

MINISTERS OF GOSPEL PUT TANLAC TO TEST

Well-Known Ministers of the Country Come Out Openly and Fearlessly and Tell What They Know to Be the Truth About the Medicine That Has Helped Them.

RARELY will a minister of the Gospel indorse a proprietary medicine. The preacher's high calling, the influence he commands puts a grave responsibility on his every word. He will not jeopardize his reputation by commending a thing without first assuring himself it is all right. His word carries as much weight in the home, on the street, or in the public prints as in the pulpit.

When ministers of some of the greatest communions in the land endorse Tanlac their words carry conviction. They know what they know to be the truth. They have put Tanlac to the test of personal service and have not found it wanting. The proprietors of Tanlac have received countless testimonials from people in every walk of life, earnestly commending it. Among them are a number from prominent ministers of various churches. A few of these are printed below.

Rev. W. C. Norton is pastor of the Wesley Memorial church of Jacksonville, Fla. He says:—"I suffered from chronic indigestion for years. I seldom slept well and had severe headaches. Since taking Tanlac I feel as well as ever. I did sleep splendidly and eat anything I want. Tanlac has restored my health and I feel it my duty to recommend it."

Rev. A. H. Sykes, pastor of Watkins Park Presbyterian church, Nashville, Tenn., says:—"Mrs. Sykes suffered from stomach and kidney troubles and a nervous breakdown. Tanlac restored her health—she is gaining strength and flesh rapidly—her full restoration is but a question of time."

Rev. E. G. Butler, pastor of Central Baptist church, Muskogee, Okla., says:—"I had attacks of acute indigestion. Results from taking Tanlac have been most satisfactory—I am glad to recommend it as the best medicine I have ever tried."

Rev. F. M. Winburn, Methodist, San Antonio, Tex., says:—"I had no appetite—suffered from weakness and general debility—could not work without quickly tiring. Found Tanlac just what my system needed. I consider Tanlac a good medicine to build up run-down systems."

Rev. R. J. Taylor, pastor Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, Franklin, Tex., says:—"Grippe left me in very bad shape—had indigestion, nervous

In Lofty Ararat. BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN IS A LONG-EXTINCT VOLCANO.

It Has Been Sealed, and, Contrary to Tradition, No Proof That Noah's Ark Even Landed There Could Be Discovered.

The recent appeal made by the newly established republic of Ararat for recognition by the United States will be better understood, at least geographically, when it is explained that the region in question is a province of America.

It takes its name from the mountain on which the ark made a landing after the flood—Ararat meaning Noah's mountain.

The whole world, according to the Bible story, was submerged during the period of the Deluge and Ararat's top-most peak was the first dry land to appear above the water, for the simple reason that it was the loftiest—in Armenia, at all events.

As viewed to-day it gives a notion of the depth of the flood, inasmuch as the peak is more than three miles above sea level. It is dome-shaped, and its slopes for 9,000 feet from the top are covered with everlasting snow and great fields of glittering ice.

The climb down must have been rather difficult for Noah, his family and all the animals disembarked from the ark. As for an ascent to the top, it was formerly believed to be impossible. The Armenian monks declared that remains of the Noachian bark still existed on the summit, and that by reason of their sanctity a supernatural influence forbade approach.

Nevertheless, in September, 1829, a bold climber, Dr. Johann Parrot, succeeded in reaching the top of Ararat, and on coming down stated that he had found not even the keel of the ark up there. Since then the feat has been repeated by several other adventurous persons.

Ararat came pretty near to being the most beautiful mountain in the world. It is a long-extinct volcano, standing almost isolated save for a lesser peak, called Little Ararat, which (really part of it) is a cone of exquisite symmetry—an ideal volcano of a type plainly recognizable as an ash-plate formed about an eruptive chimney.

Below, in the valley of Araxes, was the Garden of Eden, according to Armenian tradition. At Marsand, in that neighborhood, was (so say the monks) the burial place of Noah's wife. At Araruri, a village near a great chasm that runs into the heart of the mountain, Noah planted the first vineyard.

A National Flag for Canada.

