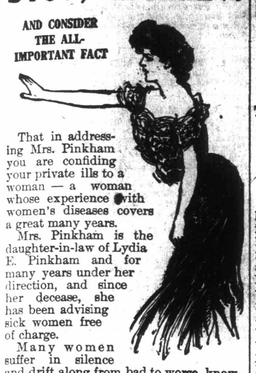
STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman — a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers a great many years.

Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for many years under her direction, and since her decease, she has been advising sick women free of charge.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, you cannot well say, without trying it "I do not believe it will help me."

GIRL GRADUATE SOLE SURVIVOR

FATHER, MOTHER, FOUR SISTERS AND BROTHERS MURDERED —HER YOUTH SAVED HER.

MOUNT JOY, Pa., April 24—Miss Eva Kreider, who will graduate from the Mount Joy High School on Thursday, May 3, has associated with her life a tragic remembrance of more than ordinary horror. She is a daughter of Daniel S. Kreider, who, with his wife and four children, were murdered near Cando, N. D., on July 7, 1903, by Albert Bomberger.

The crime was of most atrocious character, the murder being deliberate and without any cause whatever. Bomberger lived with the family, and was on good terms with all of them.

Both Bomberger and Kreider were natives of Lebanon county, while Mrs. Kreider was a daughter of John H. Risser, residing five miles north of Mount Joy. The funeral of the victims was held at Risser's Meeting House, in Mount Joy township, on Wednesday, July 13, 1893, when 5,000 persons were in attendance.

Miss Eva at that time was a child 3 years old, and her life was doubtless spared by the murderer because of her tender years. She has now grown to young womanhood, and for several years has been making her home with her uncle, Samuel S. Risser, of Florin.

Miss Kreider is a bright girl, stands high in her class, and is not only greatly beloved by all the members of her class, but enjoys the regard of all who know her. Her uncle and all the members of the family belong to the Mennonite faith, as did her parents.

Cattle Rustler at Lethbridge.

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., April 25.—A serious condition has arisen in connection with the ranching industry in this district and the police find themselves practically powerless. Many settlers have come here with unbranded cattle and they have been the means of stimulating the zeal of the cattle rustler, who is ever present.

PAPERS AFRAID OF GHOST STORIES

TWO ENGLISH JOURNALS PAY HEAVY DAMAGES FOR PUBLISHING STORY.

LONDON, April 24.—There is likely to be a slump here in ghost stories and creepy tales of haunted houses for some time to come. This may be anticipated as the result of an action for damages against the Daily Mail, which has been ordered to pay $450, plus costs, for publishing a yarn of a ghost. It was a well authenticated ghost, too, being vouched for by no less a personage than Stephen Phillips, the famous poet dramatist, whose Francesca and Paola is now being produced in America by Henry Irving, but that did not count for anything with a stoical and sceptical British jury.

Mr. Phillips rented a red brick villa of the conventional English type at Egham some years ago. It had been built only nineteen years, and there was nothing about it remotely suggestive of a residence in which any self-respecting spook would be likely to take up his abode; for having to pay no rent these eerie folk generally choose some ancient and costly castle or mansion for their lodgings. But no sooner were Mr. Phillips and his family settled in this modern and unpretentious villa than, to quote his own words, "the uncanniest noises conceivable beset us. There were knockings and rappings, footfalls soft and loud, hasty and stealthy hurryings and scurryings; sounds as of a human creature being chased, caught and then strangled or choked. Doors banged and were opened and closed unaccountably, as though by unseen hands. I would be sitting quietly by my study reading when the door would open suddenly."

Mr. Phillips, who, by the way, once played the ghost in Hamlet, did not find that these weird manifestations exercised that stimulating effect upon his imagination that might have been expected in a man of his peculiar genius and temperament. He did not even try to interview the ghost. He and his family just ran away from it. They went to live in an inn in the neighborhood. Mr. Phillips paying three years' rent to be rid of his lease of the haunted house. A friend of the poet possessed of psychic powers and more daring, passed a night in the house to try and solve the mystery. He said he discovered that the manifestations were caused by the spirit of a child which had been strangled in the neighborhood by a farmer many years before. Apparently also the wrath of the murderer participated in the grewsome nocturnal rehearsals of the murder, for Mr. Phillips' psychic friend averred that he distinctly heard the noises of strangling.

