

## "Only the First Step is Difficult."

The first step in Spring should be to cleanse Nature's house from Winter's accumulations. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this work easily. It is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. It purifies the blood, as millions of people say.

It makes the weak strong, as nervous men and women gladly testify. It cures all blood diseases, as thousands of cured voluntarily write. It is just the medicine for you, as you will gladly say after you have given it a fair trial.

**Bad Blood**—Although past 70 years of age I am thoroughly well. It was three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla that made me so after spending over \$50 in medical attendance, for troubles was a sore on my ankle. Mrs. LOUISA MASON, Court Street, Lowell, Mass.

**Running Sores**—After worrying four months I gave my children Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured them of running sores. Hood's Pills cured me of dyspepsia and constipation. Mrs. KATE E. THOMAS, 81 Governor St., Annapolis, Md.

**Consumptive Cough**—Five years ago I had a consumptive cough which reduced me to a skeleton. Was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I have been ever since. MATILDA BRIDGEWATER, Cor. Pearl and Chestnut Sts., Jeffersonville, Ind.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints  
Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## A NEW ERA

Rev. Dr. Briggs on the Reunion of Christ's Church.

An Answer to Bishop Potter—Trend of the Anglican Church.

New York, May 23.—Rev. Dr. Chas. A. Briggs is quoted here in a letter to-day as follows:

"I have not sought refuge in the Episcopal ministry. I made the change because I was assured that the banner of church unity was the banner of the Episcopal Church, and nowhere else, and I have consecrated my life to that cause. If I know myself, I hold to all the sacred deposit of catholic truth in the church, as well as in Holy Scripture, and I shall do all in my power to bring out that truth and maintain it."

"I feel that my study of Holy Scripture and of Christian history, as well as my own experience of God's grace, have led me to see in Holy Scripture the divine truth in somewhat different relations and proportions from those which I was trained. It has been my happy privilege to know and work with some of the noble men of our age, Roman Catholic and Protestant, Lutheran and Calvinist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Anglican, and in the great universities of the world, and I have been guided to recognize the living Christian in them all."

"I think we are about to enter a new age of the world, and that these things will be prominent in it—the imminence of God, the living, reigning Christ, the presence of the indwelling spirit in the individual and in the organism of the church; the practice of holy love, entire sanctification, the communion of saints in this world, and in the other world, and the reconciliation and reunion of Christ's church."

"I have been brought to see these things and to regard them as the great banner principles for the future. For them I stand with all my soul, while I do not neglect or in any way discard any portion of the inheritance of Christ's church in doctrine or in creed. I am assured by pupils that I make the Bible to them more real, more powerful and more divine. I have never heard a single one of the 1,300 theological students I have trained in the past 26 years, who has said that I impaired his faith in Holy Scripture. The testimony is all the other way."

**RAP AT "HIGHER CRITICS."**  
Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Decosta, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, prepared a sermon in answer to Bishop Potter's action in ordaining Dr. Briggs, and started to preach it, but after he had talked for about five minutes he was so overcome by the feeling that he passed over the bulk of his manuscript and dismissed his congregation with a ten-minute sermon. But after the service he gave out his manuscript with the announcement that he was unable to deliver it entirely. The sermon said in part:

"We have reached a new epoch. There is now no question as to the future of the Episcopal Church as to the Bible. The Scriptures are no longer to be enforced as an infallible guide. The church has retained the appearance of authority and its interpretations may now be governed by individual caprice. This result follows from former issues, ending with the Brooks case. Another case has now been literally forced upon the church, arraying the students in two hostile camps. Hitherto sacred places are illumined by the reflected light of pagan altar fires. Belief in the Bible as the inspired Word of God is a fundamental doctrine. If this doctrine is impugned, so are the doctrines generally of the whole church."

"It has been well bellowed around the moldering campfires of Tom Paine."

Wheat sowing in Manitoba is now progressing favorably, a week earlier than last spring, and Hunt Bros. are now hopeful of a plentiful supply of that grandest of wheats for the manufacture of their celebrated "Diamond Flour" for the coming year.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullicy this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil—a pulmonary, of acknowledged efficacy—it cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and creak in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial results.

The more one gets the more he wants, and the more he wants the more he doesn't get.

