Victoria, Friday, April 14, 1893.

THE GULLIBLE PUBLIC. In this age of sharp practices the ways and means invented by swindlers for the victimizing of the public are almost innumerable. One of them is shown in the following paragraph from an eastern paper:-"A fortnight ago word was given in the Toronto papers that a practical printer named Horne had received intelligence of the award of a diploma from L'Academie des Inventions in Paris for a new invention in connection with type-setting or handling, and he was desired to send \$5 for the honor. About the same time, says the Hamilton Spectator, Mr. Alex. Stuart, of that city, who had invented a novel tobacco-cutter, was notified by circular that he too was honored by being elected a member of the Academy; fee \$10, on receipt of which a gold medal and diploma would be sent. It now turns out, vide an exposure made in the Empire by Prof. Karol de Stasicki, that the so-called academy is a 'fake' and that hundreds of inventors | that the government should have taken have been swindled out of hundreds of five and ten dollar bills by remitting for If it had been honestly determined on its pretended diplomas and medals." It might have been supposed that a person capable of inventing any useful machine would not be so lacking in "gumption" as to fall a victim to so simple a sion opened, which could then have been snare, but the gullibility of the human is apparently without limit. The career

"Monte Carlo" Wells, who was ex-

wards sentenced to imprisonment for

eight years for fraud, illustrates an-

other side of the capacity of weak hu-

manity to be "taken in." The London

Times thus sketches Mr. Wells' opera-

tions:-

"There is a splendid simplicity about Wells' methods which may have been reached by intuition, but is more the outcome of long experience. We can imagine him as a juvenile rogue concocting really elaborate and ingenious methods for effecting the redistribution of wealth. By degrees he would discover that the finer and subtler strokes of his art were totally lost upon the world. These moments of disillusionment frequently come to the artist. Mr. Wells probably discovered that a real work of imagination counted for no more than a common potboiler. Whatever he may have been in his fervid and exuberant youth, it is only in the age of potboilers that we know him. He simply advertised himself as the possessor of a valuable patent languishing under the cold neglect of a careless but ready to bestow wealth be yond the dreams of avarice upon anyone ms. For a paltry advance of £475 offered Mr. Trench no less than 000. For other £500 he offered another share worth £6000 in the lucrative business he was promoting. Then offered £50,000 for a further advance of £1250, and subsequently for £2000 more he offered a total of £150,000. By this delightfully simple method he extracted over £9000 from that extremely ingenuous young man. From Miss Phil obtained no less than £18,000 identical representations. v. F. Aldrich-Blake he offered £100,-000 as a first charge upon the profits

with which the patents were supposed to be concerned. No trouble or apparatus was necessary to effect their deception. An absolute stranger merely presented himself with a cock and bull story backed by gorgeous promises, and they poured their money into his lap. The vulgar confidence trick of the pothouse loafer is not more absolutely elementary."

two instal-

not more absolutely elementary.' It is really marvellous that people can be so easily deceived and swindled. Of course there must be a combination of extreme greed and extreme simplicity in their characters to give the sharper his chance. The great majority are always looking for an opportunity to get "something for nothing," and therefore the swindler has a rich field to work in. It is always safest to bear in mind the fact that the operator on the "inside" has two chances of success all in his own favor. If people would but reflect that such men as Wells and the Paris "Academy" are working for themselves and not for others they might save themselves from loss. And the same applies to the thousand schemes of "bucket shops," "missing heirs," "missing words," lotteries, etc., which are perpetually gathering in a rich harvest for their swindling projectors.

CENSUS AND REDISTRIBUTION.

