JUSTICE FOR VICTORIA.

Mr. Macgowan practically announced in the Legislature yesterday that the site of the new university will be at or near the Terminal City. That is all right. Whatever our neighbors can get through the energy and determination of their representatives they are legitimately entitled to. But we have not noticed that any of the representatives of Victoria have said anything with respect to our claims as the site for the provincial university. Are they inferior to the claims of any other sections of the province? Do we not possess some advantages as the site for such an institution superior to anything that can be urged on behalf of even Vancouver? The Premier, previous to the provincial elections and after, boldly said that if given the opportunity he would try with all his might to do something for Victoria. We fail to see any marked indication of his efforts in the estimates, and if he has urged a word on our behalf on the floor of the Legislature it is not on record. But of course it is possible that our representatives have reached a unanimous decision not to let their right hands know what their left hands are doing in this matter of striving to secure something for Victoria. Possibly they are quietly making arrangements to secure the construction of a bridge across Seymour Narrows, in accordance with the pre-election promise made on their behalf. Such trivialities as universities and Normal Schools and paltry appropriations are beneath their notice. Besides, it is well known that the sentiment of Victoria as expressed by the school board and the organ of the government is opposed to education, except in so far as education stops at the point where it might have a tendency to render children of the "lower classes" dissatisfied with the station in life in which Providence had obviously placed and anchored them. But we suppose allowance must be made for the condition of mind of our senior representative. His thoughts are fixed upon great things. He is on his way to stand before kings and princes and potent rulers. He is going to bow his head before the throne and afterwards tell the Imperial government and the Imperial Parliament that they must not listen to the voice of Laurier or pay any attention to resolutions passed by such an irresponsible body as the interprovincial conference. He has not a legal leg to stand upon, did we hear some one say? What difference can that possibly make? After he has made his courtly bow to the throne and explained the case for better terms with that clarity for which he is famous to the British government, the legal aspect of the matter will be lost sight of entirely. All that will be considered is the fact that we have strong moral claim, and the British ministers will see that it is recognised. In any case the Premier will continue to pose as the champion of provincial rights. That is the one matter of real importance to him as a politician. However, there is one thing he ought not to overlook in the same political connection: that is the possibility of converting his better terms policy into what might appear a "roaring farce." Has the government contemplated the danger of the pilgrimage to London revealing the controversy to the people of British Columbia in its true light?

In any case, we hope when Mr. McBride comes back after having fought the battle of all the province, he will bestow a trifle of his valuable time to the case of Victoria, which he was elected to particularly represent. Having returned four members in support of the government, and this district having practically stood between the administration and defeat, surely we are entitled to claim that the policy of unfair discrimination which has been in force for three years should not be continued?

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION?

In the estimates presented to the legislature there appears a sum of $40,000 for a Normal School in Vancouver. We wish it to be clearly understood that we offer no objection to a Normal School in Vancouver, but we think it is out duty, and the duty of every citizen of Victoria, to protest against the discrimination against our own city.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific there cannot be found in any Province a provincial capital more favored with nature's charms, more beautiful in situation, or any better adapted as an educational centre than the city of Victoria, and yet this city—the capital of British Columbia—is the only provincial capital in the Dominion of Canada in which the provincial government does not maintain a Normal School. In most of the provinces there are other Normal Schools in addition to those located at the capitals, and in this sense we do not object, to one being established at Vancouver, but why should the natural and rightful claims of Victoria be passed over? The Establishment of a Normal School in Victoria not only vitally concerns a large body of our citizens, but it also has an important effect in influencing the course of families that desire to come and settle in Victoria.

The people of Victoria cannot allow this thing to happen. We ask every representative body in the city to unite, and that at once, in a demand that this city must be treated fairly in respect to educational matters. We ask His worship the Mayor and council, the chairman and members of the school board, and the tourist association to unite in forming a large deputation of representative citizens to wait upon the government and press this matter upon their attention. We feel absolutely certain if this action is taken, and taken at once, that Victoria will get a Normal School. The claims of the city in this matter are so strong and the request so reasonable that a refusal to at once recognize them is out of the question. We trust the Colonist will join in support of the movement, and we would remind the mayor and all others that prompt action is necessary in order that the matter may be presented to the government before the estimates are finally completed, which will happen in a very few days.

A PEDESTRIAN'S COMPLAINT.

