

The Colonist.

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"OUR FOREST WEALTH."

The people of Canada have been waging war on their forests for more than two hundred years. They have been most improvident with regard to their forest wealth. For a long time the trees of the forest were looked upon by the settlers as very little better than encumbrances which had to be removed before the land could be made fit for cultivation. There was no talk in the early days of saving the wood. Some of it, and comparatively a small quantity, was cut and dressed or sawn for timber and lumber, but by far the greater quantity was destroyed by fire. The fire consumed the trees that were cut down by the settler and the fire destroyed millions of acres of timber on land in the vicinity of the settlements. The great ambition of the settler was to clear his farm, and in doing this he thought little of the damage he might do to the timber growing in the vast area of unbroken forest by which he and his neighbors were surrounded. He could not be made to believe that either he or his children would ever see the day that the wretched waste of timber which was then going on would be deeply regretted, and that wood for fuel and for building purposes would be scarce over any part of the then forest-covered area of this continent. But this has already come to pass. In many parts of Eastern Canada timber is hard to be obtained, and the people and the Government of Canada are trying to find some way of preserving the forests that are still standing in the country.

Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statist-ician, has been taking stock of the "Forest Wealth of Canada" and the results of his inquiries and calculations are contained in a blue book just issued by the Government. This is the scope of his inquiries: "1. What timber have we, and what is it like as to size and varieties? 2. How far is it going? 3. What means are used to replenish it? 4. How long will the supply last?"

The forest wealth which Canada had to start with was literally immense. "There was originally," Mr. Johnson says, "in Eastern Canada an unbroken forest from Nova Scotia to the Lake of the Woods, a distance of 2,000 miles, and covering an area of 315 million acres. In 1843 Montreal was founded and a practical beginning was made in settling the country. But 20,000 settlers there were in the region could do but little to denude the land of its forest except by means of fire, the most potent instrument of destruction. For 250 years the axe and the torch have been making inroads upon this vast forest. The census of 1891 shows that we have cut out from this forest area 30 million acres of land for agricultural purposes. Possibly in 20 million other acres work has been done to reduce this particular area to a low percentage of forest trees. The remainder of the remainder has been 'devilled' by the lumbermen seeking for merchantable timber."

Out of the original stock in the East of 315 million acres, 30 million acres have been completely cleared; 20 million stripped of the last of its timber, leaving a balance of 285 million acres, much of which has been culled by the lumbermen. According to Mr. Johnson's estimate, after making various deductions, there are

150 million acres of forest land left in Eastern Canada. This leaves 44 per cent of its area still under forest.

The wooded area of British Columbia, we find, is 286,554 square miles. This is 182,754,580 acres. If, then, we make very large deductions from this immense area there will still be left as much available forest land in British Columbia as there is in Eastern Canada. The very large proportion of 74 per cent of the surface of this Province is, according to Mr. Johnson, covered with forest. "The wooded area" (of British Columbia), he says in a note, "is estimated from the maps and reports of the Geological Survey and the Department of the Interior. In the central plateau of agricultural lands what wood is found is chiefly poplar, etc., of little value." It is, according to Mr. Johnson's own account, a little hard to tell in these days what woods are really of little value. Wood that was a few years ago looked upon as almost worthless is now in great request as material for making pulp from which a very large proportion of the paper used in many industries is made.

