

HAPPY MEN AND WOMEN.

Who Can Relish and Enjoy their Meals

INDIGESTION AND ITS TERRORS.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND RESTORES PERFECT DIGESTIVE VIGOR.

Nature's Great Medicine Will Give You a Healthy and Natural Appetite, Pure Blood, a Clear Head and Sound Sleep.

The most miserable mortals in our communities are those who are weighed down by indigestion and its attendant troubles. The digestive organs are all out of gear, and the sufferer is tormented every hour of the day. The greatest distress is experienced after eating; there is heaviness or weight in the pit of the stomach, almost continual headache, sluggish and torpid bowels and constipation.

The common cathartics and medicines of the day only aggravate the sufferer's troubles, and cause him to sink deeper in the mire of suffering and despondency.

Nature's wondrous remedy, Paine's Celery Compound, is the only medicine now generally prescribed by the best physicians. It acts directly on the nerves, it cleanses the blood, and removes all obstructions and distressing matter from the digestive organs, and gives the perfect vigor of body that only the healthy can enjoy. After using Paine's Celery Compound, eating becomes a pleasure, sleep is natural, and sound, and life is worth living.

Mrs. H. Constance, of Halifax, N. S., who suffered for years, writes as follows:—

"It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to the value of Paine's Celery Compound."

For a number of years, I have suffered greatly from indigestion and palpitation of the heart. It was perfect misery for me to go up stairs or up a hill, as my breath was so short and weak; and eating a meal was something I dreaded, as I suffered such agony afterwards. I could only get temporary relief from doctor's medicines and remedies. Last summer my heart troubled me so frequently that I became weak and miserable—so miserable that I felt life a burden. I had heard a great deal of Celery Compound but had no idea it would benefit me in any way. At last I was persuaded to try it, and by the time the first bottle was used I was greatly benefited. I have used five bottles of the Compound, and say with truth, that no other medicine has ever given me such wonderful results. The palpitation of the heart has not troubled me for some months; I can now eat a hearty meal, and do not experience any pain afterwards.

"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be too highly spoken of, and I trust all who suffer from the complaints which I have had, will use it without delay or fear, for I am certain that they will receive great benefits, and will soon be convinced that Celery Compound is the surest, safest, and best of remedies."

FAMOUS SCOTLAND YARD
The Greatest Detective Centre in the World Described

Scotland Yard is a handsome red brick building, elaborately trimmed with graystone, and facing the Thames. It is one of the highest buildings in London and somewhat resembles the modern American office building. Its interior is very plain and matter of fact, with smooth white walls and tiled corridors. Nowhere within the door is there any hint of sensationalism. The building was designed especially to afford a headquarters for the vast police business of the British metropolis, and it is business—from its foundation stones to its weather vanes. But the real Scotland Yard is as interesting in its way as the Scotland Yard of the fictionists has been. One reason why most writers have so utterly gone wrong when they approached London detectives and their work is that the police here like to shroud their operations in manifold mysteries. Among the officials, except Chief Superintendent Shore—as honest and hearty a gentleman as any one may meet in a day's journey—there is an intimation that detective work is full of red fire and melo-drama.

Scotland Yard fronts on the Thames embankment, but it is easily accessible from Whitehall, the broad thoroughfare which leads from Trafalgar Square to the houses of Parliament. The big building stands on one side of a great court and towers high above its neighbors. It is surrounded by a jumble of old-fashioned houses, and the conveyances in which complainants have come to state their cases, or officers to "file their reports." It is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, made up of two branches—the constabulary or uniformed men and the Criminal Investigation Department or detective force. The word "detective" is rarely used. The private detective offices are known as "Private Enquiry Bureaus."

London is under the control of two municipal governments. The city—the old town, where the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and most of the great financial institutions are centered—is controlled by the Corporation, headed by the Lord Mayor. The county, which completely surrounds the city, and which contains the greater part of London's population is governed by the County Council. The city and the county have police forces which are entirely separate in system and management. The city force is simply an uninteresting constabulary, with no detective branch of importance. It is the county force—the Metropolitan police—which centres at Scotland Yard. This force consists of 15,231 men, of whom 465 are in the criminal investigation or detective department. There is a vast difference in the number of crimes committed in London and in American cities, pro rata of population, and some reason for the English balance of virtue will be found

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The pension system is very complete. Men who have served fifteen years may have had, will use it without delay or fear, for I am certain that they will receive great benefits, and will soon be convinced that Celery Compound is the surest, safest, and best of remedies."

any one who was willing to pay the cost anywhere in the United Kingdom had the right to call for a detective from Scotland Yard, however, and it was not unusual for members of this famous group of detectives to be sent outside of the Queen's domain. At present a Scotland Yard detective is not permitted to leave London, except on rare occasions.

