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London, Monday, July 20.

The King's Visit to Ireland.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra started today on their journey to Ireland. The event will be historic. King Edward will enter a friendly atmosphere in every portion of Ireland; an absolutely unique experience for a British sovereign. The south is expected to vie with the north in demonstrations of good will. The refusal of the corporation of Dublin, by a very narrow majority in the council, to formally receive his majesty, will throw hardly a shadow on his visit. Official receptions count for very little if the people are in the welcoming mood. The city of Cork, a hotbed of Nationalism, and a distinctively south of Ireland community, will officially greet their majesties—the first occasion of the kind in history. The King's visit is deliberately undertaken as a mission of peace and friendship, and it is believed he will not hold out the olive branch in vain. His progress through Ireland synchronizes with the passage of the Irish land bill, which in its main provision meets the demand of the Irish party. Rightly or wrongly the King is credited in Ireland with actively promoting that great measure of redress for the wrongs of the Emerald Isle. This impression will stimulate the enthusiasm of the Irish people. The genial and attractive personality of the King appeals to elements in the Irish character, and he has chosen a favorable time to confirm his popularity and make a permanent impression, which it is hoped will have important political results.

A Neglected Study.

Mrs. Fitzgibbon, better known by her pen name, Lally Bernard, makes a sensible appeal in the Toronto Globe for a wider interest in the science of economics. Speaking of Mr. Chamberlain's programme, she says:

"Will the coming struggle mean a wider, more vital interest among all classes in the question of political economy? Will the 'Wealth of Nations' be found on many tables? Will our boys and girls just entering manhood and womanhood seek with enthusiasm for information concerning the origin of public wealth, the secrets of state revenues, and the laws which govern our fiscal system? If this is the effect of the earliest stages of Chamberlain's policy, we cannot be too deeply grateful to the man, who, a practical man of commerce himself, has seen fit to bring into the arena of practical politics a question which must vitally affect the interior of every home under British sway. There are countless men and women deeply interested in the story of communities of insects, birds or the animal species, who have not the remotest idea of the economics which govern the lives of their own species, or how they themselves happen to have money with which to purchase leisure, which enables them to pursue their favorite line of research."

There is no subject touching men on the practical side which is so much neglected as political enonomy. It is doubtful whether one man in ten understands the principles of banking, let alone the theory of money. How many of our legislators even have read a standard work on economics? The difficulty is that most of the text books are too dull and heavy, and yet the subject is one that can be made clear and attractive for persons of ordinary education. Many are familiar with Adam Smith's famous chapter on the division of labor, which was one of the selections in the old fourth book of the public schools. What could be more lucid and entertaining? The greater part of "The Wealth of Nations" is hard reading, but anyone who has mastered it will always have a wider outlook on public and everyday affairs. The French have a genius for exposition, and have made political economy as fascinating as a romance. Contrast Bastiat, for example, with some of the English writers. The works of Henry George had a great vogue, chiefly because he clothed them with the graces of literary style and did not go beyond the average person's depth. The lack of the most elementary instruction in the science of economics is responsible for a great deal of loose thinking on fiscal questions.

The Debt of the Country.

The Dominion Treasury receipts for the fiscal year 1903, ending June 30 last, amounted to $63,739,271, but a number of accounts are outstanding which may bring the total revenue up to $65,000,000, as compared with $58,000,000 last year, and $13,000,000 in the first year after Confederation. The surplus for the year 1903 will be about $15,000,000. Capital and special expenditures will absorb eight or nine millions, leaving at least $5,000,000 for the reduction of the public debt. The operation of the sinking fund will take another two millions and a half from the debt, which stood at $271,829,089 last year. The Dominion started at confederation with a net debt of $75,728,641. Since 1897 it has stood as follows:

1897	$261,538,596
1898	263,956,398
1899	266,273,446
1900	265,493,806
1901	268,480,003
1902	271,829,089

The substantial reduction this year will bring the debt to where it stood in 1898. The estimated expenditure for 1904, ordinary and capital, is lower than in 1903, so that by the end of the next fiscal year the Government will probably be able to point to an actual reduction of the debt as one of its achievements. As a matter of fact, the debt per head of the population, and the annual burden of interest are less than they were seven years ago. The sudden expansion of the country has called for a large increase in the expenditure. This money could not have been withheld without crippling the development of the country, but the Government has been able to meet this greater outlay on canals, railways and public works without adding to the public liabilities. It is of no importance whether the debt is absolutely increased or not so long as it does not grow faster than the wealth of the country and the ability of the people to bear it.