According to an article written by Mr. Gonnell, the Parliamentary Librarian of this Province, for which Mr. Johnson has found a place in his report, "It is estimated that there are over 100,000,000 feet of good timber in sight, and that the present saw mills running fully employed and making an average output, would take between one hundred and fifty and two hundred years to exhaust the present supply." There is, of course, a large element of conjecture in these estimates; but there can be no doubt that British Columbia possesses immense forest wealth, and it will be the fault of its inhabitants if it does not make good use of this wealth. There is nothing surer than that timber in the course of the next half century will increase greatly in value. At its present rate of consumption the United States timber supply will be exhausted in a few years comparatively, and then the immense population of the United States will have to look to British Columbia for its supply of timber. It behooves British Columbia, therefore, to be careful of their forests. They are now of great value to the population, and will be of still greater value in a few years. To waste the forest is to destroy the most valuable part of their children's inheritance.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING. Is it not possible to have too many laws? There was a time when those to whom the making of laws was entrusted believed that they could regulate the lives of men, women and children by statute law. Laws were made for almost every conceivable purpose, and for purposes which, in these days, are hardly conceivable. But people grew tired of laws enacted, with good intentions, no doubt, but which were found to interfere unduly with personal liberty and the discretion which sensible and law-abiding people considered they had a perfect right to exercise. Many of them were openly disobeyed, and others, through disuse, grew obsolete. A school of legislators arose which held that the laws, instead of being as many as possible as they had been up to that time, should be as few as possible. It was found that when the laws were fewer, when a wide latitude was left to individual discretion in personal matters and matters relating to families, the wheels of society ran as smoothly and people on the whole were as moral as they were when the law was perpetually interfering.

There appears to be a disposition in these days to go back to the old fashion of attempting to regulate people's lives and the government of their households by laws enacted by the legislature. People appear to have forgotten that this kind of thing had been tried before by our forefathers on both sides of the Atlantic and had been found to do harm rather than good. The proposed law to punish children or rather youths at night appears to us to be of the same class as the meddlesome laws which our forefathers found to be irksome and vexatious as well as ineffective. We believe, if proper inquiry were made, that the heads of families in this city are anxious that their children shall be at home in good time. It seems to us that such household rules are very well observed in Victoria. There are very few children on the streets late at night, and the boys and girls, as far as our observation has gone, are very well behaved both by day and by night. We have no doubt there are here, as well as in every other town, a few unruly young people who stay out too late at night; but we believe a way can be found to cure them of the bad habits they have contracted without making a law that will affect every household in the city. We believe that a boy should not be subject to arrest unless he had committed an offence which all regard as serious, and even then the less publicity given to his offence the better; and the idea of ordering the indiscriminate arrest of girls who may happen to be late on the street is something too repulsive to be entertained. But when boys and girls who are really not vicious can be arrested by any policeman on any offence meddlesome children for greater offences than being on the street after nine o'clock at night—which is hardly after dark in this latitude in the summer months—they will soon become demoralized and care very little about the law and its officers. If a law were enacted to punish the parents and guardians of children who had become vagrant and had made themselves troublesome on the streets, it might have a good effect. But to arrest the child, and to have them dragged before the Police Magistrate for so slight an offence as being on the streets after dark, cannot, we think, have any other than a mischievous effect on the young people. We have two objections to the adoption

of the Stillwater law by this city. The first is, it is not required; and the second is, it would have a mischievous effect, and do more harm than good, if it were enacted.

TURKISH ATROCITIES.

The London Weekly Times contains a long account of the atrocities in Armenia, written by "a competent and trustworthy correspondent." "The report," the Times says, "is the result of personal investigation carried out on the spot." If the report is what it purports to be, a plain unvarnished account of what the reporter saw and heard in the districts in which the atrocities were committed, it is foolish to continue to disbelieve the accounts of Turkish oppression and Turkish barbarity that have appeared in the newspapers of Europe and America. It is easy to see that the correspondent of the Times is not a trained newspaper reporter. The story he tells is not connected, and in many places it is by no means clear. But the instances of cold-blooded cruelty which he relates are perhaps the more credible because they are not written to heighten the effect of a skillfully written history of the disturbance in Armenia. Here is an example of treachery and cold-blooded cruelty: "It was not till these additional troops came that the Armenians began to suspect that the Government was going to do something more than it had done the year before. They were called upon to surrender and promised amnesty. A young priest, who had been a member of the Government, obeyed the summons, laid down his arms, and gave themselves up. They were kept two days in camp and carefully questioned. If the Government had really been led into believing that there was a large army of insurgents in the mountains it was now undeceived. It also learned that the Armenians had exhausted their ammunition in their conflict with the Kurds. On the third day these men who had been guilty only of defending themselves against the Kurds, and had surrendered in good faith to the Government, were brought bound to the pit or trench that had been prepared; the soldiers were ordered to charge on them with their bayonets, and they were all cast, some of them half alive, into the pit and buried."