In consequence of the publicity given to these stories Charles Barrett, the owner of the house declared that he had been unable since to find a tenant for it. He first brought proceedings against the London Daily Express, which had made a two days story out of Stephen Phillips' haunted house. That paper, unable to summon the ghost to testify in its own behalf, settled the matter out of court by paying Mr. Barrett $1,200. A spiritualist paper of limited circulation which had also published the story was let off with $50. Several other papers that ran the ghost in their columns have yet to be settled with. As it is, Mr. Barrett has made a deal more out of the ghost than he has lost by it. Whether it still sticks to the house nobody knows. Even should it raise the roof off the house no mention would be made of it. In every newspaper office in the country orders have been issued to "kill" Stephen Phillips' ghost with the editorial blue pencil whenever it appears. So far as the public are concerned it is henceforth a dead ghost. And other ghosts will have a hard time of getting into print unless their addresses are omitted.

Hanged Himself on Cell Door.

BERLIN, Ont., April 24.—Michael Schaefer committed suicide last night by hanging himself to the cell door in the town lockup. At 3.30 he was found dead, having used a necktie to cause strangulation.

McCusick Committed for Trial.

PORTAGE la PRAIRIE, April 24—Malcolm McCuish, a farmer of Sidney, who was charged with shooting at with intent to kill Duncan MacGregor and his son last March, was committed for trial at the next assizes.

DEFENCE DENY ALL CHARGES

REPLY FILED IN THE FAMOUS SUIT AGAINST LEADER OF CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

CONCORD, N. H., April 24.—A general denial of all the allegations of the complainants in the suit for an accounting of the property of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, filed March 1, was the answer filed by the defendants named in the original action. These defendants include Alfred Farlow, Ira O. Knapp, William B. Johnston, Joseph Armstrong and Edward A. Kimball, of Boston; Stephen A. Chase, of Fall River; and Calvin A. Frye, Irving C. Tomlinson, Herman Sherring and Lewis C. Strong, of Concord. The complainants are George W. Glover, Mary Baker Glover, and George W. Eddy, relatives of Mrs. Eddy, who sued as the 'next friends.' The specifications directed against the Boston defendants in the original bill are: That Mrs. Eddy is and has for a long time been incompetent to do business or to undertake transactions conducted in her name; that the defendants whose answer was filed today with other leaders of the Christian Science church, who were named in the original bill have possessed themselves of the personal property of Mrs Eddy and have carried on her business; that on account of Mrs. Eddy's infirmity, these persons are bound to give account of all transactions undertaken in her name and that the defendants have wrongfully converted property to their own use.

To these representations the defendants, Farlow, Knappe, Johnson, Chase, Armstrong and Kimball, filed specific and detailed denials, declaring also that they have no knowledge of many of the allegations of the complainants and demanding that the complainants furnish proof thereof. They also declare they have reasons to believe that the bill of complaint was not brought by the plaintiffs in good faith, but that "The so called 'next friends' have been induced to loan their names at the instigation and at the expense of certain evil minded persons who are furnishing money for the prosecution of the bill of complaint for their own evil purposes and then advocate their own selfish interests."

The answer of the Concord defendants also is a denial of the original complaint, which alleges against the Concord respondents, especially Frye and Strang, who are secretaries of Mrs. Eddy: "That in their efforts to control the actions and property of the plaintiff, they have secluded Mrs. Eddy, refused to permit her to see visitors and have otherwise interfered with her freedom." These allegations are specially denied by both Frye and Strang, their statement being that at all times Mrs. Eddy has determined her own actions, has decided what callers she will see and for how long and has personally managed and directed her own business affairs.

MADMAN AMUCK WITH A PISTOL

TWO DEAD AND ONE DYING AS RESULT OF A STREET FIGHT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Policeman George M. Sechcir, Alfred Sellech and Chas. Vincenico, a young Italian, were shot and probably fatally wounded by Salvatore Gorvarnale tonight in a running fight, which began in Washington Square and ended in a tenement in West Third street. Sechler died soon after he was shot.

