairs. Like Britain itself, Japan is ful fiat as of enchantment has gone cursed with the presence of a large forth, saying: "Touch it not, ye workers, the news of an encounter between a ing "foreign policy," no matter what its none of you can touch it. No man of effects on the material interests of the you shall be the better for it." * * * country may be. It is more than hinted, Twelve hundred thousand sit in worktoo, that the Japanese government is houses, other hundred throusands, have rather glad of the complication with Chi- not got even workhouses, and in thrifty started immediately, but it was not until na for that it is likely to relieve the in- Scotland itself, in Glasgow or Edinburgh a day later that the news arrived by head in 1881 they are now \$12. Of the ternal pressure caused by the contuma- city, in their dark houses hidden from all total amount of taxes 32 per cent. goes cy of the opposition. This has been but the eye of God, there are scenes of exceedingly troublesome of late, amount- woe and destitution and desolation such ing to semi-rebellion. But with due al- as one may hope the sun never saw belowance made for these pre-disposing fore in the most barbarous region those who are constituted very differentcauses, it seems as though Japan had a where men dwelt. * * * Passing by ly from the average person, though fairly good reason for taking a hostile the workhouse of St, Ives on a bright attitude. Corea had by formal treaty day last autumn (1841), I saw sitting on guaranteed certain rights of commerce wooden benches in front of their bastile to Japan, and had entered into an some half hundred or more of these men, agreement to protect Japanese subjects tall, robust figures; young mostly, or of resident within its boundaries. There middle age, of honest countenance, many is good evidence to show that these of them thoughtful and even intelligent treaty stipulations had been violated by looking men. They sat there near by one another in a kind of torpor, especially in silence, which was very striking, vention was present. On the other hand, In the eyes and brows of these men hung vear: so that taking taxation and indebt- it is quite likely there is truth in the the gloomiest expression; not of anger, accusation that Japan has more in view but of grief, shame, distress, and wearlthan the enforcement of treaty rights ness. They returned my glance which During the Castlereaugh administration

> done to abate the evil. Castlereaugh introduced an act which became law, above ground, should be driven through their buried bodies, as a witness and a warning of the displeasure of constituted authority against suicide. Allison asserts that the enactment had a beneficial effect, but it did not prevent Castlreaugh himself shortly afterward dying by his own hand, "like an ox at the country cross road," as Byron spitefully puts it -to escape at the hands of more moder ate judges the penalty of the vindictive law he had imposed upon his unfortunate fellow-criminals. Wiser men of more knowledge, honesty and patriotism. proposed as a remedy for suicide and despair in the words of Cobden "made by the law," that the power of the peoday morning he spoke at Kaslo, and in ple should be increased, that the gov the evening at Nelson." The statement erned should have more to say in choosing the governors, that the unjust inter ference of the government with commerce should cease that the corn laws should be repealed, and the men of England be left free to trade where and with whom they would. Popular agitation and demand men stubborn refusal from power and privilege. Session after ession of parliament by one subterfuge and another they defeated the popular will. Not until revolution began to raise its head did reason prevail. Legislators upon whom popular agitation had no effect, aroused from their lethergy by the Kentish riots, the Hampshire riots, the sacking of Bristol, passed the reform bill meeting for Sunday, July 15th, but, on of 1832, and under the influence of the alarm produced by the Manchester rebellion, repealed the corn laws, and England, according to Carlyle, entered upon "another period of commercial enterprise, of victory and prosperity.'

every walk of life, on every hand des-

History repeats itself. Under and by he influence of protection, the United States of to-day have reached the contics, and afterwards engaged in a hot dition of the England of 1841. Less argument with some dissenters from than seventy millions of people inhabit his statements. The premier was also a land which is capable of sustaining taken to task for pe mitting the N. & in comfort ten times their number, in a land "waving with yellow harvests," possessed of an abundance such as no people of equal number ever had before (the creation of their own industry and skill). Stagnation, idleness, pauperism. despair, suicide, incipient rebellion, cover the land as with a pall, and its mobs not so easily obtained; the manacles of importune congress at its doors in vain protection slavery are not so easily for relief. Protection grows bold with success, in a senate openly purchased by the agencies of corruption and political treachery, defies the popular will and legislators with their mouths filled with tariff, and the Gazette was probably in- patriotic professions, to enrich themspired when, in an article published be- selves, are ready to intensify the dangers that thereaten the institutions of their country. In Canada, though the crisis is more remote, the causes which bring It is rather significant that nearly a clared that the government had arrangthird of the members returned at the ed the tariff after full consideration, dence of their baleful effect already aprecent Ontario elections have been peti and no changes were to be allowed. Yet pear. Even in British Columbia, with tioned against. In previous local con- Mr. Foster, after having been under plenty on every hand, and a population that scarcely skirts the shores of the province, rich among the rich provinces remarkably scarce, and the great num- and other manufacturing interests for a of this Dominion in opportunities to prober this time shows how bitterly the few days after introducing the measure, duce more plenty, business men find