It was from this old force that Dickens gathered material for the detective sketches which first made him famous. Inspector Wield, "a man of portly presence, with a large, moist, knowing eye, a husky voice and a habit of emphasizing his conversation by the aid of a corpulent forefinger, which was in constant juxtaposition with his eyes or nose," was, in reality, Inspector Field, whose memory is still green. Field was also the original Inspector Bucket, a "Bleak House" Inspector Stalker, one of Dickens' famous characters, was Inspector Walker in real life.

There are many men still on the force who remember Thornton, the man whom Dickens changed to "Bornton," the sergeant "famous for pursuing the inductive process, and, from small beginnings, working on from clue to clue until he bags his man." Sergeant Smith, who told the butcher's story at the detectives' party in the office of Household Words, is Sergeant Smith, still alive and hearty. To this day he seems qualified to play the part of a butcher's boy in order to spy upon receivers of stolen goods, and one can understand that "even while he spoke he became the greasy, sleepy, sly, good-natured, unsuspicious, chuckle-headed and confiding young butcher."

A tragic story is that of the detective whom Dickens celebrated as "Sergeant Wichester" in his youth. His true name was Whichester, and he did for thirty years good and faithful work in Scotland Yard. At last he was assigned to the "Road Murder Case," a crime somewhat similar in its circumstances to the Bayden murder in Fall River, Mass. The victim was a young girl. Detective Whichester suspected and arrested her stepfather.

When the case went to court it was found that he had little real evidence, and public sentiment was overwhelmingly opposed to his theory. Whichester, sticking to his theory was forced to resign from Scotland Yard, and practically suffered public disgrace. Several years later, when, a broken-hearted

man, he was poor and in distress, the stepfather vindicated him by giving herself up, and freely confessing that Whichester's statements of the motive and method of the crime were absolutely correct.

This old Scotland Yard organization continued until the exposure of what are remembered as the "Great Turf Frauds." This showed a state of affairs more deplorable in Scotland Yard than the Lexow committee revealed in New York City, and almost broke the heart of Mr. Williamson, chief officer. Growing out of this unsavory mess of bribery, official thievery and general corruption, came in 1878 reorganization on about the present basis.

At the same time the office was moved from the old building to another in the centre of the square. This was occupied by the detectives until, in 1886 dynamiters, incensed by the constant espionage which Scotland Yard subjected them to, blew up the place. Fortunately no one was killed. Then, after moving for a time to temporary headquarters, the department took its present commodious offices.

Any man may apply for appointment on the force at any one of the division (priced) houses. In order to secure employment as a police constable he must be over twenty-one and under thirty-five years of age. He must be at least five feet tall. He must be able to read well, write legibly and have a fair knowledge of spelling. He must be free from disease and have a strong constitution. He must be recommended by two householders who have known him for a year, by his last employer, and by the minister or churchwarden of his parish. He must not have more than two living children. He must file a statement of his debts and be able to pay such of them as the Commissioner of Police may direct.

After his appointment he can do no work for pay aside from his police duty, and his wife cannot keep a shop. His pay will be advanced twenty cents for a week for lodging. He cannot resign without permission. He is liable to instant dismissal for drunkenness or many other faults, and he can be punished in many ways, principally by fines.

He begins at a salary of \$6 a week. This will be advanced to \$8 a week every year that his conduct is good until, at the end of eight years of service he may be paid \$8 a week. One case of drunkenness or other violation of the rules is certain to bring about a deduction of pay to the original \$6. He must then begin his advancement over again.

The pension system is very complete. Men who have served fifteen years may have had, will use it without delay or fear, for I am certain that they will receive great benefits, and will soon be convinced that Celery Compound is the surest, safest, and best of remedies."

The safeguards against favoritism in the acceptance of men for the force are many. The candidate is first examined by a district or precinct surgeon and then by a chief surgeon appointed by the Home Secretary. Then he may be put on probation for fourteen days or longer during which time he receives a small wage and is drilled on the drill ground at Scotland Yard, residing meanwhile in the candidates' barracks. After appointment he is drafted into some district or precinct in which a vacancy exists, and must live, and, he is married, his family must live in that district.

Promotions are made every week, and their reasons and results are published in a weekly Police Order. A constable whose work seems to have merited promotion, is recommended by a committee of inspectors for advancement to a sergeantship. In a similar way sergeants are selected by inspectors and recommended by the superintendents to the commissioners for advancement to superintendentships.