There is no enormity that can be imagined which men who could deliberately commit this outrage would not readily perpetrate. The Times correspondent's account gives the horrible details of worse atrocities than this. It appears that the officers of the Turkish army are more fiendishly cruel than the privates. We are told that they urged the men to do acts from which they shrink. Some of the incidents he relates are really too horrible to reproduce for general reading, but some idea of how the unfortunate Armenians were treated may be formed from the following extract: "The soldiers camped about the whole region. In Dalvorig alone 150 tents were pitched. Early in the morning at a bugle call the soldiers would set out in squads to hunt down the villagers. Those at a distance were shot down. They would shout 'There he runs!' and those who were in hiding among the bushes or stones would feel insecure and attempt to move to the England admiral's tent and those who shot. The soldiers would search the bushes to scare up their 'game.' Mothers have been known to smother their children in their effort to keep them quiet so that they should not be discovered. On the steep sides of the raging river gorge the Dalvorig soldiers would throw down the rushing waters to escape fresh attack at the hands of the soldiers threw themselves into the river."

With regard to the number of natives butchered, the Times' correspondent, as may naturally be supposed, is not at all certain. He says: "I think the truth is not far from 10,000; 6,000 I consider a safe minimum estimate, and I should not feel like to contradict one who asserted that 16,000 had perished."

A FREE TRADER'S FORECAST.

The faith of the Newcastle Chronicle in free trade appears to be considerably shaken. It considers that the only remedy for the existing distress in Great Britain is to cut down the wages of the workmen. Those wages are low enough already, goodness knows, but in order to compete with countries which foster native industries, British manufacturers must, it appears, make them lower still. The Chronicle commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech says: "It is because we are convinced that workmen, as a class, prefer high wages and high prices to low wages and low prices, that the standard of comfort secured under either may be identical, or may even be superior to that which they would enjoy if they were to be reduced to the level of the workmen of the other country. It is because we are convinced that workmen, as a class, prefer high wages and high prices to low wages and low prices, that the standard of comfort secured under either may be identical, or may even be superior to that which they would enjoy if they were to be reduced to the level of the workmen of the other country. It is because we are convinced that workmen, as a class, prefer high wages and high prices to low wages and low prices, that the standard of comfort secured under either may be identical, or may even be superior to that which they would enjoy if they were to be reduced to the level of the workmen of the other country."

"LOVELY" WORDS.

Are we degenerating, is a question which is seriously asked by reflecting men in these days. This subject was discussed lately at the Nineteenth Century Club. The principal speaker was Dr. Charles L. Dana—no Dana of the Sun. He said, among other things: "Finally and most important, the degenerate must have mental peculiarities or stigmata. They must have an obsession and are then termed mad. The obsession would be what, in the Bowery, would be termed 'wheels in your head,' and which in Kansas would send a man to Congress." To have an obsession is a sign of degeneracy, and the greater number of madmen there are in a country the more degenerate the inhabitants have become. Here is a hint for Canadian students. Let them imitate

atly set to work to find out what proportion of their fellow citizens are afflicted with "obsession"—how many madmen there are in their several circles, and then they will see who have degenerated and who have not. They must take care that their indignant neighbors do not come to the conclusion that each of them carries about with him a good sized obsession and is a healthy and troublesome specimen of the genus madman. There's nothing like calling things by their right names.

AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

The Laurier free traders affect to be greatly amused when they are told that there are many people in England, and people of intelligence, too, who consider that free trade has been in Great Britain a failure. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, a free trader and whom Radford, does not treat these disconcerted Englishmen with contempt. He, on the contrary, admits that they have some grounds for their opinion. In Birmingham, at the dinner of the Jewellers' and Silversmiths' Association, he is reported to have said: "In spite of the optimistic view recently expressed by the President of the Board of Trade he was afraid the gloomy anticipations as to the prospects of anti-protection were widely expressed were not altogether unreasonable in the coal, iron and cotton trades, and especially in agriculture, the margin of profit had entirely disappeared, and the present state of things continued it was inevitable that wages would have to be considerably lowered or works would be closed and land left to lie idle. An increasing number of people were coming to the conclusion that our free trade policy had failed."