and nether millstones of accumulating obligations on one hand, and impoverish ed customers who can not buy on the other, and our work people "in their eyes and brows the gloomlest expression, not future stand waiting, hoping almost against hope for the God send of a 'transcontinental railway" or some other monopolistic scheme. Idly they stand them a chance to live and be solaced by the silly boasting of their representatives at Ottawa of their ability and willingness to pay homage—and cash (in customs dues) to this all-devouring God of protection.

INTRA MURAS.

THE ARAB TELEGRAPH. To the Editor: With regard to the paragraph in your issue of yesterday's date, entitled "An Arab Secret," the fol-

lowing may be interesting to you: The facts that methods of communicating between distant places, by some means unknown to the majority of modern scientists, and those who confine as yet unexplained laws of nature.

of the transmission of news (such as and go off to jail with a meekness that that of the death of General Gordon is most commendable. The sheriff, prosand the defeat of the Egyptian army under Baker Pasha), between people thou- know the true story, and in the county sands of miles apart, without any known jail he will be treated like any felon. at any moment, until a kind providence means of communication, and days be- In this particular case, which cannot inanition. With unabated bounty the fore the news is received by modern land of England blooms and grows; wav- means, is both plentiful and reliable. transmission of news during the late ble secure from him admissions that the land that others suffering might pro-Egyptian campaign are those of the equally rapid spread of information of vital importance at the beginning and of northwest Ohio. But there is no Globe-Democrat determined to start the during the progress of the Indian mutiny in more than one case of great

value to the interests of England. On this continent also there are people who have met with similar experiences among the redskins, in one case ye master workers, ye master idlers; party of whites and redskins, of which the news was received within an hour of the fight taking place, though a great distance away and during the progress of a blinding snowstorm. The result of the news was that a relief party the ordinary course of communication. This is but one of the many stories backed with reliable evidence.

Students of modern psychology know that among western nations there are knowing no more of the forces they manipulate than a car conductor knows of the ultimate nature of electricity. May it not be the same with the Arab

and the red man? Psychics of their tribes, yet endowed with a knowledge of the way to use the powers they are endowed with, which has been handed down orally from a remote period of the world's history, yet not knowing the nature of the force set in motion. And, with the learned pundit of the Orient, may not they, who have such a thorough knowledge of western science added to their more profound knowledge of ancient science, be right in their statement that there are forces in nature which modern science has as yet but dreamed of: that penetrating the veil of gross matter ordinarily visible to our waking perceptions is that tenuous medium, a matter in a much higher state of vitravel with more than lightning rapidity and is the medium by which such start decreeing that all suicides should be ling transmissions of news referred to buried "where four roads meet," that an are communicated by men who are coniron stake, part of which was to be left | stitutionally able to intelligibly communicate with each other at a distance but not necessarily acquainted with its modus operandi?

Science may yet find "rich fields and pastures new" to explore, where will be found laws which will account for the mass of at present unaccountable phenomena of which so many bear witness. and say with Tennyson: "I doubt not, through the ages an increas-

ing purpose runs. And the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns.

J. STEWART PEARCE, F.T.S. Victoria, Aug. 3.

BOTH WIERE SAVED

A Bogus Editor and a Self-Constituted Reporter.

Judge Burnett, of St. Louis, who is now visiting the Sound, related a good story that was an incident of his early When about sixteen years of age he lived in southern Illinois. Finding himself like many Seattle lawyers without a cent in his pocket, he decided to go to Dubuque, Iowa, and endeavor to get a job on the Daily Herald. He had had a little newspaper training, and once in Dubuque he believed that he would be all right. He boarded a passenger train, though he didn't have a ticket, and as for money, he had forgotten what it looked like. When the conductor-a burly fellow, weighing about two hundred pounds-turned up and demanded "tickets," young Burnett looked him in the eye and said: "I am an employe of the Dubuque Herald. I have not got a cent with me, but will gladly pay you when we get to Dubuque."