There are two very self-evident propositions in connection with the redistribution question about which there is no chance for cavil. On the one hand it is quite evident to every impartial man that if there are material changes in the population those changes should be reflected as speedily as possible in the composition of the representative body, through the medium of a redistribution bill and a general election. When these steps are not taken one district is likely to be defrauded of its rights and another unduly pampered. The other proposition is that a redistribution bill is practically useless until a general election makes its provisions operative. Am illustration is found in the last Dominion redistribution act, passed two sessions ago. By that measure increased representation was conceded to one province and the representation of two others was decreased, yet all three have the same number of members now as in the last parliament. There is only one circumstance in favor of a "hung-up" measure such as this, namely, that it would enable justice to be done in case of a premature dissolution. The Davie government shelters itself from attack behind this plea, that there is no utility in or need for a redistribution of seats until a general election is at hand. The gov- ly be entitled to claim credit for doing ernment and its supporters seek to strengthen their plea by asserting that ling a treaty containing a provision there are not sufficient data on which to base a redistribution measure. The obvious answer to all this is that if a change in the representation is demanded it should be at once effected; the logic of the situation demands an immediate redistribution and a general elec- as an alternative in a case of disobedition. As to the necessity of a change, ence of orders can be understood; it

an authoritative declaration when the government placed this paragraph in the "speech from the throne":

"The time has arrived when the altered conditions of the province demand a change in the method of popular representation in the legislative assembly, and a measure of redistribution will

therefore be submitted to you." Plainly, if this was correct, the circumstances called for not only a redistribution but a general election to give it effect; and the government's plea that because there is no prospect of a general election there is no need of a redistribution must be dismissised as a subterfuge. To begin at the right end, we must enquire whether a change in the method of representation is demanded, as was assented by the government; all else hinges upon the result of that enquiry. The government by its action now declares that its announcement was wrong, and that there is no such necessity for a change as it formerly represented. This new finding is based on the allegation that the Dominion census is so far wrong that it cannot be taken as a safe guide. If this statement in regard to the census is true, surely it is rather peculiar more than a year to discover the truth. correcting any defects in the method of popular representation its efforts in this direction ought to have led to a discovery of the facts before the seslaid before the house instead of the announcement which has been withdrawn. The unavoidable conclusion is posed by Labouchere and was afterthat the government did not deal honestly with the question; it was juggling when the announcement was made an juggling afterwards when its no course was taken. Its conduct there fore gives ample reason for honest and

> confidence in it. There can be no doubt that the government has been able to show discrepancies in the Dominion census, when taken ni conjunction with the statistics of the Indian department. The census makes the total population of the island 36,767 and of the mainland, according to the revised figures, 61,406. If from these numbers are deducted the number of Indians given by the Indian department, namely, 5,742 on the island and 29,460 on the mainland, the white and Chinese population of the former is left at 31,025 and of the latter at 31,946. So far as the premier's statements dealt with these figures they were plainly correct. But a difficulty here arises, for the census gives New Westminster district alone a white population of nearly 30,000. What, then, becomes of all the people in the Yale and Cariboo districts? The plain inference is that either the mainland population has been wrongly given in the census or the In dian department is wrong in its estimate of the number of Indians. Where the mistake has occurred we would not venture to say, but evidently it was the duty of the government to inquire into the matter before this time in orcensus data were reliable. No good excuse can be offered for first announcing that a redistribution was demanded and then asserting that it was not.

independent men refusing to place their

AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE. It seems that we are to have a monthly mail service to and from Australia, at a cost to this country of \$125,000 per annum. If memory does not play us false, parliament granted this subsidy for a fortnightly service, but recently altered the conditions to their present form. Whether Canada will benefit to the extent of \$125,000 yearly by an exchange of mails once a month with Australia, and whether the trade between the two countries will expand so as to justify this large measure of encouragement are questions not easily determined at present. The principal advantage of the arrangement would appear to lie in tis constituting portion of a mail and passenger route between Great Britain and the Australasian colonies. Of course this means that Canada will reap incidental benefits, but they are likely to be mainly incidental for some time to come. Trade may develop in the course of years, and we trust the expenditure will not be quite in vain. It does appear strange, however, that the Dominion government should make herculean efforts to encourage outside trade by means of subsidies while it is applying discouragement on the other hand by means of its tariff policy. This feat of blowing hot and cold looks very much like a waste of energy, which in our case means money.