Gorvornale, immediately after his arrest, was hurried to the hospital, where he was identified by the three dying men.

Directly south of the Garibaldi statue in Washington Square Gorvarnale and his brother John were accidentally jostled in their walk by Vincenico and his friend Paul Vortano.

This jostling angered Gorvarnale and his brother, and the four Italians plunged into a heated argument. Soon a general fist fight ensued. While this was going on Gorvanale suddenly whipped out a revolver and fired three shots in the direction of the two men with whom his brother had been fighting. Two of the bullets went wild, but the third struck Vincenico in the forehead, and with a cry he fell to the ground. Holding his pistol above his head as a warning that two shots still remained, the Italian kicked his way through a rapidly gathering crowd and dashed through Washington Square, down to Thomas street, with the crowd at his heels.

Hearing the shouting mob Policemen Sellech and Sechler joined in the pursuit and slowly gained upon the fugitive.

Entering West Third street, and seeing that he was about to be overtaken, Gorvarnale, still brandishing his revolver, dashed into the hallway of a tenement. The policemen ran into the dimly lighted corridor and stumbled over the Italian. Around a sudden bend in the hall Sellech encountered Gorvarnale crouching at the top of a short flight of stairs, and baffled in his flight by a locked door.

As Sellech came upon him the Italian fired, and Sellech, shot below the heart, fell in a heap at his feet. The next moment Sechler, leaping across the prostrate body, of his companion, was at the Italian's throat. The men, locked in each other's arms, tumbled down the stairs and rolled over Sellech's body in the hallway. Each fought for the revolver that Gorvarnale held, but could not use. But suddenly gaining the upper hand, the Italian wrenched his hand free, and fired the remaining bullet into Sechler's stomach.

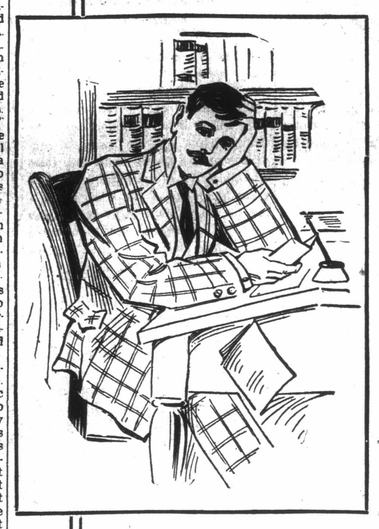
Sechler clung desperately to his prisoner, andw in a rough and tumble struggle succeeded in pulling the Italian out of the dark hall into the street. The policeman fell limp on the pavement. Here other officers arrested the Italian and removed the injured policemen to the hospital. Both policemen have splendid records.

In his last moments of consciousness Sechler asked for his family. His wife with a six-weeks-old baby in her arms, were at his bedside when he died. He was 30 years old. Sellech is 39 years old and unmarried.

FATIGUE FROM A POISONED SYSTEM.

The tired, languid feelings of spring are the results of the winter's accumulations of waste products. The liver and kidneys alone can remove them and are quickened in action by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Very few people breathe as much pure, fresh air during the winter as is necessary to purify the blood and keep the human system in good condition.



As a result the blood becomes laden with poisonous substances, which, instead of aiding the functions of the bodily organs, tend to arrest them and give rise to pains in the limbs, backaches, headaches, and tired, worn-out feelings.

The liver and kidneys become clogged and sluggish and quite fail in their mission of filtering and purifying the blood, and it is because of their direct and specific action on these organs that

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

are so wonderfully effective as purifiers of the blood.

No greater mistake could be made than to rely for purification of the blood on medicines which merely effect movement of the bowels.

It is the liver and kidneys which filter the poisons from the blood, and on their action entirely must the blood depend for elimination of the poisonous impurities.

The whole filtering and excretory system is quickened and invigorated by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills; the blood is purified, the digestion is improved and all the vital organs brought into healthful action.

Backaches and kidney pains disappear, headaches and biliousness are overcome, liver complaint and constipation, indigestion and bodily pains give way. Not because Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are in any sense a cure-all, but because they regulate the liver, kidneys and bowels as no other preparation was ever known to do.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT has a remarkable record of cures of eczema, salt rheum, baby eczema, scald head, and every form of itching skin disease, irritation and eruption. 60 cents a box, at all dealers.