"That's all right, young man," exclaimed the conductor, "the editor of the Dubuque Herald is in the front car, If he says its all right you can ride to Du-He then pushed Burnett into buque.' the front car and stopped him near a seat where sat an elderly and good-looking gentleman.

"Mr. Editor," said the conductor, "do you recognize this as one of your em-The gentleman put on his ployes? glasses, sized up Burnett, and then said: 'Yes, he's one of my men." The conductor was satisfied and went to another end of the car. Young Burnet sat down alongside of the gentleman who had saved him from being ejected from the train. As the train rattled into Dubuque young Burnett turned to his ben factor and said: "I am very thankful to you for saving me from this humiliation, but really I am not an employe of

"That's all right," said the gentleman alongside of him. "Your humiliation was not exceeded by my own. I am not the editor of the Herald, but the pastor of the First Baptist church and am riding on the editor's pass."

The story got circulated about Dubuque, and Burnett was given a job on

your paper.'

A STRANGE PROFESSION.

Playing Prisoner in Order to Secur Confessions of Other Prisoners.

In a hotel in a small town in a north westren county of Ohio is boarding a He man who has a strange profession. will not remain more than a few days. He will be arrested; a splendid burglar's kit will be found in his possession, and he will be hurried off and plac ed in the county jail. The little town will go wild over the capture of a notorious and desperate burglar; the newspapers at the county seat will tell the story under three sheet poster type, and everybody will believe a bloodthursty night marauder has been caught by jay detectives after all the city sleuths have But this will be a mistake, though many will go down to their graves whole thing was a mistake nothing was believeing a desperado with all sorts of crime on his list was captured before in a cell, pumped my man, obtained m their eyes.

This desperate man of midnight crimes in the little hotel and town is there to be claimed it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer arrested. It is his profession, perhaps the strangest one of thousands by which men earn their dollars honestly. their study to modern science only, is will be greatly surprised and indignant gradually being brought to light by those when the local officer arrests him on a who make a study of and investigate warrant sworn out by a visiting detective, will make some show of resistance The evidence existing of the reality ask for an extra guard for protection, ecuting attorney, and the detective alone now be made public, he is to worm his way into the confidence of a man under Similar to the stories of extraordinary arrest for a startling crime, and, if possiwill convict the suspect, whose trial, fit by the experience of Mrs. Ballaine soon to begin, will attract the attention and be saved. A correspondent of the objection to giving the name and some of the incidents in the life of this man with the strange trade.

He is Thomas South in private life, and makes his living by hiring out to be arrested. He is known to every pri- comed the visitor to her house and exvate detective and detective agency of pressed her willingness to be interviewany prominence in the central, west and south, and has been in jails all over that section, charged with all sorts of crimes. South resides in southeastern Indiana. He is at present in delicate health and is doing one of his last, perhaps very last, bits of work. Exposure, confinement in foul prisons and the excitement of his life have resulted in severe pulmonary disease, and he has reached a point where he feels he must retire. He began his singular business in Louisville, Ky., just at the close of the war, in the secret service, and for the purposes of justice became a member of some of the worst bands of cutthroat thieves which at that time terrorized the city and vicinity. He would become acquainted with the plots and plans and divulge them to the authorities. Disliking this calling, he conceived the idea of becoming a prison confessor, and, explaining his ideas to a number, of detectives, was given orders to secure confessions. His fame widened, and other detectives heard of and employed him, though for obvious reasons he was kept in the background as much as possible and his methods made publie as little as the cases permitted,

In the years that have elapsed since he adopted his peculiar vocation South has been arrested in a dozen states and in many counties in each state. He is 5 feet 11 inches tall. When in good form he weighed 160 pounds. His hair is very light brown, the moustache is bration which penetrates all things? tawny almost to redness, the face is "Such stuff as dreams are made of, in ruddy, long and many featured. In is 80 per cent., which is a consideration sibly later and more accurate reports unbearable misery in self-murder. So- which time and space are almost un- his best days South was possessed of in itself. But when we make the fair may put a different face on the Kow ciety alarmed, demanded that something known, and through which thoughts immense strength and great powers of he consorted with the prisoners like any crim inal. He drank or gambled or sang, told stories or was solemn, as the occasion demanded.