The difficulty of "making ends meet" in International Railway finances is illustrated by the following Toronto dispatch:

Grain export men here the freight rates on the Intercolonial to Halifax. They say it costs six cents more to ship wheat from Ontario points to Halifax than it costs to send the grain through from the same points to Liverpool via Portland, and there is less delay in waiting for steamships. They are using influence with the Minister of Railways to secure a reduction of freight rates on the Intercolonial to the same as charged last year, and say if this is not done no wheat will in future be shipped to Liverpool via Halifax.

The Intercolonial is a roundabout route to the seaboard, and commerce is notoriously fond of taking the shortest possible way. If the great mistake of locating the road in the wrong place had not been made there would not have been so much trouble with deficits.

Monetary Times:-If Sir Charles Tupper should resign, as rumor says he may, if the French treaty should not be ratified by Canada, he would scarceso. He exceeded his authority in signwhich he had been distinctly instructed not to accept. Resignation as a protest against the refusal of the Canadian Government to take the responsibility of doing what he was told not to do, is out of the question; resignation

the people naturally thought they had would be a privilege, and it might even be required at his hands by the Government that sent him to Paris. The truth is the French treaty is, on our side the work of amateurs.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC To the Editor: There ought to be no politics in the discussion of the British Pacific railway project. I am a Liberal by instinct and association, and at every general election since the early every general election since the carry 70's I have worked and voted for Liberal success, but I have been impressed that our opponents have always been able to put us on the wrong side of every question relating to the development of the country. Probably few of us were really opposed to the construction of the Canadian Pacific construction of the Canadian Pacific railway. Our fight was chiefly against the details, but that did not prevent our adversaries from convincing the great body of electors that we were hostile as a party to that great enterprise. remember that we used to make out an admirable case in opposition to every by the Conservaproposition advanced tives in regard to that road. now we will all admit that we would have been wiser not to have made the sort of fight that we did. Therefore hope that if a proposition has been made which will ensure the construction that much needed railway, which has been happily named the British Pacific. our party in this province will have the wisdom not to get on the wrong side and make a record for themselves in opposition to what, if it is successfully carried out, will give British Columbia

As I understand the case, it pre sents itself in this way: A syndicate of English capitalists of undoubted strength is willing to build the railway and undertake to develop the land subsidy, provided the province and the city of Victoria will give a guarantee of interest upon a part of the capital invested. Here is a plain business proposal. What are we going to do about it? Will we repeat the blunder that we made in federal politics in regard to the C. P. R. and fight the government on a matter of detail, while elves out as favorable to the principle? These things are all There is nothing else in them. We say we want a railway. Certain capitalists are ready to bulid it upon certain terms. Does not the whole question turn up-on whether those terms are reasonable? What is the test for the reasonableness reasonableness of any business proposi-Is it not what competent men are willing to undertake it for?

It seems to me that the to be settled is the responsibility of the people who are willing to undertake If the capitalists are mer the work. their reputation is a guarantee of good seems to me that when they make their proposal to the province and state that it embraces the terms upon which they are willing to build the railway, we have the only test which we can apply. say, if a first-class English That is to syndicate makes the province a proposition we can not afford to treat it like one to trade horses, and hold off for the purpose of dickering. The Canadian Pacific syndicate said: We will build the railway upon such and such terms, and those terms were acceded to Perhaps they extravagant, only terms upon which the railway could I make this statement with a full knowledge of the proposition Macpherson syndicate.