This is polling day in Manitoba. The issues are purely local and the result will have no significance outside the province.

Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C., has been offered a seat on the supreme court. A lawyer of his caliber is needed there, but it means a big financial sacrifice on his part.

The Pope's gallant battle for life commanded the admiration of the whole world. He leaves "a lonesome place against the sky."

The Free Press now describes Mr. Blair as an "able, tried and eminent man." Yet the F. P. was never tired of denouncing his administration of the Intercolonial as corrupt and incompetent.

The Genius.

[Frank L. Stanton.]

I.

He cannot ever catch a train,
Though thrilled with high endeavor;
A straight street woos his steps in vain—
He's lost in it forever!

II.

Though every Muse attends his way
And faithfully adores him,
Forgets his dwelling, day by day,
And "business" always floors him!

III.

Although he reads the stars of night,
And hearts of beast and human,
He cannot match a ribbon bright
For any mortal woman!

IV.

And yet for him, though Life seems dim,
It's Love he never misses;
Love twines immortal wreaths for him,
And gives him tears and kisses.

V.

And I believe, at heaven's gate—
If haply he shall win there—
Though still he'll be a trifle late,
They'll smile and let him in there!

Birds of a Feather.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The English navy has an illustrious history with which American naval officers are familiar. They are acquainted with the professional knowledge and the dogged courage of English seamen. There is nothing like mutual respect as a basis for a good understanding. Add to that the fact that English and American officers have the same "sea manners," and talk the same language, and it is easy to understand why they fraternize so easily when thrown together.

Henley's Masterpiece.

[S. E. Kiser, Chicago Record-Herald.]

William Ernest Henley wrote a poem consisting of sixteen lines, that, whatever may become of the rest of his work, is likely to last. It is this:

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul!

In the strong stress of circumstance
I have not winced or cried aloud;
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed!

Beyond this vale of wrath and tears
Looms but the horror of the Shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me unafraid!

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate;
I am the captain of my soul!

These verses have been printed in nearly every newspaper that is published in English, and they have served as the text for many a sermon. Like everything else of any consequence, they have been thoroughly misunderstood. Certain critics insist that they breathe forth the spirit of paganism—if paganism can be said to have a spirit—while others regard them as the essence of hope.

Somebody mentioned this poem of Henley's at a recent gathering of people who write. There were five men in the group. Two of them could repeat the lines from memory, one of them had a clipping of the poem in his pocket, another had it in his scrapbook, and the fifth said:

"I know only the second and fourth stanzas:

"In the strong stress of circumstance
I have not winced or cried aloud;
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

"It matters not how strait the gait,
How charged with punishments the scroll,
I am the master of my fate;
I am the captain of my soul!"

"Whenever I get to feeling that the rewards here are not worth the effort I repeat those eight lines to myself. They have never failed to tone me up, to make me feel ashamed of my weakness. I have been delighted with much of Robert Louis Stevenson's work, and I regard him as one of the greatest literary men we have had for a good many years, but I don't think he has given us anything as good as that soul poem."

Henley's end came suddenly. Perhaps he is still the captain of his soul, perhaps he would, if he could, blot out his lines forever. In any case they have been written and are likely to remain a long time.

Admits His Guilt.