To those who have not concerned themselves in any special enquiry, it comes as a distinct surprise to know that Canada possesses no authorized distinctive flag; the desire for such has no doubt been to some extent responsible for the improper use on land, of the red ensign which is authorized only for the Mercantile Marine, and of other banners which do not conform to the laws of heraldry.

The Union Jack is the national flag of Canada as of all other parts of His Majesty's Dominions, and every British subject has the right to fly it on British soil.

There is, however, evidence of a growing sentiment in favor of a distinctive flag for Canada, especially in view of the gallant part played by Canadians in the war; this movement is not entirely new, since Lord Strathcona and many others labored to create public sentiment which would lead to the substitution of the Maple Leaf for the "Chinese puzzle" now appearing on the Red Ensign.

"What flag," it has been asked, "will float over Vimy Ridge, which France has given to Canada, if the Union Jack how will one know it means Canada?"

We reproduce in this issue a short poem by Lady Roddick, regarding a proposed flag bearing a single maple leaf on the fly—from another source has come the suggestion that there should be a cluster or circle of leaves to represent the eight provinces.

In suggesting this distinctive flag the last thought of those interested would be to displace the Union Jack emblem of Empire and link between all the great Dominions; their aim is merely to devise and obtain authority for some emblem more fitting than the one vernacularly called the Canadian Ensign.

"Under the broad folds of the Union Jack" said Sir John Macdonald, "we enjoy the most ample liberty to govern ourselves as we please, and at the same time, we participate in the advantage which flow from association with the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen."

"There is nothing," says another eminent Canadian, "that so imbues one with the greatness of the Empire, and which makes us so realize the extent of our kinship throughout the world as the Union Jack; under its folds the humblest British subject who finds himself in need of help in a strange land in no matter from what portion of the Empire he come, or from what race he originates, will find protection."

The Union Jack is endeared to us by the noblest traditions for which our fathers freely shed blood on Canadian soil, it stands for order, justice, peace and progress, security and freedom in every part of the globe, and under its folds our gallant men in France and Flanders were ready to die "to the last man" on behalf of the world's freedom.

Any banner which Canada may adopt would in no way lessen the use of the Union Jack. Since these would appropriately be flown together, and the Canadian Emblem would necessarily bear the Union Jack in its usual place as in the Red Ensign at present in use.—Woman's Century.

Uses of Sea Weeds.

A good many of us think of sea weeds as perfectly useless ocean growths, somewhat like our garden weeds. As a matter of fact, sea weeds have many, many uses. They furnish food for the fish, the same as grass and herbage do for our cattle and sheep. And many of the smaller fish build their homes—almost like our birds—in the floating island of seaweed. They also keep the water pure.

Sea weed of a certain kind used to be much in demand, as it contained an alkali used in the manufacture of soap, but this is now obtained from other sources.

Sea weeds are used by farmers along the coast for fertilizer, and in the fall it is interesting to see them gathering it, often driving their teams far out into the water, the horses plunging back with a load of the glistening stuff. If you have been in New England you have probably noticed this yourself.

Some of the hardy cattle of Ireland, and Scotland thrive on dried sea weed as a winter fodder. There is a species of sea weed that grows along the coast of Japan, from which glue is made, and the Chinese use sea weed to glaze their umbrellas, lanterns, and screens.

For instance, a mediaeval city, whose name unfortunately does not linger in memory, was once besieged by a gang of wandering bandits—the bandits as it happened were Germans, but that has nothing to do with the story—and the defenders foresaw that there would be a food problem before the siege was over.

There was food enough on hand for everybody, provided it were fairly distributed and none wasted. Under the circumstances, the commander judged well to publish a list of prices which would yield the holders of foodstuffs a reasonable profit, but no more.

But in those days also there were profiteers. One of them in the besieged city was the proprietor of what ever was the mediaeval equivalent for a cold storage warehouse. It was bursting with the necessities of life, and the proprietor set about circumventing the orders of the commander.

He met with great apparent success. Rich consumers paid him much gold, which he carefully secreted and used to count over in moments of leisure. He had visions of going to Florence after the siege and buying himself a knighthood.