If I were in Premier Davie's position and an offer were made to me by a syndicate of undoubted standing to build into the matter before this time in or-der that it might know whether the by Mr. Bakeman I would close with it immediately. I would justify my course by saying that the offer of a land subsidy had been open for a long time, that the offer had been considered more than one combination, and that the only definite and not unreasonble proposal coming from people in a position to carry it out being before me, I did not feel at liberty to refuse to accept it, and ask the legislature to ratify my acceptance. We never had a premier in British Columbia confrontwith a more weighty responsibility. He sees how the railway can be se He knows that the whole province except a small section wants to see it built at the earliest possible day. He knows that it will advance the interests of British bia as nothing else can advance them. He will assume a grave responsibility if he refuses to accept proposition made him and perhaps indefinitely postpone the beginning of the enterprise. What answer can he make if the project is postponed for years by reason of his failure to act He is not the leader of a party in an emergency like this, but a upon whom is cast the duty of making in a business matter of decision transcendent importance to the community. Every man having an interest in the welfare of British Columbia should be prepared to urge him to close with English proposals and to stand by him when he has done so by steadfastly refusing to make the question of guarantee one of politics. I feel disposed to go a step further. premier said last week that

did not intend to propose a susbidy bill this session. If since he made statement a proposition has been made to him which he would have felt ranted in recommending to the ture if that statement had not made, he ought not to allow that state ment to stand in the way for a moment. A change of circumstances will always warrant a change of policy.
A LIBERAL.

A CURIOUS FACT.

It Was Discovered Through a Study of Statis-

tics-Dust-Inhaling Occupations. Dr. William Ogle, a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, writes of a singular discovery made through statistics as follows for the National Popular Review; "Seeing the conditions un-der which the coal miners work in a hot and dust-laden atmosphere, and their terible liability to fatal accident, it might naturally be expected that their deathrate would be excessively high. As a matter of fact, this is far from being the Even when fatal accidents are incase. cluded their death-rate is not an essively high one, and putting accidents aside the death rate from disease alone is exceptionally low, being almost exactthe same as agricultural laborers. 'Limiting ourselves, however, only to

phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs, which are affections to which coal miners are popularly supposed to be especially victims, though the mortality coal miners from respiratory diseases s somewhat high, it is by no means exessively so, and their mortality from ohthisis is far below that of other dustnhaling occupations, and, indeed, is not very much above that of agriculturists. r even above that of fishermen, who enoy all the advantages of a dust-free at-

Now, that coal dust may be less in urious to the lungs than the dust of stone or metal is really intelligible; for, as Hirt has pointed out, the particles of coal when examined under the microscope are found to be, comparatively speaking, rounded off and free from sharp points and angles such as characterize the flint dust in a china factory.

"This, however, clearly, would only

to these diseases than workers in metal and stone, and not why they are scarcely more subject to them, taken together, than agricultural laborers, nor why their mortality from phthisis alone is very little above that of fishermen, who have been taken as the standard of comparishments.

son because of their great healthfulness "The question is, to what is this com parative exemption due? There are two possible explanations; one, that the apparent exemption is simply due to the picked character of the miners, inasmuch as none but strong men are likely to adopt so laborious a calling; the other, that there is some special preservative condition to the industry; and, as the most notable condition under which the coal miner works is the necessary halation of coal dust, it is to this that writers who have adopted the second explanation attribute the comparative immunity. 'It is in the highest degree probable,' says Dr. Hirt, in his wellknown treatise, that coal dust possesses the property of hindering the development of tuberculosis and of arresting its progress.

RESOURCES OF AUSTRALIA.

A Whole Coun y of Fertile Lands for Every Inhabitant is an area equal to an English county for every man, woman and child in the Australias, absolutely unoccupied and undeveloped, asserts Mr. Edmund Mitchell, of Victoria, in the Engineering Magazine.