This is an important admission for a free trade statesman to make. After fifty years of free trade the great industries of coal, iron, cotton and agriculture are left without a margin of profit. When one considers the number of persons who are dependent on the prosperity of these industries for the means of living, and the great interests that are involved in them it is not by any means wonderful that many thinking men in the Mother Country are depressed, and that their faith in free trade is rudely shaken. Mr. Chamberlain is not talking electorally clap-trap to an audience of ignorant and unthinking men. He was addressing serious and intelligent electors on a most important subject. The best he could say to them by way of consolation was that England had seen and suffered from hard times before. In the time of Henry VIII people made the very same complaints that they are making now, when the population of the country was not more than four millions. The only way out of the present troubles that he could see was "to take every opportunity of extending and developing that foreign trade, and especially of securing new markets, which are also free markets, for the introduction of our goods." To accomplish this end the Government were to keep up a good understanding with its colonies and to hold on to its possessions, new and old. He did as Lord Salisbury did some time ago, he insisted upon the moral point of view of the new markets which are being opened up in Africa and elsewhere. "We are landlocked," he said, "of a great estate; it is the duty of the landlord to develop his estate. What is the use of having a country for instance like Uganda, which can grow almost anything; which, as regards a considerable portion of it, is capable of receiving European inhabitants—what is the use of our taking a country of that kind if we neither give it to our country nor to those who could colonize it, the opportunities which are necessary for that purpose? All this trade depends upon the existence of satisfactory methods of communication."

It will be remembered how Sir Charles H. Dupper was abused for saying that British statesmen are under the necessity of doing what Mr. Joseph Chamberlain did the other day at Birmingham, viz: of looking to countries now barbarous for new markets for British manufactures. Mr. Chamberlain in the last sentences of his speech shows that, in his opinion at any rate, the best and, indeed, the only way that Great Britain has of maintaining its commercial supremacy is by opening up and developing these new markets. Directing attention to the policy of the Romans, by building magnificent roads and other great public works in the countries which they conquered, he went on to say: "What roads were then railways are now, and in my opinion it would be the wisest course for the Government of this country to use British capital and British credit in order to create an instrument of trade in all these new and important countries I, firmly believe that no only would they in so doing give an immediate impetus to British trade and industry in the manufacture of the machinery that is necessary for the purpose, but that, in the long run, although they might be kept out of the history of a nation is nothing, they would sooner or later earn a large reward either directly or indirectly."

Is this high treason? According to some of our very liberal Canadian Liberals the British statesman who talks in this way and the people, is not only ignorant of the true condition of his country, but he is in the very worst sense deluded. "Great Britain reduced to the necessity of looking to Central and Southern Africa for new markets! Who ever heard such delusory trash?" Yet this is what Lord Salisbury has advised and what the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is now advising. Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes. All cases of organic or symptomatic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold in Victoria by D. E. Campbell.

A CHERRING SIGN.

Among the signs of the approach, or rather the arrival, of good times is the increase of imports. People who feel poor stop buying what they think they can easily do without, but no sooner have they a few spare dollars in their wallets than they think of treating themselves to this and that which they have been wanting for some time but could not afford to buy. This increased demand soon shows itself in increased imports, and the trade returns consequently are a kind of barometer which show any improvement in trade and in the financial condition of the people almost as soon as it takes place. We take the following comparative statement of the duties paid in February and March of last year with this year from the Toronto Telegram, which professes to be, and really is, independent in politics: February..... \$38,160.00 This Year March..... \$39,453.00 Last Year..... \$37,407.00

The increase of import duties this year has a fuller significance than the figures indicate. The same two months last year covered a period of unusual activity in the Customs House. Changes in the tariff were expected, and merchants were busy getting their goods through in advance of the budget speech. This year there is no dread of tariff changes to stimulate imports. The increase of imports represents an increase in the purchasing power of the country. An increase in the country's ability to buy goods and pay for them is the surest sign of the country's retarding prosperity.