A correspondent asks us to inform him why it is the "powers that be" swoop down upon and fine all persons caught riding bicycles upon sidewalks, while the "abominable nuisance" who glides along the same walks upon roller skates seems to be immune from fine or punishment of any kind. We cannot throw a very bright light upon the subject our correspondent asks to be informed upon. But it does occur to us, and possibly it might have occurred to our friend also had he stopped to consider the matter for a moment, that the classes of persons who skate upon the sidewalks are usually regarded with a great deal of tolerance. They ride bicycles upon the sidewalks also, and are merely warned that they are gliding within the confines of the civic by-law anent misdemeanors of such a character and must not be caught redhanded again. We are very loath indeed to suggest that there are weaknesses in the character of the average policeman of Victoria (officially), but we fear his actions, which we have sometimes witnessed ourselves, do indicate that he occasionally closes an official eye, and sometimes both eyes, to things he could not but see if intent upon doing his duty strictly within the letter of the law. Perhaps he is afflicted with a weakness which is said to be inherent in a considerable number of specimens of the great human family—he likes to listen to the laughter of children and look upon them enjoying themselves. We can account for the conditions to which our correspondent draws attention upon no other ground than that of human frailty—unless perchance the civic by-laws do not provide for action against the malefactors who turn sidewalks into skating rinks. But of course if it be really true that the lads and the lasses are making nuisances of themselves and endangering the safety of pedestrians, obviously they are bringing their persons within the pale of some of the numerous by-laws the provincial legislature has graciously permitted the people of Victoria to adopt. So that if the skaters are really endangering the limbs of pedestrians it behooves the policeman to put aside his natural human weaknesses and "run the boys and girls in." We presume that is what our correspondent expects.

DEARTH OF LABOR.

Employers of labor in British Columbia are firmly convinced that they are at the present time confronted by very hard circumstances. Nor can there be any doubt that there is a scarcity of labor in certain lines, notwithstanding the natural disposition of people who have nothing but labor to sell to scoff at the very idea. The latter class contend, and maintain with reason, that given a certain scale of wages there will be plenty of labor upon the market. But while that is quite true, there is an important economic fact to which the proposition must be considered as subject: that the prices obtainable in the open market for the goods a producer has to dispose of must determine effectively the maximum scale of wages such producer can afford to pay. The effect of this inexorable law is already noticeable in the agricultural districts of this province. When a considerable number of farmers announce that they have been compelled to discharge their help and limit their operations or their enterprise to the extent warranted by such labor as can be supplied by their own families, it seems reasonable to conclude that there is a scarcity of labor as far as the agricultural industry is concerned. It may be said that agriculturists should advances prices, thus bringing them in accord with the labor values any particular line of produce represents. But in the majority of cases the standard of values is fixed and maintained by circumstances the producers of the province cannot control. There is competition from outside sources, as there must always be, and which it is perhaps just as well for the consumer that there always shall be. Consequently, from whatever point of view we regard the labor question, there can be no doubt whatever that there is a strong demand for more help in the agricultural industry at least, and that all domestic servants that may be brought in through arrangements with the officers of the Salvation Army would readily find remunerative employment. While there can be no question that the best kind of labor that can be secured in any country such as British Columbia is the labor that comes of its own accord and upon its own resources, it is still to be considered that the help that is urgently needed here and without which we cannot progress in accordance with the magnitude of our natural opportunities is the labor that is never in the enjoyment of wordly circumstances in which the expense of a journey of thousands of miles can be considered for a moment. The labor we need in British Columbia, which is of course exclusively white labor, must be wholly or partially assisted if it is going to get here at all in the quantities required.

SAN FRANCISCO'S TURN.

If New York has her Thaw, San Francisco has her Schmitz and Ruef. Consequently the West is going to demonstrate to the East that she is not one whit behind in sensational legal matters. Mr. Thaw has been on trial for about two months, and the end is not yet, although the first chapter may be concluded to-day. Mr. Ruef is in the box—figuratively speaking of course, as such a distinguished gentleman must be given the privilege of sitting beside his able counsel—and he will remain there until the tedious process of selecting an "impartial" jury shall be completed. No one expects that either of the two principals in the San Francisco boodling and grafting business will be convicted. They will either be released or they will be tried and retried until the state has grown weary of the business and the lawyers for the defence have gained their share of the illicit gains of the enterprising couple. But then San Franciscans will have enjoyed their sensation and their city will have established its right to be considered in the van of twentieth century individual enterprise and municipal progressiveness.