No man can hold an important position unless he rises from the ranks, and none but men that have risen from the ranks can pass upon his merits. There is besides a promotion board, consisting of six superintendents and one assistant commissioner, who must approve every promotion decided on by any of the committees before it can go into effect. The Home Secretary has summary powers of removal, but he has no power of appointment. A man recommended by the Queen herself would have to go through his routine and begin at 24 shillings a week before he could attain an important position in the police. It would not be fair to intimate that the constables of London are up to the American standard of intelligence and efficiency in what we consider police duty. Much less is expected of them and they have a much less troublesome class of people to deal with. The London police, even in the worst quarters of the city, has a greater fear of the police than the New Yorker has. The police being a government institution, the same funkyness which makes an Englishman take off his hat before a duke when he would keep it on before a commoner has a good effect in helping the police to maintain discipline in the streets.

Constables must stop disturbances, prevent thievery by watching property, see to the enforcement of street ordinances and arrest disorderly persons. They are scarcely expected to pursue

and capture evil-doers after a crime has been committed, however—that is the work of the detective department. This is not admitted in London, but it is proved by the fact that a constable who distinguishes himself by actually arresting a burglar, a highway robber, a murderer, an important pickpocket or any other serious sinner, is invariably and very promptly promoted. It is partly in that way that the detective force is recruited. Many men are chosen for it, also, out of the two or three hundred constables who during the "season"—the months when royalty and the aristocracy are in town—are detailed to duty in "plain clothes."

Crimes of violence are disappearing from London. Highway robberies—or "garrote robberies," as they are called—amount to only about fifty a year for both the city and county, as against about 400 a year in New York, with less than one half of the population. Burglaries are not infrequent as to be almost unknown, and even pocket-picking is no longer profitable or popular. Counterfeiting is carried on only on a small scale, and the nature of the English bank note makes anything like our "green goods game" impossible.

But there is a class of elaborate swindling going on in London which New York knows nothing of, and the Whitechapel district is the resort of hundreds of desperate characters who operate most of the time out of town, and in town when they can. They bring their stolen goods to Whitechapel to be disposed of, and carouse away their gains with some of the 80,000 degraded women who inhabit that district alone.

TOLSTOI'S OPINIONS.

The Russian Sage Represents Himself Misunderstood.

Count Tolstoi complains in a letter to the Daily Chronicle that the teachings of his latest writings, "The Kingdom of God is Within Us," and "Patriotism and Christianity," have been misunderstood. He is not in favor of active anarchism. He does not propose to abolish governments, but he would have Christian men stand aloof from them altogether. "If you would not be made work ten hours at a stretch in factories, or in mines, if you would not have your children hungry, cold and ignorant, if you would not be robbed of the land that feeds you, you would not be shod up in prisons and sent to the gallows, or hanged for committing an unlawful deed through passion or ignorance, if you would not suffer wounds or be killed in war—do not do this to others." The obvious reply is that, in so far as these things are done, Christian men, and not only Christian men, but men of "all light and leading," are doing, by means of better government, their best to cure them. But this, according to Tolstoi, they have no right to do.

"This would be very well, if taking part in one's government and trying to improve it could coincide with the aim of human life. But, unfortunately, it does not coincide, but it is quite opposed to it. "Supposing human life to be limited to this world, its aim can consist only in man's individual happiness; if, on the other hand, life does not end in this world, its aim can consist only in doing the will of God. In both cases it does not coincide with the progress of governments. . . . A sufficient aim for my life is either my own immediate personal good, which does not coincide with the government measures or improvements, or in the fulfillment of the will of God, which also not only cannot be reconciled with the requirements of governments, but is quite opposed to them. The vital question not only for a Christian, but, I think, for any reasonable being, when he is summoned to take part in governmental acts, lies not in the prosperity of his state or government, but in this question: Will thou, a being of reason and



New Suits for 10 Cents.

"There are Mrs. Brown's boys all out in new suits again. I never saw such a woman! They are the best dressed family in town, and anybody would think her extravagant if they didn't know that she did it all."

With Diamond Dyes

The boys' clothes are made from her husband's old ones dyed over, while her own and the girls' dresses are dyed over, and many of the suits and gowns do not cost her over a dime, the price of a package of Diamond Dyes.

No experience is needed to do good work with Diamond Dyes. They make beautiful colors that are non-fading, and are prepared for all kinds of goods. Their three special Black dyes for different goods, make the blackest and fastest color known. Each "Diamond" box and 40 samples colored cloth.