A woman who marries a man younger than herself is never half so sorry as the man.

## CANADA IN ENGLAND

Attracting Much Complimentary and Intelligent Attention.

Canada's Practical Loyalty Appreciated—Dishonest Apple Exporters.

Ottawa, May 20.—That Canadian affairs continue to attract very much interest in England—interest of an intelligent and practical kind—is once more evidenced by the attention which has been given to Mr. Fielding's budget speech. Exceptionally extended cable reports were supplied to the British journals, and these were very extensively used, not only being given unusual prominence in the news columns of the various papers, but occupying a first place in the editorial page of the same issue. The general tone of these editorial comments is warmly congratulatory on the great prosperity which the country is enjoying, and next to that, very general comment was made upon the Minister's remarks as to the failure of the British manufacturers to take advantage of the preferential tariff. The manufacturers themselves are, by most writers, blamed for this condition of affairs, which is instanced as another example of the lack of enterprise and quick adaptability to changing trade conditions which the British manufacturer has too often to plead guilty of.

CANADA'S LOYALTY APPRECIATED.

More than one leading London daily refers in warm terms of commendation to the consistently loyal and unselfish policy towards the mother country, which Canada has followed under the Laurier Government. The Daily Telegraph observes, for example: "The great thing is that our kinsmen in the Dominion have given one of the strongest proofs in their power of the reality of the ties which bind England and her colonies together. Without asking us for reciprocity, without demanding that we should grant a preference in favor of Canadian breadstuffs, for instance—which would only tax the British workman's labor—they have voluntarily given us concessions of considerable value, out of sheer gratitude for generous treatment in the past. This is what has moved the hearts of the English people, and has, in fact, led to the renewal of the German and Belgian treaties. The full fruits of a policy so liberal and patriotic as this will not be reached immediately, although even now we are buying more Canadian produce than ever before. The ultimate harvest will be the consolidation of our great empire with those most enduring of all bonds of connection and union—a common loyalty and reciprocity of affection."

**SIR CHAS. TUPPER ANSWERED.**  
What a significant comment such articles as that from which the above extract are upon the criticism of Sir Charles Tupper and many of his supporters in the House, that the government was guilty of unstatesmanlike disregard for Canadian interests, and that it inaugurated a preferential policy, without seeking to force from the old country concessions in return. As a student of history, having full knowledge of that characteristic spirit of independence which has marked the past of the empire, Sir Charles knows that the best possible way to make John Bull obdurate and unconciliatory is to attempt to force his hand. He is a mighty good-natured old fellow, and he can be almost anywhere, but if he gets the idea that an attempt is being made to coerce him he is more stubborn than any mule yet created. The late government failed to appreciate the fact that in all its eighteen years of power. The present administration "got on to" it from the start, and not only have the British people understood and very thoroughly appreciated the change of policy, but the Canadian electorate to whom the government is alone responsible—is fully alive to the significance of the change.

**DISHONEST APPLE EXPORTERS.**

The tremendous importance of the matter must be my excuse for again referring to the folly of certain Canadian fruit exporters in the policy they are adopting, by persisting in dishonest shipping of fruits to England—apples particularly. Before the agricultural committee of the house two or three days ago, officials of the department declared that the cause of the present unsatisfactory condition of the Canadian export apple trade in the British markets was the dishonest and suicidal practice of packing barrels with poor goods, placing a large quantity of prime fruit at the top and bottom of each barrel. The British trader is not accustomed to that kind of so-called sharp practice, and if he once has reason to distrust one with whom he has business relations, he will not only very peremptorily refuse to do business with that man again, but he is very naturally inclined to be suspicious of all traders in the same class. The federal department of agriculture has been very much to advance the interests of those Canadian producers desirous of developing the British market, but one or two experiences such as are referred to above, will do much to kill business which the intelligent and practical effort by the department can do to develop it. The greater facilities for shipping, the improved accommodation provided by the different steamship companies, the excellent work done by the minister of agriculture last summer in England, to interest importers in our goods, have created opportunities for trade better than ever existed before, but as Mr. Fisher pointed out, the improvements must meet with comparative defeat in attaining the object in view, until our own apple producers and packers, right here at home, adopt an honest system of grading and packing the fruit. The vast market for Canadian apples in proper quality and condition in Great Britain is indicated by the fact that that country imports apples to the value of \$7,000,000 annually.