No amount of word-painting or piling up

No amount of word-painting or piling up No amount of word-painting or piling up of statistics can give even a faint idea of the vast potential wealth of Australia. Full revelation only comes when one travels over the country, and, seeing in patches here and there what the soil is really capable of, finds the land a veritable wilderness with no sign of human occupation except for a few sheep fences. The mallee scrub of Victoria, extending for tens of thousands of square miles, has only to be rolled, burned off, and tickled with the stump-jumping plow to produce harthe stump-jumping plow to produce harvests of wheat that cannot be beaten in any other part of the world. The vast, perfectly flat area lying between the Murray and the Murumbidge rivers has a soil with as that the forms. ich as that of a garden, but it is giv ver to sheep, running about on wo acres, and producing about wo acres, and producing about one to the wo acres, and producing about seven hillings' worth of wool per annum. In Queensland, upon the savannahs stretching undreds of miles in every directon, the raveler rides or drives through natural country. rbage reaching to his buggy-poles or his saddle-girths, and in a day's journey sees only a few hundred sheep or a few score of cattle; population in the proper sense of the word there is none.

The unbounded productiveness of these virtually waste lands is proved by actual results. rirually waste lands is proved by actual esults, Australia can grow meat, butter, theese, wine, fruit, and wheat for the whole world. From a few butter-factories whole world. From a few butter-factories in Victoria, for example, a single steamer has recently taken away £35,000 worth of chilled butter, and shipments are proceeding upon this scale weekly for three months each season, although it is only within two years that the export trade in this article was commenced. Victorian brandy has been propounced by the British medical years that the Cape Victorian brandy was commenced. Victorian brandy been pronounced by the British medical journals to be equal in quality to the finest prouch cognac. The results already the results alrea rench cognac. The results already there is a leady thieved in Australia show almost unlimital possibilities for wine-making. The fruit ade also has an indefinite future, grapes, eaches, apricots, oranges, lemons, emons, pears, and almost oples, plums, pine-apples, ery other known variety cansport flourishing as in the sun orners of France, or Spain, or Italy. Then, even the already important Then, even the already important pas-ral industry is capable of expansion, for a immense area of country is still un-cocked, and in the wool-growing districts a system of small-farming, with cereals and stock dividing the attention of the agriculturist, would vastly increase the griculturist, would vastly increase the roductiveness of the sheep runs. The tttening of sheep and cattle for export in the frozen state to the markets of Europe is an enterprise as yet merely in its infancy. The primeval forests in many regions are rich in valuable timbers, but their silence is still unbroken by the ring of the woodman's axe. Instead of the Merritt, sound and hearty, looking over his eat-tle in his farmyard. Mr. Ezra Mer-

opening up pastoral country as yet incapable of occupation through the impossibility of getting up station supplies, and enabling gold reefs to be worked where water.

Only a pinch of the mineral wealth in the bowels of the earth has yet been extracted. In Tasmania is, the biggest tinmine in the world, Mount Bischoff; in New South Wales the biggest silver-mine world, whe Promistary in Queensthe world, the Proprietary; in Queens-nd the biggest gold-mine in the world. world, the Froprietary, in succession world, he biggest gold-mine in the world, Morgan; in South Australia, one of ggest copper-mines, Moonta; around stie. New South Wales, among the

ost extensive coal measures anywhere to found. But though hundreds of millions pounds sterling worth of minerals have

been raised in Australia, it is certain that housands of millions remain to be won. DOMESTICATING THE ZEBRA.

What May Be Done with an Ornamental Beast of the Circus. The prevalent notion about the zebra s that it is so untamable as to be of no practical use to man. Experiments show that this is an erroneous notion. In number of instances it has been reduced to docility in Europe, but no atmpt has been made to impress it into the serviceable bondage with which we horse. That complete tractability for the purpose of labor not impossible, and is, indeed, hopeful, is being shown in the Transvaal, where a firm engaged in the coaching pusiness between Pretoria and Fort Tuli, in Mashonaland, have actually eight zebras in harness and four of them regularly employed in drawing a coach. These animals were captived by the lasso, and in a few months four had been so trained that they were perfectly quiet and willing in harness, while the others are becoming habituated to re-

straint and will in time be fully under H. Stephens, who gives an account of the experiment in the Field, says Messrs. Seedesberg are thus far satisfied, and will endeavor to substitute zebras for mules in dragging their coaches. These very graceful striped quadrupeds are no doubt fleeter of foot than the mule, and perhaps as swift as the horse, but there is an important superiority over both that they possess. They enjoy absolute from that very fatal ailment of South Africa vaguely called horse sickness, which in a single night in low country kills a horse or mule turned out on the veldt. The loss from this cause is a heavy item in the expenses of a livery stable in South Africs. It is found that the zebra does not kick, and is gently amenable to the rein by having a soft mouth. A tendency to bite is the one vice that they have, but this they cease to practice when not afraid of being