MAIL ACCOMMODATION.

Cariboo is becoming once more the theatre of mining activity. Important undertakings have been commenced there and it has received large accessions to its population. The movement is certain to continue and the business importance of the district to increase. One of the pressing needs of Cariboo already is more and better mail communication. The Government should rather anticipate the needs of so promising a district than wait to be importuned to give the postal conveniences it requires and which are essential to its proper and speedy development. The mails go to Barkerville only once a week; the accommodation should be doubled at once, and even then, we believe, semi-weekly mails, will not in a very short time be found sufficient for the needs of the district. It must be remembered that gold mining development is different from almost every other kind of development. When it once becomes active it increases at a wonderfully rapid rate. A mining district which has a population of one thousand to-day may in twelve months time require the postal and other conveniences of a population of twenty or thirty thousand, and if the authorities do not increase the postal accommodation in proportion to the development while it is going on very great inconvenience will be felt, and it may be much less sustained. It is to be hoped that the Postmaster-General will keep his eye on Cariboo and not allow it to suffer for want of mail facilities.

OPPOSITION WHISTLING.

The Times is doing its best to keep up the courage of the Grits. It evidently believes that in order to keep them in line it must assure them of success in the next election. Their faith is altogether too weak to face the prospect of defeat. Our contemporary, therefore, strains its ingenuity to keep up the delusion among them that the Grits are going to win. It tries very hard to get some comfort out of the Manitoba school question, but it can hardly be so very stupid as to not see that the Grits from their leader downwards are completely at a loss what to say or do about that question. Their clumsy and disingenuous attempts to shift the blame for them the contempt of men of both sides. They are evidently if they stay much longer where they are they will cut such a sorry figure as to be the laughing stock of the many men of the whole Dominion. If the truth were known we venture to say it would be found that the Manitoba school question is giving the Opposition much more uneasiness than it is giving the Government. The organ tries hard to get a few crumbs of comfort from dissensions among the members of the Opposition. The dissensions are of their own invention. It does not produce a particle of evidence in favor of their existence. There is far more reason to believe that there are dissensions among the members of the Opposition. There are no doubt men among them who, like Mr. John Grant and Mr. Bostock, cannot swallow even Mr. Laurier's free trade pill entire, to say nothing of the far bigger and uglier one which Sir Richard Cartwright insists upon their swallowing.

There are no differences among them about the Manitoba school question? The new members, Messrs. Geoffrion and MacIsaac, fresh from the polls where they uttered such earnest professions of sympathy with the Manitoba minority and made such loud demands for immediate action on the part of the Government, cannot afford to tolerate Mr. Laurier's shilly-shallying much longer; and Mr. Charlton, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Davies and many others from Ontario and the Maritime Provinces are trembling in their shoes lest Mr. Laurier may be forced by his impatient compatriots to come off the fence. The Opposition are certainly not a happy family. The language used by the organ, with but a slight alteration, we are convinced, graphically describes the present condition of its members. "The Opposition" is seriously handicapped by dissensions among its members and is fain to face with its school question, that is sure to bring it trouble from some source."

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"FORTY YEARS' SERVICE."