St. Paul, Minn., July 20.—A dispatch from Glencoe, Minn., says: Joseph Scott, the negro who assaulted Helen Olsen on Saturday morning, has been lodged safe in jail. He does not hesitate to admit his guilt. Miss Olsen is still alive, but in a critical condition. Scott says he was after money when he hit the girl with an axe. The town is quiet.

THE ANGEL OF DEATH IN THE VATICAN;

LEO THE THIRTEENTH HAS PASSED AWAY

[Continued from page 1.]

last utterance, the last supreme effort of that intelligence which has astonished the world, are much commented upon, and it is wondered whether the intention of Leo XIII. was to indicate Cardinal Oreglia as his successor. They will certainly have considerable weight in the decision of the cardinals who will take part in the conclave.

3:30 p.m. — Dr. Mazzoni on leaving the sick chamber a few moments ago said the present indications pointed to the Pope's death within two hours.

Rome, July 19.—Midnight.

The Pope continues in the same enfeebled state; but there is no indication of an approaching crisis. His condition appears to have lapsed into one of indefinite suspense, with the ever-present danger of a fatal turn. Yet, there is no immediate fear that such a change is near.

During the morning the Pontiff remained camparatively quiet, getting some sleep and seeing no one except the doctors and his immediate attendants. For three days the official bulletins have practically been unchanged, showing the patient's condition to be almost stationary. An Italian proverb says, "When the patient does not get worse he improves very much," but with the Pope, after the last two weeks' experience, everybody has renounced making any predictions. Undoubtedly symptoms of amelioration exist, as while on Thursday morning, when the pleuretic liquid regathered his respiration reached 36; today, when the liquid is lowering, it fell to 28. In fact, it is known that Dr. Lapponi and Dr. Mazzoni discussed the question whether to announce an amelioration in this morning's bulletin, but abandoned the idea, so as not to raise excessive optimism.

The heat is beginning to increase. The shutters of the Pope's bedroom window are almost closed, the window is open and the curtains are drawn back. It is reported that steps will be taken to install an electric fan in the room.

The cabinet ministers have held several meetings to discuss the attitude of the Government on the death of the Pope, and it has been decided that if the Vatican notifies the Italian Government of his death, as it has done in the case of the death of other distinguished prelates, Italy will not officially participate in any manifestations of mourning, but limit herself to maintaining public order and insuring full liberty for the conclave, as prescribed by law. In arriving at such a decision the ministers declared that they had been guided by the wish to protect the dignity of the state, and by no lack of respect for the aged Pontiff, toward whom there have been most chivalrous manifestations of sympathy from the King, who postponed his journey to Paris on account of the Pope's health, and from the whole people, who are participating in the universal feeling of regret at the Pontiff's illness, thus forgetting the traditional struggle between church and state.

THE PAPAL ELECTIONS

The Proceedure at the Vatican Upon the Pontiff's Death.

Rome, July 20.—On the official notification by the Pope's medical attendants that his holiness is in a critical condition, the sacrament is set forth in all the churches in Rome. At St. Peter's it is exposed on the high altar, covered with a cloth of white lawn, which is only removed on the death of the Pope.

Meanwhile summonses are sent by telegraph to the foreign or absent cardinals, and those in Rome are called to the Vatican.

On the death occurring, the first step to be taken is the official verification that the Vicar of Christ is no more. This act, which is performed with a certain prescribed ceremony, devolves upon the Cardinal Camerlingo (chamberlain), to whom, on the demise of the holy father, the supreme authority for the time being is committed. Attired in full canonicals, his eminence, attended by the cardinals, prelates and laymen of high rank at the papal court, proceeds to the chamber of death. Knocking at the door with a wand of silver, the Cardinal Camerlingo enters the room, and advancing to the couch on which lies the dead figure of the Pope, touches the breast and forehead, and then, sinking on his knees, proclaims in a loud voice: "Dominus Papa Noster Mortus est." The fisherman's ring and the other papal seals are then handed to the Cardinal Camerlingo, together with a document, formally attesting the death of the Pope.