> It is South's favorite role to be errested as a burglar. He has a complete outfit of housebreaking tools. Burglary is a common crime, and when arrested he is generally said to be wanted in a distant state. He refuses to go without a requisition, and thus affords an excuse for holding him for some time. It also prevents that curiosity and investigation that would follow if he were charged with committing a crime at some near by point. He has been arrested for forgery, highway robbery, murder, arson, kidnapping and bigamy. If he succeeds in making his point a third man is worked in to hear subsequent conversations between the suspect and the detective, so that not only can his report be corroborated, but the third party is one who gives the testimony, saving South's reputation among the criminals as a "peacher" or "switch." Many tales of adventure can he tell. "One of the closest calls I ever had," said Mr. South, "was in a little country

town in western Tennessee in 1872 There had been a series of housebreakings, attended by horrible tortures inflicted by the robbers on their victims. A suspect had been arrested, and the detective, a St. Louis man, sent for me I loafed about a day or two in the rural districts, and was then arrested as per agreement in due time and locked up in the jail, a dirty place. Dampness prevailed, and the entire place was particularly unpleasant. The news of the arrest got out, and the people resolved on summary action. The jailer had not been informed of the circumstances surrounding my arrest, and when about 2 o'clock in the morning a mob knocked at the front door he made no explanation and made no special provisions for my safety. I was not at first apprehensive, but as the crowd forced its way into the jail and yelled for the robber I suddenly understood that I was the one wanted. When my cell, a frail affair, was located I attempted to explain to the leader. He merely laughed at me, and in no time at all I was outside, and being dragged to the out skirts of the town. I was kicked and cuffed in the most brutal manner, and was nearly dead when the fatal tree was reached. In the meantime the at torney of the county had been informed and rode with all speed to the spot. The rope was about my neck when he arrived, and it was only because of his personal acquaintance with the leader that my life was saved. Of course my usefulness there had been destroyed, and I was allowed to escape. "An odd experience I had was that

of being kidnapped one night in an Ohio town. I had been arrested for burglary as usual, and was locked in an out side and very comfortable cell the first night, as the jailer was 'on to the rack Some time in the early morning there was a disturbance in the jail halls, and beceming instantly awake I saw a

crowd of men quietly, but with the atmost determination, pushing the securely gagged, ahead of them. caught sigh of me, and despite the excited actions of the jailer, compelled him to open my cell. The poor jailer was put in my place, and I was hurried out and put in a carriage, driven over land eight or ten miles to a small rail road station, where \$100 was thrust in my hand and I was told to get to Cip cinnati on the first train and never come back. All my talk was in vain people would not listen. In the m was announced that friends of young fellow who was under an paternity case had decided to do him kindness by releasing a

testify against him, held to had been witness. When it was found that the said publicly. I came back, was placed fee, and kept the \$100 I received for being kidnapped, because no one

THE PREACHER'S WIFE

The Interesting Story of a Lady Who Had Lived for Thirty Years in the Shadow of Sudden Death.

Mrs. S. S. Ballaine, wife of Rev. S. S. Ballaine, of Horine station, Mo., has for many years led the life of an invalid to whom the dread summons might come threw in her way the remedy that has restored her to health. Her recovery should be repeated in every paper in good work, and called at the Ballaine home, believing that the story would be of far greater value and interest if told in the lady's own words. She weled. "My story," said she, "is a simple one of suffering and relief. I have have had a disease of the heart from which few ever recover, and from which I never expected to recover. I had risen and lighted a fire one moring feel ing in normal health, when I suddenly became unconscious. I knew no mor until I recovered my senses in bed. They told me that I was black in the face and when first picked up no motion o the heart was perceptible. About six years ago I was attacked with a variety of afflictions, such as short breath, ex treme weakness, fainting spells, and most annoying of all, a burning, irritating nettle rash, that at times rendere

me almost frantic, and, as you can readily understand, seriously aggravated my heart troubles. One day glancing over a religious paper published in Montrea (I was born in London, England, and was married in Canada, where we live for a while). I read the testimony of a lady whose case was much like mine and who had been benefited by Dr. Wi liams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Having seen the remedy advertised in other reputable papers. I resolved to try them It was a heavenly resolution. The first box had a most miraculous effect th nettle rash disappeared as if by magic and my trouble yielded to the medicin like the snow yields to the spring-time sun, and I feel better to day than I have for twenty years. I cannot say to much about my improved condition: blood is full and rich, my appetite good, my nerves are steady. soundly and wake up refreshed. the manifold duties of the he and surely my heart must be in go condition when I answer to all the