To the Editor:—I do not know that there is anything in Dr. Helmcken's letter of Sunday morning that needs any reply from me, save the point where he still harps upon the theme that the so-called Reformed Episcopal church was established as an anti-ritualistic or below-zero Church of England. The opinion he expresses with regard to "a ritualist gentleman who gets the use of another's pulpit by courtesy," that "it is an undutiful duty that he will not preach anything unpleasant to the leader in the congregation," is really a grain of satire about it, and I can hardly imagine the writer being serious when he wrote it. No doubt we all like to have smooth things said to us, and I love to listen to dulcet eloquence as of "a lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice and can play well on an instrument." But are we sent for that purpose? But, adds Dr. Helmcken, "particularly of a partisan character." This may, or may not be true with regard to a parish church, but it is certainly not true regarding a cathedral, where all views considered sound within the limits of the Church of England should find expression. I am not a ritualist, and whether Dr. Helmcken correctly defines ritualism as "a ritualistic organization or doctrine, membership of which is with degrees of 'sacerdotalism, of submission to the priest, of the negation of religious freedom of inquiry—of which the ceremonies are symbolic,' or whether it is guilty of a spiteful caricature of the ritualist as he is at present before the mark. This much may say, that for one dare not so speak of the ritualist as being 'guilty of the greatest tameness by hundreds of thousands of the most learned, devout, self-sacrificing and profoundly loyal and earnest servants of our common Master. All that I am now concerned with is to show that the title 'Reformed Episcopal' is a misnomer and is utterly misleading, and when it advertises itself as the 'Evangelical Church of England' it is sailing under a false flag, which I think is not honorable. It is neither the Church of England, nor is it even in communion with the Church of England; it is merely the residuum of a quarrel between the late bishop and his dean. I have always looked upon it as one of the most curious psychological phenomena that Bishop Hill was should be under the hallucination of supposing himself a low churchman, when in fact he is such a mediaevalist as to first threaten auto-sufficiency and excommunicate the vicar, and then, after a while, travel six thousand miles to carry the potentialities of apostolic succession to found an 'evangelical' church in England! No doubt this was a stroke of genius. Now the modern theory of genius is that it is a form of madness, and consequently it is only those who have a touch of insanity that are able to appreciate those aberrations of luminosity that cause so much sensible delight in lofty minds. I am free to own that my own mind runs so much upon the common level that were I called upon to decide which was the high churchman, when in the most unhappy dispute, I should without hesitation say Dean Crigger. The conflict was simply one between two men of iron will. There are many such men who think their duty never to give in to mortal men. Such men are not without their use in a newly explored country which has hitherto been held in possession by a few ignorant and barbarous types. But when Greek meets Greek the conflict is likely to be severe, and the victor will be the one whom the civil sword supports. The man who is armed with greater power from the state than that which is awarded to bishops in England, is not a man to be despised. This is the power we are talking of, and I think I may say, I think I will call in question. It is one word of apology from Dean Crigger which has averted the whole conflict. But that one word was just what the man of iron will would not yield, though it could have been of infinite blessing to the whole Anglican church in British Columbia. I write in no unfeeling spirit to Bishop Crigger. If, as Dr. Helmcken says, I have like a doctor, certified a sore, I have done so, like a doctor, not with the view of irritating, but with that of healing it. I would have done all things like to see the dear old man back again in the church. I have always been his friend, and stood by him almost as my own hindrance. I never approved of the treatment he received at the hands of the Bishop and the robbing him of his temporalities. I viewed it at the time, as I do now, as an act of unparalleled cruelty in modern church history. He should have been treated as an erring brother who had done a great and good work under very trying circumstances. I think it is thought as the time, as I still think, that the treatment he received will remain a blot upon the escutcheon of the first bishop of British Columbia, and will remain long after the present actors are relegated from the stage. But the blot is not only a spot on the surface of the sun, of one who was otherwise a good, and I might almost say a great man—a man the like of which we are not likely to see again in British Columbia; a man, self-sacrificing and earnest, who would have adorned any bishopric in England. As to the fine perversion with which Dr. Helmcken concludes his letter, as to God being heard in men-room, presbytery, cathedral, or any other part of the earth, who ever denied it? But what I do assert, and what I think will be held enough to say, is that a church rent into factions is not the church that our Lord had in his mind when he prayed, that they all may be one as Thou, Father, art in Me, and I in Thee; that they also may be one in Us; and that the world may believe that Thou has sent Me." And also when he gave the eleventh commandment, "That ye love one another, as I have loved you."

PHYSICAL JENS.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. Sleepy. If man is drowsy in the day time after a good night's sleep, there's nothing wrong with his stomach and stomach disorder.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. By removing the cause of indigestion, these pills are a sure and quick relief to all stomach disorders.

3 DAY SURE. Send an address and we will send you a box of our pills. They will cure you of all stomach and stomach disorders. They will cure you of all stomach and stomach disorders.

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