It is the intention of the firm to atempt cross-breeding with horses. The result will be awaited with considerable nterest. A new hybrid of hopeful stamina and qualities for harness or the saddle may confidently be expected, and perhaps the somber uncouthness of the cross between the horse and the ass will be overcome and replaced by graces of form and charms of color. It seems strange that it should be west until lay to essay the domestication of the zebra. The horse and ass have so long been pressed into service that the original habitat of both is disputed. They either come from Asia of Africa. But the fossil horse is also found in America, Troops of wild coursers have descended from domesticated breeds which have escaped from control. South Africa produces not only the zebra, but the quagga and the dauw, congeners also prove of use in crossing. Both have been domesticated, but the experiment has not been carried to practical utility The opportunity to introduce the quagga as a hybrid or pure bred has almost been lost, as the animal is either extinct or very scarce. The daww is adapted "This, however, clearly, would only explain why coal miners are less subject great herds north of the Orange River.

A LINCOLN COUNTY MIRACLE

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF A WELL-TO-DO FARMER.

Mr. Ezra Merritt Suffers Untold Agony-Told by a Physician That Only Death Could End His Sufferings-How He Secured His Release From Pain-Anxious That Others Should Benefit By His Experience.

Grimsby Independent. How often we hear the expression 'Hills are green far away" as a term of

disparagement. So it may be with many of our readers when they hear of anything occurring at a distance from home bordering on the wonderful. They may place little confidence in it, and even they do believe it, allow the matter to pass from their minds without leaving any permanent impression. Not so with local affairs. When anything startling ooccurs in our midst, affecting people whom we all know well, everyone is interested; and all are anxious and even eager for the most minute details. For some months past there have been published in the columns of the Independent from time to time, accounts of remarkable cures made by that now justly famous medicine—Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People. Possibly some of our readears have looked upon some of these accounts as describing cures high ly improbable, if not impossible. And yet this should not be the case, for they are all vouched for by respectable news-papers, who could have no object in stating other than the facts, and who would be discredited by their own readers were they to do so. However, seeing is believing, and Mr. Ezra Merritt, South Grimsby, stands forth to-day as living testimony to the wonderful curative powers of this not at all over-estimated medicine—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Having heard that a most remarkable cure had been effected in the ease of Mr. Merritt, the editor of the Independent, with that desire possessed by most newspaper men for verifying things coming under their notice, resolved to investigate the case and satisfy himself as to the truth of the story. Some days ago he drove over to Smithville, and at once called upon Mr. D. W. Eastman, druggist, a straightforward ousiness man whose word is as good as is bond with all who know him. Eastman stated that he knew of the case of Mr. Merritt, and considered it a most remarkable one. Mr. Palmer Merritt had come to him one day and asked him if he could give him anything that would help his brother, Ezra Merwho was suffering untold agony with pains in all his joints, his back and his head. Mr. Merritt stated that his brother had tried everything, and could find nothing to help him and that the doctors could give him no ease. One doctor from the United States had told him positively that there was no help for him, and that death only could set him free from his agony. Mr. Merritt fur-ther told Mr. Eastman that his brother Mr. Merritt furwished to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and asked him if he thought it would be any use. Mr. Eastman advised that are try them, as wonderful cures had been try them, as wonderful cures had been try them, as wonderful cures had been try them. worked by their use. Mr. Merritt acted on his advice and continued the use of Pink Pills until he is now a well man and sound as ever. The editor then drove over to see Mr.