**PROGRESS IN THE WEST.**

The annual report of the interior department, which has been brought down this week, contains abundant evidence of the splendid progress which has been made in settling the Northwest in the past year. In no particular is this more clearly shown than in the figures relative to the taking up of land for the development of the country. In 1897 the number of homestead entries was 2,384, comprising 381,440 acres, and the number of acres sold 22,336; in 1898 the number of entries was 4,848, comprising 775,680 acres, and the total number of acres sold 47,186. The number of homestead entries granted during the past year is the largest since 1893; it is over twice as large as the number granted in 1897, and over three times that of 1896. While there were 1,707 entries canceled in 1892 and 1,294 in 1893, the number of cancellations has fallen this year to 155, or 2

per cent, as against 22 per cent three years ago. Similar results are to be seen in the statement of land sales by railway companies having government land grants, and by the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1896 the number of acres sold by these organizations was 108,016, and the amount paid \$361,338, in 1897 the figures were 222,845 and \$719,336, while in 1898 they increased to 473,789 and \$1,254,908, respectively.

**FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.**

The fraternal societies' insurance bill, which has been introduced by the minister of finance, has met with an unexpected obstacle in the form of a protest from the Ontario Government that the proposed act would be an infringement upon provincial rights. It is contended that the matter in question is simply one of property and civil right existing within the legislative authority of the provinces, and governed by the principle that although the Dominion can incorporate a company to do business as of legal right throughout the Dominion, such company, when incorporated, must be subject to provincial laws as to many details covered by the bill now before the Federal Parliament. It is not likely that the bill will be pressed at this session, inasmuch as ten or twelve of the most important societies in Canada that would be affected by the act have formally petitioned the government to allow the matter to stand until next year, in order to allow the several grand lodges an opportunity to consider the proposed legislation in detail. As the only purpose that the government has in dealing with the question at all is to place fraternal societies' insurance on a thoroughly sound financial basis, and to secure full protection to the insured, it is obviously desirable that the well considered views of those most vitally interested should be before the minister for his guidance.

## TRAMP EVIL: HOW TO CURE

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

There is one thing that I never could rightly understand, viz.: Why railway companies allow tramps and all manner of vagabonds and criminals to ride at will on their freight trains without stopping them? That is, it is scarcely necessary to take time to prove. The fact will be generally admitted. It is not unusual to hear freight brakemen, upon turning out for a trip, telling many a tramp to get out of their train. This is the way that the late Marion Brown came to London. All the way from Sarnia hundreds saw him. He got off here and there for fresh meat, and he was known to give them a ride. Finally he came into the city and went up through the yard, lying at full length on a flat car. Not one of the train crew or officials made the slightest objection, and he was given an empty freight car for his quarters. The moment the man began to walk he was stopped, or an attempt made to stop him. If this idiotic custom of allowing all and sundry to travel on freight trains ever comes to an end, it will be a good thing. I am sure, for one, would not grumble, but it is because it has the very opposite effect, that I call the attention of the public to this matter. I firmly believe that this pernicious custom is directly the cause of hundreds of thousands of men being tramps, vagrants, yes, and criminals today who would otherwise be the heads of happy families. Let us take the case of a man who finds himself what is called "strapped." There are two courses open to him. He must either work or walk, that is, if he wishes to go some distance. If he wishes to turn up like Mickeyawer, he must positively go on foot or stay where he is and go to work. That man will think twice before he starts out. The very fact that he is lazy will cause him to hesitate, and, finally, of the two evils to choose the lesser and stay where he is and go to work and the man is redeemed forever.

Of course, the supposition in the foregoing is that a man cannot set foot on any train unless he pays his fare and has a ticket. Let us take the case of another man under the present regime. On one hand he sees no reason why he should not go to work, and on the other he knows that he can ride from Maine to Georgia, from New York to San Francisco almost at will. If the worst comes to the worst he will see the country anyway, so off he goes. This habit of riding on freight trains are so many and so general and far reaching, that it is most extraordinary that an effort is not made to stop it. It is directly responsible for more than half the crimes that are committed in the country. If a man is about to blow up a safe, rob a bank, or commit any other crime, he will not go to go on by the fact that in a very short time he can board a first freight train and be fifty or a hundred miles away by the time the crime is discovered. If a man is not only allowed to travel on freight trains, but is also allowed to remain on them, it is not only a disgrace, but it is a crime. This is so self-evident that it is simply incredible that there is not at least an effort made to stop it. The very nature of the whole business seems to be the fact that trainmen seem to be fast becoming completely demoralized by it. They have harbored tramps and criminals along with them, and they are not only allowed to do so, but they are expected to consider it their duty to help them off.