Writers more anxious to draw a moral and to make a point against the class from which Schmitz and Ruef are said to be drawn claim that a few years ago San Francisco was one of the model cities of the United States in her municipal organization. They say it was only after the so-called labor element gained control that the genius for graft manifested itself to a glaring extent. We must beg to express our doubts in regard to the accuracy of that view of the matter. It is scarcely conceivable that the spirit of plunder and the machinery under which the system was operated could have been created and perfected within the compass of the term of Schmitz and Ruef. We are not by any means disposed to concede that the government of San Francisco from the days of Kearney down has always been a model of virtue and cleanliness. But, be that as it may, to hold the labor element absolutely responsible for the grafting operations of Schmitz and Ruef does not seem to be altogether just. That the working men of San Francisco were made tools of by these two "slim" confidence men of unspeakable audacity there can be no doubt. At the same time, a majority of the other elements of the population were also deceived; while the element of the people occpying the other social extreme, the trust magnates (whether railway proprietors or prize fight operators) conspired with the two bosses of foreign origin to "do" the citizens generally. So that it is not one class alone upon whom the blame for the sordid works of the San Francisco couple must be cast. It was simply a case of the majority of the people being made tools of by the political bosses on one side of the scales for the benefit of the trust magnates on the other side. When the two elements concerned are weighed in the balances we are not sure which ought to be shouldered with the greater degree of guilt.

The question of principal importance from the point of view of the people is that neither of the guilty parties will be adequately punished for their criminal acts. And the probability is that what the corporations have gained through their partnership with Messrs. Schmitz and Ruef they will hold, while the mayor and his lieutenant will be shorn of at least a part of their spoils. Consequently it is comparatively easy to figure out who will be the chief beneficiaries by the operations of San Francisco's notorious grafters. It is also apparent that, apart from the temporary house-cleaning to which the city will be subjected, San Francisco will gain nothing from the prosecution of her boodlers but the vindication of her reputation as one of the most up-to-date cities on the face of the earth.

THE SOUTHERN UPOPIA.

Anything we read about the condition of New Zealand, that land of industrial probation or of industrial permanence, according to the individual opinion, should be of special interest to the people of countries which also have problems urgently calling for solution. We read so many conflicting statements about conditions in New Zealand that it is really difficult to tell whether that island is a condition of permanent industrial peace or of continuous labor eruption as a result of the compulsory arbitration laws now in force. The New Work Post, a journal which is inclined to be somewhat cynical about the aspirations of social and labor reformers, thus speaks of the conditions in New Zealand: New Zealand, the land of industrial peace, the country without strikes, has been passing through a period of strikes which demonstrate the utility of a Compulsory Arbitration Act when people are willing to be compelled to arbitrate. Times are prosperous and wages are high in that country, but there have been strikes of street railway employees, of domestic servants and of slaughter house workers. The last has been the cause of great loss, owing to the congestion of stock in the sheep pens and its consequent deterioration. To evade the penalties of the Arbitration Act, the strikers at Wellington claimed that they had abandoned their unions and were acting as individuals. The Arbitration Court refused to recognize the plea, and imposed a fine on the first men to cease work, but without putting a check to the strike movement, which became general. Strangely enough, the present strikes are described "as symptomatic of a deep-seated discontent among the unionists, many of whom are now advocating profit-sharing in preference to the fixing of wages by the Arbitration Court." Unionism, however, can point to a splendid victory gained by the Wellington domestic servants, who recently formed a union under the Arbitration Act, and immediately struck. They won their case, and "1,000 mistresses are now likely to be haled before the Arbitration Court." The servants' demands included "preference for unionists, 1s. an hour for all work on holidays, work on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays to cease at 7:30 p.m.; on Thursdays and Sundays at 2 p.m., and on Wednesdays at 10 p.m.; all domestics to be home by 10 p.m., except on Thursday, when they may stay out till midnight." This is like the fat man on the Rhine, who, asked when he was accustomed to dine, replied, "At eleven, three, four, five, and seven, six, eight, and a quarter to nine."