found that gentleman

ritt is a well-to-do farmer owning two fine farms about three and a half west of Smithville, in the township of South Grimsby. When the newspaper man told the object of his visit, Mr. Merritt expressed his willingness to give him the fullest particulars of his case, and we cannot do better than give it in his own words: "The first time I was troubled," said Mr. Merritt, "was on July first, 1891. We commenced hayhis own words: troubled." ing on that day, and I felt sore and stiff in all my joints. I now believe the troughle originated through my washing some sheep in cold water the pre-ceding April, when I went into the water and stayed so long that when I came out my legs were numb, but Icame out my legs were numb, but Isdid not feel any bad results until July.
as I have said. I gradually grew worse until I could scarcely do anything. kept on trying to work, but terrible struggle, and the way I suffered was something awful. Every joint in my body was stiff and intensely pain ful. As time passed on I gradually grew worse, and the pains went to my back, and at times the agony was alback, and at times the agony was alback. most unbearable. I tried all home-made remedies without avail. I then consult ed a doctor, but his medicine had effect. At the time of the Smithville fair a doctor was over here from the States and I consulted him. He said my case was hopeless, and I need not expect anything but death to release me from my pain. As winter came me from my pain. As winter came on the pain got into my head and my sufferings were something terrible. About dark pain would start about my ear and work up until it reached crown of my head. As morning on the pain in my head would subside pains in the rest of my body never left me, and at last I grew bad that when I would lie on back I could not get up to life without assistance. Although had not lost my appetite I became weak, so bad that though I could walk around I could not stoop to lift a pound. I became so weak in this way that I got discouraged and lost all hope of got discouraged and lost all hope of some some better. ever getting better. It was about this time that I heard of the wonderful cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and Mr. Eastman, of Smithville, advised that they be given a trial. My prother got me a box and I took them, out felt no good results. I took still another box, and still no perceptible benefit, and I felt so weak and couraged that I decided not to take more. At this time a lady from Hamilton came to visit at our place, and she strongly advised me to continue using the Pink Pills. She had known Mr. Marshall at that city and knew that his case was bona fide. it useless to continue, but at the urgent solicitation of my friends did so, and by the time I was through with the third box I began to feel a benefit from them. This gave me hope which did not again waver, as I found myself steadily growing better, and continued the use of the Pink Pills, until now I am as well as ever I was in my life. I he that it was Pink Pills that saved when all else had failed, and I no objections whatever to having story of my cure being published, as it

further said that he had now of a hard day's work and had not had the slightest return of the pains or the stiffness in the joints.

Returning to Smithville the editor again called upon Mr. Eastman and was informed by that gentleman that his sales of Pink Pills were something enormous, Mr. Merritt's cure having something to do with the increase in sales lately. There are other cases also in this vicinity little less than mar-vellous of which we may speak later

health and Mr. Merritt

other sufferer back to

strength and gladness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, cur-ing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor axia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous h ache, nervous prostration, and the tired

feeling therefrom, the after effects of grippe, influenza and severe s depending on humors in the such as scrofula chronic ery-etc. Pink Pills give a healthy sipelas, etc. glow to pale and sallow complexions glow to pale and samow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from meatal worry, over-work, or excesses of any

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schnectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Piak Pills are never sold in bulk, nor by the dozen or hundred, nor in any form except in packages bearing the company's trade mark, and any dealer who is trying to defraud you and should be avoided.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as mpared with other remedies or medical treatment.