This brings us back to the unfortunate man, Brown. The first we hear of him is he is exchanging shots with the sheriff in Texas. The next we hear of him is he is on a freight train, and of course, escapes. Now this was in broad daylight. The train crew must have seen him, must have seen the sheriff and know all about it. It was not only allowed to remain on that freight train and escape, but was carried from that far corner of Texas to London and from Sarnia to the farthest corner of Washington by the same means. This man, if he had stopped the train and had the man arrested, would have considered it to be "squealing," something to be ashamed of.

Now, that there should be something done to stop this state of affairs is quite evident to every intelligent man. Till there is a stop put to it all your prisons, penitentiaries and even executions are in vain. It is a new evil that has come as the natural accompaniment of the present regime. It must be met on its own ground. Old modes of hunting criminals are of no use. Of course, there will be various ideas and opinions as to the remedy for all this,

## ALWAYS NEW THINGS....

Old out-of-fashioned things at no matter what price won't do these days, and beside, in this age of improvement the newest are always better and cheaper. It's up-to-date styles you demand. That's why we are always showing new things.

### BLOUSE WAISTS

Every new style finds a place here this week. A swell Waist of Ardsley Batiste, latest New York idea. Special \$1.25.

### SKIRTS

Pique and Crash Skirts, handsomely made and a perfect hanging garment, in flares and flounce styles. See these skirts.

### PARASOLS

Very pretty and dainty styles in Fancy Parasols, some trimmed and some without. A leader in Ladies' Black Umbrellas at 90c.

### SAILORS

Ladies' Sallors, the Knox and other well known American blocks, in all styles of straw hats and very special sailor, good shape.

### TRIMMED MILLINERY

This branch of our Millinery has made great strides this season. Pretty, stylish hats at moderate prices, and with customers. A magnificent lot of ready-to-wear Hats at special prices for this week.

### HOSIERY

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery. Snap Plaid Hose, all size, in ladies' and children's. Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose at 25c, worth 35c. The Fine Maco, two thread, 12½c, worth 20c.

Bayley's

but that a remedy of some kind is needed will admit of no discussion. In my humble opinion the only remedy that will do any good is for railroad companies to issue a positive order that no freight crew who is known to allow any man, under any circumstances, to ride on their train, will be summarily discharged, and be unqualified to act as employees of the road for all time to come. This will cure the whole evil in one week. It is all right for Mr. Railroad Man to sympathize with the poor tramp when it costs him nothing, but when his job is in jeopardy by some of your readers, much changed. Good-bye, tramp; you will either have to walk or work, then, in downright earnest. By all means let it be tried. JOHN BURNS.

## POINTERS ON DRAINING FARMS

Open Ditches and Tile Drains Compared.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