Twenty years ago the question was raised of a second university in Denmark, to be established at Aarhuus, the capital of Jutland. This proposal for a new university equal to that existing in Copenhagen has now taken tangible form, and at a meeting held in Copenhagen, it was advocated by men in the front rank of the scientific world and by others on political grounds. At first it may seem odd that a nation with a population of less than three millions should desire to have two universities, like Sweden, with nearly double the number of inhabitants. But for many years there has been a movement in the Jutland Peninsula tending to separation from the islands with their centre of culture in Copenhagen. The difference between these two halves of the Danish Kingdom is illustrated by the simple fact that the differences between the dialects of the west Jutland peasants and the inhabitants of Copenhagen are as great as those between the speech of the latter and other Scandinavian peoples. Sympathy with the new university idea is great, but a bill can hardly be laid before the present Parliament. It is very doubtful whether the ministry of M. Christensen as at present constituted will be in power next autumn. In view of the satisfactory state of the national finances, however, it is thought that ultimately a new university will be erected at Aarhuus.

* * *

An esteemed contemporary is deeply concerned about what is in store for Ralph Smith, M. P. We can easily set its mind at rest. A long career of great public usefulness lies before the able member for Nanaimo.

IT CURES CORNS QUICKLY.

Putnam's Corn Extractor is warranted to cure Corns without pain, in a few hours. Give "Putnam's" a trial and you will be satisfied. It is sure, safe and painless.

A set of left-handed golf clubs has been made at Biarritz for King Alfonso of Spain, who is a left-handed golfer, although he shoots and plays billiards right-handed.

BILEANS FOR BILIOUSNESS.

For all disorders of stomach and liver, Bileans are a sound, safe and sure remedy. They strengthen the bodily functions in Nature's own way, being compounded from Nature's own herbal extracts. Women the world over find them a boon. Finest household remedy.

All druggists and stores, 50c. a box, or from Bilean Co., Toronto. 6 for $2.50.

THOUSANDS OF DEATHS IN RUSSIA

DISEASE ADDS TO HORRORS OF FAMINE

Twenty Million People Cannot Live To See Another Harvest Without Aid.

London, April 10.—Dr. Kennard, commissioner of the Society of Friends, who was sent to investigate the Russian famine, writing from Samara on April 3rd, says:

"There are twenty million people distributed in the southeastern provinces of Russia who cannot live to see another harvest without aid."

In Samara, he adds, thousands are dying, and 750,000 are starving. Of the latter only 372,000 are getting relief, one meal in twenty-four hours. As a meal is only two pounds of bread and a bowl of soup, this, according to the commissioner, means dying by degrees. Even this meagre dole, in countless instances, is divided among many mouths. There are only sufficient funds on hand to last until May first, whereas money will be needed until the end of July, when the harvest will bring relief.

The commissioner especially appeals for canned milk. He says there are three hundred thousand children in Samara province who have no milk, and who are forced to eat coarse bread made of acorns, powdered wood and cucumbers, resulting in thousands of deaths and much disease.

In conclusion the commissioner appeals to the Anglo-Saxons for $2,250,000 to save twenty millions of human beings, who are lying lingering deaths from starvation.

ACTIONS UNDER THE LORD'S DAY ACT

Railway Companies Accused of Violating Law---Tour of American Magazine Writers.

Toronto, April 10.—Attorney-General Foy has granted fiats in order that actions may be brought against the G. T. R. and C. P. R. for violation of the provisions of the Lord's Day Act. Officers of the Lord's Day Alliance have been made acquainted with this fact and County Crown Attorney Drayton has begun the preparation of the cases to be submitted to the courts. The questions submitted to the Attorney-General were whether repair work in the shops of railways was permissible, if shunting during hours prohibited in the act was to be permitted, and needless Sunday traffic in freight.

Domestic Help Needed.

Toronto, April 10.—Toronto housekeepers now meet the immigrant trains to secure domestic help. Heretofore the girl arrivals have been promptly transferred to the home on Wellesley street, where Miss Fitzgibbon superintended their allotment. During the past few days, however, the far-seeing ladies have planned a first selection at the point of arrival, and it is not uncommon to find them hurrying in to secure early choices. Not only so, but every now and then a carriage drives up to the entrance, and, if the applicant is successful the maid is borne off in triumph.

Will Tour West.