But the commander had been observing these proceedings. One day a file of soldiers appeared at the warehouse, seized what food was left, and took the proprietor to the castle where he was hung by the heels over a fire until he held where the gold was hidden.

If the automobile manufacturer were to read this story, would he not agree that it contains a valuable hint? Modern public opinion might not wholly approve of hanging profiteers over a fire, but a proper income tax might be an effective substitute.—Vancouver Sun.

WE ARE GIVING A 10 P. C. Reduction on all our Furniture!

during the next couple of weeks. We have some nice Wicker Chairs and Settees, very suitable for Bungalow or Country Houses.

- Wicker Rockers \$13.50
- Wicker Arm Chairs \$13.50
- Wicker Settees \$31.50
- Baby High Chairs, with Table, only \$5.50
- Extension Tables, only \$19.50
- Bureaus, Quartered Oak, from \$35.50 up
- Dressers \$35.00 to \$45.00
- Bedsteads, Black \$11.50
- Bedsteads, Blue with Brass Rails, only \$16.75
- Bedsteads, American, oak finish, \$29.50
- Kitchen Tables \$4.25
- Children's Cribs \$25.00
- Dining Room Suites \$45.00
- See our National Spring, only . \$9.50
- Mattresses—All Prices.

The C. L. March Co., Ltd., Corner WATER and SPRINGDALE STREETS.

War Preparedness.

(Elbert Hubbard.)

War preparedness leads to war. The coast-line between Canada and the United States, from the Saint Lawrence River to Lake Superior, is about two thousand miles.

In the year Eighteen Hundred Twelve, there were forty-six forts, big and little, on the United States side, and about the same number frowned at us from Canada.

At Fort Niagara alone there were at one time six thousand troops. Altogether we had on the Great Lakes over a hundred craft devoted to the art of fighting—this in the interest of peace.

In one little battle we had with our British cousins, on Lake Erie, Commodore Perry, a real youth of twenty-seven, captured six British ships and killed three hundred men. A little before this the British destroyed ten ships for us and killed two hundred Americans.

After the War of Eighteen Hundred Twelve was ended and peace was declared, both sides got busy, very busy, strengthening the forts and building warships. At Watertown, Conneaut, Erie, Port Huron, Cleveland and Detroit were shipyards where hundreds of men were working night and day building warships. Not that war was imminent, but the statesmen of the time said there was nothing like "preparedness." In Canada things were much the same, and there were threats that Perry's famous message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," would soon be reversed.

Suddenly, but very quietly, two men in Washington got together and made an agreement. One man was acting Secretary of State, Richard Rush of Philadelphia; the other was Charles Bagot, Minister to the United States from England. Rush was of Quaker parentage, and naturally was opposed to the business of war.

Bagot had seen enough of fighting to know it was neither glorious nor amusing. Rush wrote out a memorandum of agreement which he headed "An Arrangement." The document is written on one side of a single sheet of paper and is dated April Twenty-eight, Eighteen Hundred Seventeen. Here is a copy:

- "1. The Naval Forces henceforth to be maintained upon the Great Lakes shall be confined to the following vessels on each side:
- "2. On Lake Ontario one vessel, not to exceed one hundred tons burden, carrying not more than twenty men and one eighteen-pound cannon.
- "3. On the Upper Lakes two vessels, of same burden, and armed in a like way.
- "4. On Lake Champlain one vessel of like size and armament.
- "5. All other armed vessels to be at once dismantled, and no other vessel of war shall be built or armed along the Saint Lawrence River or on the Great Lakes."

This agreement has been religiously kept. Its effect was to stop work at once on the fortifications, and cause disarmament along the Great Lakes. So far as we know, the agreement will continue for all time. Both parties are satisfied, and in fact so naturally has it been accepted, very few people know of its existence.

Here is an example that our friends in Europe might well ponder over. If those forts on the frontier had been maintained, and had the ships of war continued to sail up and down, it would have been positive miracle if there had not been fighting.

Probably they would have forced us into a war with England before this. We have had several disputes with Canada when it would have been very easy to open hostilities, if the tools had been handy. Men who tote pistols find reasons for using them, and the nations that have big armies will find excuse for testing their efficiency.