As the season is now here when farmers will give attention to draining, perhaps a few pointers on that subject will be valued by some of your readers. The particular point I will take up is open ditches vs. tile drains. Open ditches, like clay roads, have done good service, and for the time being answered the purposes for which they were made; but as we get able, we can open our clay roads with gravel, and so with open ditches, we can do better. Some object to doing so, for the reason that they think the flow of water in many cases could not be accommodated in a tile drain. And that is the point I will try to consider. I have observed one mile an hour is rather more than the average rate for water to move in an open ditch, with even a good fall. The question arises, why does it not run faster? Something must prevent it. Let us see what it is. The grade in an open ditch is such that even the water will run in many places, quite rapid for a few rods; then it is checked, and loses its force by many rods of flat or nearly level grade, and so on to the end it does not retain or increase its speed and force. Friction is another aspect of the retardation caused by a rough bottom and sides; also grass, weeds, sticks, and stones, and in winter, ice and snow, all do their part to keep the water back. An adverse wind will have a strong effect against it. Also, I think, atmospheric pressure, although I admit I am not an engineer, the grade is equalized, so that the speed and force of the water gained in one rod is not lost in the next, but it increases in both speed and force up to a certain extent and further it goes. Friction in a tile drain is reduced to a minimum, particularly in a large tile. The water cannot be affected by adverse winds, nor yet by atmospheric pressure. It has a smooth surface to pass over, and has a more concentrated back pressure. And last, though not least, in wet or even moist soil, if the tile is 2½ feet deep from the surface, there is perhaps from 25 to 100 pounds of water on the surface or soaking through the soil, for every yard-length of drain, trying its utmost to get into the tile, which adds pressure on the water in the tile; so that water in a large tile with an average grade will flow at the rate of from three to five miles an hour, taking it even at the lowest speed, and it adds thus to the capacity of the drain. Or I will put it in another shape: An open ditch three feet wide and water one foot deep would contain 432 cubic inches of water; a 12-inch tile contains 144 cubic inches; that area, multiplied by three, is 432 inches. Now, if the speed of the water in a tile is increased threefold it has the same effect as to multiply the area of the tile by three, so that I submit that the waters of an open ditch as large as the above will all pass through a 12-inch tile drain.

But there are other agents worth mentioning in favor of a tile drain. The water in an open ditch will not make much attempt to run until it is from four to six inches deep, and at best it only carries off the flood water, while a tile drain will begin to work with only half an inch of water to start it, and being, say three feet deep, it continues to run until at least

## Elegant Curtain Materials

THE FINEST COLLECTION EVER SHOWN IN THE CITY.

### New Roman Stripe Madras

In gold and white and blue and white.

Fancy Colored Madras, in pink, green and white and gold green and white.

Colored Frilled Muslin by the yard.

New Art Muslin, 10c, 12½c and 15c.

New English Cretannes, 10c, 12½c and 15c.

Fancy French Denims, 25c, 30c and 35c.

Frilled Bobbinett by the yard.

Also Swiss and Muslin Sash Curtains.

A Visit to Our Store Will Repay You.

Dr. S. C. S. & Co.

six rods of it on each side are drained dry, that soil a reservoir to contain the next flood while the tile is working it off. Again, tile-drained land is not nearly so bad for freezing as the water will get down to the tile almost any time and be carried off, even in mid-winter.

I must not fail to mention other important agents which nature has provided, viz., fish worms and crawfish, crabs, and they are sometimes called. These all work in the direction of a tile drain, so that it is a fact the longer such a drain is in the better it works. These natural agents seldom work near an open ditch, the bottom and sides are usually tramped and are too hard for them.

Oh, just another point: Old ditchers will tell you that two lines of tile one drain will not work unless laid side by side; that a tile will not run without say a quarter of an inch of air in the top; that a drain on a dead line will be a failure, and a lot more such stuff. Well, I have a drain 180 such stuff. Well, I have a drain 180 such stuff, having a grade of only 1-16 of an inch to the rod; there is a six-inch tile in the bottom and a five-inch on top. I bottomed a large proportion of that drain myself, and it has done right, and works splendidly, and at flood time both tiles run full. Pshaw! The idea of a tile requiring air in it to make the water run. Do your city water pipes leak, and it is done right, and works better by having air in it? But if the old fogies think differently it hurts no person, and, perhaps, pleases them. Yours truly, A. C. ATTWOOD.

### SENATE REFORM

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

It has been repeatedly said the present government has no mandate from the people to reform the senate; but I think the result of the election in Brockville refutes this. But would a joint vote upon questions where the senate and commons are antagonistic be the best method of reformation? I have long since thought of giving to the senate the power to reform the commons, and I have long since thought of giving to the commons the power to reform the senate. I have long since thought of giving to the commons the power to reform the senate, and I have long since thought of giving to the commons the power to reform the senate.

Our legislative assemblies, as now constituted, are paradoxical. We elect members to the commons to carry out the popular will, and have a nominative and non-responsible power in the senate to prevent them from doing so. I have long since thought of giving to the commons the power to reform the senate, and I have long since thought of giving to the commons the power to reform the senate. I have long since thought of giving to the commons the power to reform the senate, and I have long since thought of giving to the commons the power to reform the senate.