Winnipeg, April 10.—Representatives of several of the best American magazines arrived in the city to-day and will go through to Edmonton in the interests of their various publications. The visitors are brought to Canada under the auspices of the Western Canada Immigration Association, and will spend about a month in the country. In the party are C. D. Buckley, of Chicago, representing Everybody's; W. S. Bird, of Chicago, representing the Review of Reviews; H. P. Ruggles, of Chicago, representing Pearson's; John C. Redington, of Chicago, representing the World's Work; T. H. Blodgett, of Chicago, representing Outing. In addition to these journalists, I. Van Norman, of the Review of Reviews, James Creelman and J. Mitchell Chapple, of the National, are on their way West and will join the travellers between this city and Calgary. Geo. J. Bailey, of Cleveland, Ohio, is also with the party, and is acting as director of the trip, working in conjunction with the Western Canada Immigration Association. The visitors will be in town for several days and will go West over the C. P. R. to Calgary, north to Edmonton and back to Winnipeg. They will stop at many points en route, and will endeavor to secure information at all points. The combined circulation of the magazines represented by the visitors is very large, and is said to aggregate over 2,000,000 copies.

Physician Killed.

Winnipeg, April 10.—Dr. McQueen, a physician whose home was in Edinburgh, Scotland, was killed on the C. P. R. near Gonor, east of here, either by falling out of a car window or off the platform of the delayed express. Nobody saw the accident and nothing was known of it until the crew of the express next day found the body and brought it to Winnipeg. The dead man's hat was found a few yards beyond the body, and it is surmised it blew off, and, in endeavoring to recover it, he lost his balance and fell to his death in the darkness. He had no friends here, and members of the medical profession have taken charge of the remains. He was about 35 years of age.

Run Over by Train.

Strathcona, Alta., April 10.—E. J. McMillan, a well known citizen whose parents and family reside at Stratford, Ont., was run over by the midnight express in front of the C. P. R. station and terribly mutilated. Both legs were cut off and the unfortunate young man succumbed to his injuries a few hours later. He formerly was a medical student in Toronto University.

Reclamation Canal.

Lethbridge, April 10.—Cazar Bros., of Cardston, have received a $1,000,000 contract in connection with the digging of the United States reclamation canal south of the boundary from St. Mary's Lake, a distance of 20 miles. There are 20 million yards of earth to be removed.

Two Feet of Snow.

Montreal, April 10.—During the last few hours the snow falling in this city was just 12 inches. Added to this was a gale of 50 miles per hour, which piled up snow in every direction, making the streets in many places impassable within 24 hours. The fall of snow has amounted to 24 inches, which is one of the largest April snow falls in the history of the province. Ordinarily at this season the city's streets are dry and dust is flying about.

Brakeman Injured.

Toronto, April 10.—Seven cars on the Grand Trunk northern division left the rails at Trout Creek and rolled down the bank. The train crew escaped injury by jumping. One brakeman, a resident of Allandale, was injured, but not seriously.

BRITISH BARQUE IS TOWED TO SAFETY

Inveramsay in Distress--Saved By Whaler St. Lawrence Brought to Schooner Cove.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A telegram received from Clayoquot this afternoon states that the whaling steamer St. Lawrence of the Pacific Whaling Company yesterday picked up the British barque Inveramsay, which was in distress off the coast, and towed her into safety to Schooner Cove, near Clayoquot. She is now lying moored there, and it is not yet known if she is in any way damaged.

The Inveramsay, Captain Dalrymple, is a British barque of 1,321 tons. She left Glasgow on the 29th of August last bound for Port Townsend via Honolulu. She left Honolulu for this coast on the 13th of March, and has been expected at Port Townsend for some days past.

This is the second vessel rescued by the whalers of the Pacific Whaling Company during the last few weeks. The first was the barque St. James, which was towed into safety by the whaler Orlon. It is not improbable that both of these ships would have been totally wrecked had it not been for the timely assistance of the whaling steamers which are continually patrolling the coast.

THE THAW CASE.

Judge Fitzgerald's Charge to the Jury—Adverse to the Defendant.

New York, April 10.—Harry Kendall Thaw's fate is in the hands of the jury. The trial, which has been in progress since January 23rd, came to this stage at 5.17 o'clock this afternoon, when the twelve men who are to pass upon the guilt or innocence of Stanford White's slayer retired to deliberate upon the verdict. The general impression prevailed from that a decision would be reached before morning.

In the life of Harry Thaw this day will go down as the most trying he has ever experienced. From the opening of court until the jury retired, the fates dealt unmercifully with him. In the district attorney's final argument and throughout the judge's charge, Thaw had to listen to a scathing attack upon his wild life, and to a narrative of hard facts which stripped his deeds of the halo of chivalric glory which his own attorney placed over them.