SOME OTHER COLD WINTERS

Notes From a Weather Record Which Goes Back to 1607. The winter of 1893 will be recorded the meteorological history of this coun as one of unusual severity, but it is by means a record breaker in the matter snow and ice when the statistics of for years are recalled. In an old went record, which dates back as far as 1607 appears that the mercury has frequently remained below the zero point for week at a time in this vicinity and in New Jersey. In May of that year there is mention sey. In May of that year there is mentio of a severe snowstorm on Long Island. I 1641 the Chesapeake bay was nearly iroze over, and in the winter of 1764 navigation in the Delaware river was obstructed by ice from December 27th until Februar 28th. At Philadelphia on February 7th 1765, an ox was roasted whole in the middle of the Schwildli viver now the cell-discovery. dle of the Schuylkill river on the solid ic and on March 28th snow fell to a depth and on March 28th snow fell to a depth o two and a half feet. In 1796 the Delawarr closed on December 23rd, the Susquehan na on December 6th, and on January 10th 1797, the thermometer fell lower than the record showed for fifty years previous.

The following winter was also extremely cold. The Hudson river closed in November and the Delaware was frozen over from December 1st to February 5th. Fros is recorded for June 6th, 1799, and a snow storm on May 8th, 1803, destroyed poplar and other trees in leaf.

In 1828 the Hudson was not free from In 1828 the Hudson was not free thermometer fell below zero all over country north of Savannah and Natch During this same winter Long Isla sound was closed on account of ice. March was the coldest month of 184 Snow was fifteen inches deep in Georgi the Hudson closed in November, 1842, an was not free from ice until April, 184

The mean temperature of the wints months of 1851 and 1852 was from three to eight degrees below the average hitherto coorded. The East river was frozen over for three days, and on January 30th team drove across the ice to Long Island. The Susquehanna at Havre de Grace was frozen over for seven weeks, and there were heavy snows and frosts as far south as New Orleans and Jacksonville. as New Orleans and Jacksonville.

The coldest winter of recent years was that of 1856. The first three months of the year had an average temperature far below the normal, and in March the thermometer was frequently below zero. Long Island Sound was closed to navigation from January 25th to Februay 27th. New York harbor was blocked with ice floes, and that of Philadelphia was entirely closed until late in March. Navigation on the Hudson did not open until April 10th.—New York Sun.

Complete restitution has been made by Cashier Kertland's friends of the amount he had embezzled from Imperial Loan and Investment Co., Toronto, and there will be no prosecution by the company. Kertland is expected to return to Toronto in a few days.

lew York Sun

C. B. McDougal, editor of the Moncton, N.B., Plaindealer, was severely assaulted by A. W. Carlyle, a piano agent. An article in the Plaindealer warning Moncton belies not to flirt with Carlyle as he was a married man, having a wife in St. Stephen was the cause of the assault. St. Stephen, was the cause of the assaud. Carlyle was rrested and tried at once and fined \$25.



John Aikens Of St. Mary's, Ont.

A Great Sufferer from Dyspepsia

Hood's Sarsaparilla The best stomach tonics known to medical science are so happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla that it cures Indigestion, and Dyspepsia in its severest forms, when other medicines fail. In many cases Hood's Sarsaparilla seems to possess a magical touch. so quick and so gratifying the relief. Read the following from an aged and respected citizen of St. Mary's, Ont.: "I am very glad to give this testimonial as to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me.

been taking medicine For 25 Years and I never had anything do me as much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every symptom of the dyspepsia has entirely disappeared and I feel that I cannot praise the

I suffered very much with dyspepsia. I have

medicine too highly. I Eat Better, Sleep Better and feel stronger than I have for many years. I have taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla bought of Mr. Sanderson, the druggist." JOHN AIKENS.

CORDIAL ENDORSEMENT.

From Mr. Sanderson, the Druggist. "I know Mr. Aikens to be a strictly honest, straightforward man, and take much pleasure in testifying to the truth of the testimonial he gives above." F. G. SANDERSON, Druggist, Queen Street, St. Mary's, Ontario.

Hoop's Pills, the best after-dinner Pills assist digestion, prevent constipation.

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A London Lancet Sanitary Cond Prairie

The Newfoundla Going to liave

A Line of Stear tween Victor and Au

London, April 7.

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Their Expedition Dangers an

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