Now, I would suggest that the reform be made along the following lines: Abolish the present senate entirely; to be succeeded by a senate purely elective. Let a committee of high court judges be appointed to divide the country into senatorial divisions, with 100,000 as a basis of representation; the members to be elected for fifteen years, eligible for only one term, and to receive a fair remuneration for their services. The first elections only to be held simultaneously; after that, when a vacancy occurs the new member to be elected for the full term of fifteen years. Thus the great excitement of a general election and the attendant loss to our business interests. (This principle might be introduced with advantage into more of our governing bodies.) This method would insure a senate with a narrow majority for either political party, and upon a crucial point a few independent men would hold the balance of power; whereas at present the independent men are swamped by the party hacks.

Sir J. Bourinot favors a senate, partly nominative and partly elective. He holds the opinion some of our universities should have the privilege of electing members. To what institutions would he extend the right? Where would he draw the line? If they are a source of power in the country, can not that power, derived from superior learning, appeal to the people and make its influence felt at the polls? Suppose

we allow a few educational institutions to elect members to the senate, will there not be a clamor from others for the same privileges? All for theological colleges would want representation, and but let the prelates get in the thin edge of the wedge and they will drive it home to the sorrow of the people, and Canada will become a second edition of Great Britain under the thumb of the ecclesiastics. Let the people rule.

ROBERT MURRELL.

## POISONOUS MEDICINES

Headache Powders Led to Pretty Anna Vogt's Death.

Detroit, May 23.—Eight weeks ago today Anna Vogt, a beautiful young woman who was born and lived all her life at 521 Congress street east, was suddenly taken ill. Dr. John E. Clark, of 18 John R. street, was called to attend her. She became worse, however, and Dr. George E. Clark and Dr. Chapman were summoned for consultation.

The three physicians decided that the patient had dropsy of the heart. Dr. Clark learned that his patient had been in the habit of using headache powders for a long time. In fact, she had been troubled a great deal with terrible headaches and she always resorted to the use of powders. Friday the patient died, and yesterday she was buried in Elmwood cemetery. Before passing away Anna talked about her use of powders and said that she supposed that she had used them too frequently.

"She talked about it to us, and though I have had terrible headaches since her death I could not be induced to take a powder of any kind," said Miss Ida Vogt, Anna's sister. "But Miss Ida Vogt, Anna's sister, said that she never in her life took a headache powder again."

Dr. J. E. Clark said this morning that, in his opinion, Anna Vogt's death was due almost directly to the use of headache powders. "It is a matter of common knowledge that headache powders have a bad effect upon the heart," he said. "This young woman had been using headache powders long before her sickness, and I believe the powders induced the condition of her heart that caused her death."

The Vogt family is one of the best known and most highly respected on the east side. They have lived at 521 Congress street east for something like 35 years.

The deceased was a very popular young woman, a member of Christ Church, Jefferson avenue, and had for years been employed at Newcomb, Endicott & Co.'s store.

### LAKE SHORE.

Lake Shore, Bosanquet, May 23.—Lewis Cloud passed peacefully away, aged 79, at his home on Kettle Point reserve, May 19. He was often in his lifetime spoken of as the best of the best of the Indians on the reserve. He came here about the time of the American war, and had been long known as a working Christian, and often preached to the Indians in their own language. He was a Methodist, and was much esteemed by the Episcopalians and also by his white friends. He leaves to mourn his loss his aged widow and several children and grandchildren. A funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Bartlett, interpreted by Mr. Miliken.

Miss Lizzie Johnson, of Kettle Point reserve, lies very low, but seems to have taken a turn for the better. Mrs. Hattie Shaw, of the same reserve, is down sick with lung trouble.

Fall wheat is not doing well in general. Several farmers are plowing it out.

The Congregationalists have opened the church again for service every Sunday evening, and Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. The student-pastor, Mr. Drysdale, seems to be much liked by everyone.

**LIFE SAVED.**—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil. I bought a bottle and used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me. I certainly believe it saved my life. I was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me good."

When a woman sees the doctor's buggy next door she is one part sympathy and three parts curiosity. Others suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healing nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parnele's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convey the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

The giddy girl makes a merry companion, but a sorry wife.

### Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25 cents; for sale by W. T. Strong & Co.