The judge's charge, lasting over an hour, was a careful and concise outline of the law, and informed the jury of its right of rendering any one of the following verdicts: Murder in the first degree; murder in the second degree; manslaughter in the first degree; or not guilty on the ground of insanity. The statute governing the coiea of insanity was defined clearly, much stress being laid on the fact that an irresistible desire to kill has no place in the law.

The judge also informed the jury that an illusion, unless the illusion might result in the injury of the man suffering it, could not be accepted as an excuse. Altogether the charge, while it consisted principally of a complete explanation of the law, was considered by those who have followed the trial adverse to the defendant. This fact was indicated by exceptions which the attorneys for the defendant took because the judge failed to include any of their prayers.

Thaw was very much depressed by the judge's words, and could not suppress his feelings. He left the court room dejected and with apparently little hope left for an acquittal.

The district attorney's summing up evoked many comments of praise from those who heard it. It was a comprehensive, logical and forceful review of all the evidence adduced, devoid of flowery phraseology. His arguments were consistent with the testimony. He declared at the start that romance and sentiment did not enter into the issue, because it was not a question of Stanford White's character or Evelyn Thaw's sufferings. It was a plain matter-of-fact homicide. "A common, cowardly Tenderloin murder," he termed it.

The novel plea of "dementia Americana" made by Attorney Delmas at the very close of his argument, was vehemently attacked by the district attorney, and he repeatedly referred to it in tones of sarcasm.

Mr. Jerome dealt witheringly with Evelyn Thaw, to whom he referred as the "angel child." Thaw, he termed alternately "St. George" and "Sir Galahad."

After the case had been given to the jury, Mr. Jerome's attention was called to the notorious state of the defendant's mind. Discussing the subject with a number of friends, the district attorney said, referring to Thaw, "the poor fellow thought the judge would simply tell the jury to let St. George, this Sir Galahad business go, and that's all there would be to it. Now, I understand, he is sitting in his cell all in a mess, his head bowed, worrying about the outcome. I'm really sorry for him, but more sorry for his mother."

TWO JEWS SHOT.

Lodz, Russian Poland, April 10.—A panic was started among the Jewish population here to-day by an unknown man who commenced indiscriminate shooting at young Jews who were passing in the street. Two of them were killed and three were wounded before the shooter disappeared.

Owen Hall (James Davis), the dramatist, died suddenly at Harrogate, England, Wednesday, from acute gastritis.

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SAVED ON YOUR GROCERY BILLS

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NORTHWESTERN SUPPLY HOUSE

259-261 Stanley St., WINNIPEG, Man.

COLLISION AVERTED.

Rossland, April 10.—Passengers coming in on the Red Mountain train were startled by what might have been a serious accident at Lingle's siding, a sidetrack a few miles this side of Paterson. The northbound train stopped to do some switching, when a southbound freight train came tearing along. As it was on a curve the engineer of the freight could not see the passenger train until he was nearly on top of it, but luckily got his train in control when within a few feet of the other, and so averted a smash-up. Several of the passengers when they thought an accident was inevitable jumped from the train.

WHY GIRLS ARE PALE

THEY NEED THE RICH RED BLOOD DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS ACTUALLY MAKE.

Three years ago Miss Ellen Roberts, who holds the position of saleslady in one of the leading stores in Halifax, N. S., was a pale delicate looking young woman, who then lived at home with her parents at Amherst, N. S. She compialned of general weakness and loss of appetite. Her blood was thin and watery and she grew thinner day by day until she looked almost a shadow. Her cheeks were sunken, all trace of color had left her face and her friends feared she was going into a decline. "I had no energy," says Miss Roberts, "and suffered so much from the headaches and dizziness and other symptoms of anaemia that I felt I did not care whether I lived or died. One day, however, when reading our local paper I read a testimonial given by a young girl in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as her symptoms were almost identical with my own I determined to try this medicine. Before I had used the second box I began to find benefit, and I continued taking the pills until I had used seven or eight boxes, by which time I was fully restored to health." To-day Miss Roberts looks as though she had never been ill a day in her life, and she has no hesitation in saying she owes her present energy and health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Bad blood is the cause of all common diseases like anaemia, headaches, paleness, general weakness, heart palpitation, neuralgia, indigestion, and the special ailments that only womenfolk know. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure these common ailments because they make rich, red, health-giving blood, bracing the jangled nerves and giving strength to every organ in the body. Do not take any pills without the full name; "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.