If two countries can make an "arrangement" limiting the extent of armament, and this arrangement holds for a hundred years, can not nine countries do the same? Then all that is needed is a few soldiers to do police duty.

Nations can not afford to be savages, any more than individuals.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. It will not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN. Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

BATHING COSTUMES just arrived. We have just received a small shipment of MEN'S, BOYS', WOMEN'S, GIRLS'. G. KNOWLING, Ltd. aug11,14,19

Frozen Lake in Africa.

It is a wonderful lake far off in the heart of Africa, where the sun blazes sublimely and causes the water to evaporate so quickly that an outlet is considered by nature to be a superfluity—a lake like our Great Salt Lake, where the inflowing waters have unloaded common salt for so long a period that the saturation point has been passed.

But there is a difference in the material deposited. The soil through which the African steamers flow is different from ours, and hence, instead of finding common salt or sodium chloride in the Magadi Lake, a chemical test shows us the presence of sodium carbonate (kitchen soda). Moreover, the sodium carbonate is crystallized into a solid mass—or in other words, is frozen.

Different substances solidify or freeze at different temperatures. Think of a lake sixteen miles long and four miles wide, frozen under the torrid glare of the African sun. Wonderful, isn't it—and yet, absolutely true.

It is a wild, uncivilized country in which this lake is located. Here and there may be seen the three-toed footprints of a stray rhinoceros that has labored through the alkaline soil. The country is being improved, however. The lake is in British East Africa, 252 miles west of Mombassa.—Popular Science.

Do not suffer from itching, bleeding, or other troubles of the PILES. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you, six a box; all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

Miss Information



THE "BOSS" AT THE LISTENING "POST."

By Wood Cowan
Protected by George Matthew Adams

Prohibition's Service to Music.

"The passing of liquor is going to prove an immense impetus to music in this country, not only artistically, but commercially." This confident and somewhat surprising assertion is made editorially by the Washington Herald, which goes on to say:

"This impetus will reflect itself in a greater patronage of the concert stage, more pupils for the music-teacher, in the larger sale of musical instruments and more employment to professional musicians at an increased wage."

"It is not just for the reason that people will have more money to spend for music and music-making devices, but it is, in fact, that those of us who used to use alcoholic beverages in one form or another to get away from the material of our every-day life, are going to use music to a degree for the same purpose."

"One of the musical publications prophesies that next year will find twenty-five-piece orchestras in many of the big hotels where but eight or ten men are now employed."

"Many of the big cities now have symphony orchestras of their own that have not had them before."

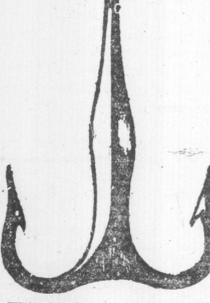
"Music is one means by which we can forget the material, for a time at least, but without intoxication as in the case of booze."

Bandman Entertained.

Charles Horwood, bandmaster of No. 2 S. A. Corps, who leaves shortly for Grand Falls where he will engage in business as a tailor, was entertained Monday night at the Band Room, Livingstone Street, by members of the Corps, and was presented with an address, copper kettle and set of casserole dishes in appreciation of his seventeen years of work with the organization.

LAST NIGHT'S DANCE.—The dance held last night at the C.C.C. Hall proved a great success. The band, under Capt. Bulley, rendered a splendid programme of music. During the night refreshments were served by the Committee, and the large gathering present thoroughly enjoyed itself.

FISHERMEN!



This is the great Fishkiller with which the Norwegians catch such large quantities of fish. Place a sinker with a swivel on each end about one fathom above the hook, which spins like a minnow, and the fish bite ravenously.

JUST TRY IT.

PIPES!

We have just received a new stock of Pipes in Cases, medium and large bowls with Vulcanite and Bakelite mouthpieces. All good shapes.

Prices very reasonable.

T. J. DULEY & CO. THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS. t.m.w

BATHING CAPS—Only about 30 left, 70c. each. STAFFORD'S DRUG STORE, Theatre Hill. aug8,19