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH COLONIES

AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON EXPLAINS SUCCESS NATION HAS HAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 24.—Speaking before the Academy of Science at its annual meeting in this city, the Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador to Washington last evening spoke as follows: "Great Britain has had a large and varied experience in the administration of colonies and has profited by her experience. She made some mistakes in long past days. The greatest of all among these was that by which she alienated and ultimately lost these North American colonies, which are now the United States. Since those days she has grown wiser and considering the difficulties which surround the administration of distant territory by the best intended home government, difficulties no doubt lessened but not altogether removed by the improved means of communication which steam and electricity have furnished, she has on the whole attained a conspicuous success.

"The British colonies of today fall into two classes: one class includes those which we call self-governing, i.e. the North American group, Canada with its provinces and Newfoundland; the Australasian group Australia and New Zealand, and the South African group, Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River. The other class which we call "crown colonies" embrace all our other colonial possessions and practically includes India also, although we do not speak of India as a colony. In all the self-governing colonies there is a population of European origin sufficient to enable popular representative government to be established and to work properly. And in all of them except the South African group the European races form practically the whole population.

"Our policy in these self-governing colonies has been to establish legislatures, consisting usually of two chambers, with an executive headed by a governor, who represents the British crown, but which for practical purposes consists of ministers responsible to the legislature. That is to say, we give these colonies what is called a cabinet system similar to that of Britain. These local governments are completely free to administer their local affairs in their own way. The right of the crown to veto legislation is retained, but it is hardly ever exercised, except where some imperial interest affecting international obligations or the interests of other parts of the empire is involved. These self-governing colonies are even more democratic than is that of the mother country. They are in some respects, more democratic than you are in this country. We have even allowed these colonies to have tariffs of their own, which impose duties and in some cases have protective duties upon British goods, although in Britain we have a tariff for revenue only. We are now engaged in considering in conjunction with these colonies, represented by their prime ministers, who are meeting in England, whether any plan can be devised by which we and they can better deal with matters of common imperial concern, such as the defense of the whole empire. There is room in this direction for further development, but on the whole the present system works smoothly and efficiently, and under it the colonies have become more and more attched to the mother country, as we are to them.

"The other class of colonies—those we call crown colonies—have different sorts of administrative and executive arrangements, each adapted to the circumstances of the particular community. Some have representative institutions, but an elective which is not responsible to the legislature. Some have only a council, consisting of nominated members, to assist the governor. In some few, the governor has no council, except his own executive officers. Speaking generally it may be said that in all these crown colonies effective power rests with the governor who is himself undr orders of the colonial office in London, that is to say, in the last resort, of the British cabinet. Where there is a considerable white element in the population, or a considerable number of educated people among the natives, the existence of a council, whether partly representative or entirely nominative is found to be a valuable means of allowing local opinion to express itself and obtaining the best results of local experience.

"Everything depends upon the circumstances of the particular colony as to the kind of government which we think well to bestow upon it. It may be added that there are certain principles which we apply practically everywhere in our crown dependencies. Every British subject of whatever race or religion enjoys full private rights and virtually the same civil rights, i.e., he has the full protection of the courts of justice, he is eligible to office under the British crown. In India, for instance, a Hindoo or a Mussulman or a Parsee can be elected to the British house of commons, and two Parsees have in point of fact, sat in the house of commons as members from London constituencies. There is nothing to prevent a native Indian from holding the highest office in England. If a great man of capacities resembling those of the Mogul, Emperor Akhbar for instance, were to arise in India, and enter the British parliament, and were to distinguish himself and become leader of his party, there would be nothing to prevent the king from making him prime minister so far as the British law is concerned. Another principle which we have applied is that of complete religious equality. We never interfere with any native religion except in so far as to suppress practices, which although sanctioned by native usage or superstitious feeling, are abhorrent to enlightened human feeling. For instance we have suppressed in India the practice of suttee, the burning of a widow on the funeral pyre of her husband, and the enlightened opinion of native Hindoos has entirely approved of the action which the government took.