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the on perfect and unfailing blood builder at nerve restorer, and where given a fa trial disease and suffering must vanis Sold by all dealers or sent by receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes, by addressing the Dr. W liams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imit tions and refuse trashy substitutions leged to be "just as good."

conditions.



The Best Medicine.

J. O. WILSON. Contractor and Builder, Sulphur Springs, Texas, thus speaks of Ayer's Pills:

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine I ever tried; and, in my judgment, no better general remedy could be devised. I have used them in my family and recommended them to my friends and employes for more than twenty years. To my certain knowledge, many cases of the following complaints have been

completely and Permanently Cured by the use of Ayer's Pills alone: Third day chills, dumb ague, bilious fever, sick headache, rheumatism, flux, dyspepsia, constipation, and hard colds. know that a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, continued for a few days or weeks as the nature of the complaint required

disorders I have named above. "I have been selling medicine for eight years, and I can safely say that Ayer's Pills give better satisfaction than any other Pill I ever sold."-J. J Perry, Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

would be found an absolute cure for the

AYER'S PILLS Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Masa Every Dose Effective WILL BE GUIL

Cesairo, Who Murdi Carnot Found G a Short Ti

He Totters When the livered, But Soon His Compo

Lyons, Aug. 2.—Th Caesario for the mur Cainot bogan here this ario was transferred fr the palace of justice morning under a stron d'arms. As the judges upon the bench, Caesan be placed in the prison mild-faced, common complexion is fair. The icion of down upon his eemed difficult to rea mild mannered boy wa the chief magistrate

The jury was then persons being objected General Folchier. Un ing of the judge, Caes antecedents. was, he said, Santo Ge born in November, 18 was a Frenchman. repeated he easily los a petulant child, and it translate the queries i ing to the question of sponsibility, the judge "It is an important are responsible or not. Caesario replied in a am absolutely respon Later the judge sa worshipped you and advantages she possible

you to school where "Never once," laughing with genuine The "aplomb" of t expressions of surprise ing to equal it having ed here. In reference sent to school he add "If I had been should have been a A few minutes later, his choir boy days, w John the Baptist in he said.

"I was a child then krow, unwittingly ac The judge then di presence at the revolu Signor Gori, a lawyer the expostulation whereupon Caesario "Humanity is great When asked wheth courier between France and Italy. anarchist journal An

been suppressed, Cae "The police do the I have nothing more they (the police) tax between various and The prisoner denie anarchist Judge Breuillac-Co stopped at Vienna, mistic barber's?"

Caesario-I natura ber's; I could not go baker's. (Laughter.) The Judge-A der anarchists visited yo importance when y oepital at Cette Caesario-A friend me and he had som him, but they brough Judge-What, bro didn't they bring yo photographs of Rava Chicago anarchists).

Caesario-No. "At any rate, th hese," returned the "Now you are right

Throughout the e oner defended himsel of connection with skill, fighting the There was a profot courtroom when Ass thieu removed the cov and handed it to the murdered president, trate held it up a th through the assembl "Is this the one Cette?' asked the ju "Yes," replied Cae he nodded toward th As the indee has fore passing it to was not in the least the dagger was ha cheek. Through th minutely detailed h to Lyons. With ! scribed his later me "When I saw M. riving I unsheathe

forward and plant and withdrew, who M. Carnot looked eyes.' The Judge Did sation of the end when you saw the fixed upon you? H fixed upon you? ory troubled you s

Caesario-No, I I

ever. Coming to the tion, Caesario rea anarchist was the of state, and also the dagger was a premeditation. The Judge-How ted the crime? Caesario (impud in the prosecution The judge then flammatory states sario, and said: you returned to It the king and the Caesario-That's and the king are fore I couldn't kill He also denied result of a plot in designated by lot. Judge Breuilla ening letters which Carnot, and also night of the murd

dressed to Mada

portrait of Ravac

cription: "Well r

The judge said