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goodness, who comest to-day and mayest vanish to-morrow, wilt thou, if thou believest in the existence of God, act against his law and against his will? . . . Wilt thou, at the request of thy government, take oaths, defend by compulsion the owner of land or capital; wilt thou pay taxes for keeping policemen, soldiers, warships; wilt thou take part in parliaments, law courts, condemnations and wars? And to all this—I will not say for a Christian, but for a reasonable being—there can be but one answer: No; I cannot, and will not. But, they say 'This will destroy the state and the existing order.' If the fulfillment of the will of God is destroying the existing order, is it not a proof that this existing order is contrary to the will of God, and ought to be destroyed?"

Count Tolstoi's logic (?) rests upon the assumption, common to the fanatics of all ages, that his personal interpretation of the will of God is the only true and complete one. His argument is reduced to the non-existent world. If he could, at one stroke of the pen, make all men Christlike, the need for warlike armaments and for penal machine would vanish; but even then some one must organize the rest, some one must regulate the division of labor and subsistence; to this end some must command and some obey; the government in another form would still prevail. But, as Tolstoi is, they are, a very small proportion of saints to a very large proportion of sinners, if we can imagine Count Tolstoi's experiment tried, the first result would, in all probability, be the immediate extinction of saints, followed by a struggle for existence, and the survival of the fittest among the sinners. For, he it remembered, the creed of Tolstoi is not confined to non intervention in government. He preaches absolute non-resistance to evil, even to the point that force cannot be used, even to prevent the commission of a murder. Surely absurdity can no further go.—New York Tribune.

IN EASTERN CANADA.

Long List of Destructive Fires—Ejecting American Fishing Schooners.

Winnipeg, May 25.—Nothing of a startling nature marked the celebration of Her Majesty's 70th birthday in Winnipeg. There was genuine Queen's weather and the citizens generally availed themselves of the opportunity offered of taking excursions to the country and of attending the various sports and attractions in the city and suburban parks. The sporting events of the day were, however, of only local interest, and nothing in the way of record-breaking was done. The national sentiments of the people were appealed to by a sham battle and parades of the national societies. No casualties are recorded anywhere in the province.

A German, giving the name of Johannes Otto, was arrested here on the charge of embezzling 10,000 marks from Berlin, Germany. His extradition is applied for.

Halifax, N. S., May 25.—Fifteen American fishing schooners were ordered out of the Northwest Arm yesterday by the government steamer Aberdeen. They had not complied with the customs regulations. It was reported that some of the Yankees showed fight to the Aberdeen, but the report could not be verified.

Toronto, May 25.—The old Primitive Methodist church building on Alice street was burned Thursday night. Loss \$20,000.

Hon. A. S. Hardy has been appointed acting premier during the absence in England of Sir Oliver Mowat.

Toronto, May 24.—Jury in the Hyams murder trial came into court at 9 o'clock without arriving at a decision. Judge Street remarked that the jury had already deliberated several hours and if no verdict could be obtained in that time it was hardly likely they would obtain one. He then discharged the jury. The result is they will be tried at the fall assizes. The carcass of the prisoner, who was vanished somewhat when the case was thus reserved. Three ballots were taken by the jury; the first one gave five for acquittal and seven for conviction; second gave nine for acquittal and three for conviction; third ten for acquittal and two for conviction. Dallas Hyams, on being taken into the prisoners' ante-room showed signs of great excitement. He began to disrobe and looked as if the trial had proved too great a mental shock. Kingston, May 25.—The governors of the school of mining and agriculture will have a summer class for prospectors in the Rainy river district and another at Port Arthur under Prof. Hamilton Merritt.

requent intervals, the crowd rapidly. was a large attendance at the Club's fancy dress ball held in the Hall Thursday evening. The beautifully decorated, and with resque costumes of the dancers, very pretty scene.

rs of the Y.L.L. and Y.M.I. from Hios were entertained last evening at the Hall by members of the Y.L.L.

ds of 500 people came from the yesterday on the city of Kingston, arrived shortly after noon and leave again until 10 last night. Mr. Brangel came from Duqund Port Angeles, and the Stateington brought a crowd from am Bay. A large number came m Nanaimo by the E. & N. rail- the V. & S. railway brought

odge, Degree of Honor, held a cessful ball in A.O.U.W. Halling, and had a fair share of the seekers. The affair was manly by the ladies and a splendid they made of it. members of the Tacoma Athletic o came over on the George M. Thursday, did not leave for til midnight. visitors left for home last even- the majority remain until to.

er Russell and the members of C. baseball team leave for the Rosalie to-morrow. ter potluck will be held on the n Monday. George, an on- dian of the Songhees tribe, on sion donates the various gifts, ll consist of blankets, guns, etc. r will no doubt attract many s and will be well worth seeing, y and provincial police are in evidence among the crowds n points, and as a consequence -thing" men were conspicuous absence.

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MEDICAL.

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