"Both in India and the crown colonies we have left the native law, so far as it is inwoven with native custom, untouched. In India the family right and inheritance rights, both of Hindoos and of Mohammedans, are still governed by their own law, and this has been greatly to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the country. It has been our policy everywhere to protect the natives in every way and to repress any attempts of European countries to deal unfairly with them. I need hardly say that our colonial administrators are members of the regular civil service. They are appointed without any reference to their political opinions and their promotion depends upon their character and their efficiency. Now and then an eminent Englishman not belonging to the regular colonial service is sent out to fill some high post, but speaking generally the European officers in the crown colonies are members of the permanent civil service, except the governor-general, the governors of Bombay and Madras, and two or three of the members of the viceroy's council.

"These broad principles which I have indicated have been shown by experience to be sound and although we have from time to time, as might be expected, administrative difficulties arising, the general contentment of the colonial population, even where it consists of semi-civilized or barbarous races, is shown by the fact that we require only a relatively very small force to maintain order, and that the subject populations are everywhere advancing in civilization."

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D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

Mrs. H. V. Jackson's Velocity Captures Coveted Purse at Epson.

LONDON, April 24.—The city and suburban hadicap at Epsom today was won by Mrs. H. V. Jackson's Velocity, by three lengths. Mr. Lionel Robinson's Lareno was second and Colonel Kincard Smith's Succour was third. Thirteen horses started. Dean Swift, the winner of the city and surburban last year, was the favorite but was not placed. Danny Maher, the American jockey rode Slave Trader C. S. Newton's entry. The City and Surburban handicap is of two thousand sovereigns to three year olds and upwards, about one mile and a quarter; second to receive 200 sovereigns and third 100 sovereigns out of the stake. The entry for the race experienced a considerable drop this year, the subscriptions of forty three being much the smallest obtained for a number of years. Three jockeys were thrown during the race but none of them were seriously hurt. The betting was 6 to 1 against Velocity, 8 to 1 against Lorene and 100 to 1 against Succour.

Killed by Falling Rock.

KENORA, Ont., April 24.—Walter Smith was killed and a man named McDonald badly injured by falling rock at Harrison's camp at Canyon Lake yesterday. The men were engaged in drilling a hole in large piece of rock when suddenly the rock above them slipped down crushing Smith to death. McDonald was taken to the hospital and will likely recover.

CAN'T STOP [illegible]

Girl, Whose Feet [illegible] Drugged to S[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 24.—After nearly three days of almost continuous dancing, Theresa Horn, a domestic enployed by John Kelly, a rich resident of Ardmore, was placed today under opiates at Norristown hospital to save her from dancing her life away. Even under the influence of the anaesthetic her feet kept twitching.

Miss Hern, who is 21 years old, and had been exceptionally pretty, was seized with her dancing mania late Thursday afternoon while at work at her regular duties in the Kelly home. She suddenly threw her arms over her head and began to dance.

"I don't know what's the matter with me," she gasped as Mrs. Kelly entered. "I can't stop dancing."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Kelly tried to hold her, but could not. Then they tried to hold her feet, but it was impossible. After she had danced for more than an hour Drs. Cloud and McLeod were called in. By this time the girl could not speak.

When brought to the hospital the girl begged piteously to be delivered from the strange mania that had possessed her since Thursday night. Her face, which had been well rounded, had lost its curves and was like that of an old woman. Her eyes were like those of a man finishing a six days' bicycle race. Her heart action was tremendously excited at time, and at times almost imperceptible.

When she awakens from the stupor caused by drugs, alienists will examine her for her sanity. They admit that they are now absolutely at a loss to account for her symptoms, the like of which never has come before them.

The only parallels, according to surgeons examining the case, are the strange dancing mania caused by tarantula's bite and the weird phenomenon which formed one of the foundations of the horrible crusade against the witche in New England.

IAN MACLAREN ILL.

Seized With Serious Attack of Tonsilitis at Ottumwa, Ia.

OTTUMWA, Ia., April 24.—Dr. John Watson, (Ian MacLaren) who arrived at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, yesterday, to address the students of Iowa Wesleyan University, was taken seriously ill with tonsilitis and was removed to a hospital. All his engagements have been cancelled.

WET?

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