As soon as this ceremony is accomplished the body is embalmed, and attired in the pontifical vestments, as a preliminary to the public exposition of the remains in St. Peter's. The body, which is committed to the charge of the papal chamberlain, is first of all taken to the Sistine Chapel and thence by a covered way to the great basilica, where it lies in state for three days in the chapel of the Holy Sacrament, reposing on a richly draped couch. Four members of the noble guard watch over the remains, day and night, with drawn swords. The body is so exposed that the faithful, in defiling past, can kiss the feet of the dead Pontiff. Meanwhile every church in Rome is draped in mourning, and masses for the repose of the soul of the departed, together with the especial prayer for the guidance of the church and of the new pope, are said constantly. During this time the arrangements for the holding of the conclave are being perfected.

The ten sacred congregations meet on the third day from the Pope's death in the hall of consistory, and there appoint three members of their body, a cardinal bishop, a cardinal priest and a cardinal deacon, to form, with the Cardinal Camerlingo, the temporary state executive. On the first meeting of the cardinals, the Cardinal Camerlingo reads the papal bulls touching on the election of a pope, and then, in the presence of all, breaks the fisherman's ring and signets of the deceased Pontiff.

On the tenth or at latest the twelfth day after the death of the Pope, the conclave assembles for the election of the new pontiff. If precedent is followed, the conclave is held at the beautiful Sistine Chapel, within the walls of the Vatican.

Connected with the chapel, which is itself on the first floor of the Vatican, are large galleries which are fitted up for the reception of the cardinals and their attendants, and the arrangements are such that when their eminences have entered the place of conclave the massive doors are shut with double locks, and from that moment until the new pontiff is elected no person is permitted to pass in or out.

The election of a pope is effected by three methods, by acclamation or adoration, in which is embodied the idea of a direct divine inspiration; by compromise or by vote. The late Pope Leo was elected on the second day of the conclave by acclamation. The system of voting, called the scrutinium, is regulated by exact prescription.

The proceedings are under the direction of six cardinals, two from each order of bishops, priests and deacons. Every cardinal is provided with a voting paper, on which he writes the name of his chosen candidate, but not his own name. No one is permitted to vote for himself. When the requisite interval has passed, each cardinal, beginning with the one of the most ancient creation, leaves his staff and advances to the high altar. Amid a solemn hush the elector prays for a while on the altar steps, and then, declaring aloud that his vote is given according to his conscience, drops his voting paper in the chalice. When all have voted in like manner, the six scrutineers examine the papers and proclaim the result. If no cardinal has obtained the required number of votes—two-thirds of the number of cardinals present plus one—the result is declared void, and the voting papers, collected together, are burned in a brazier with damp straw, the dense smoke from which issues through a particular chimney, visible from outside and proclaims to the outer world that no election has taken place. Under these circumstances on the afternoon of the same day a second vote takes place, supplementary to the first, and called the accessit vote. In this the procedure embodies the theory that the cardinal who has obtained the largest number of votes in the morning is the most acceptable to the conclave. Consequently his name is the only one considered for the moment, and each cardinal votes for him by writing the word "Accedo" on his scheda, or voting paper, or signifies his dissent by the words "Accedo Nemini." If this new vote leads to no result, the papers are burned as before and the conclave adjourns until the following morning when the election begins afresh and quite irrespective of the previous day's proceedings. When, at length, the determining vote is taken the cardinal deacon, as scrutineer, announces that a certain candiate has been elected Pope.

LEO THIRTEENTH'S CAREER

The Story of His Rise to the Papacy and His Brilliant Achievements.

Pope Leo was born at Carpineto, in the diocese of Anagni, in the Papal States, on March 2, 1810, being christened under the name of Joachim Vincent Pecci. The Society of Jesus, which it was afterwards the first care of his pontificate to restore to its ancient position in the councils of the church, was intrusted with his education, young Pecci being sent at the age of eight years to the Jesuit college at Viberbo, where he remained until his fourteenth year. At this time his mother died, and he shortly afterwards proceeded to Rome to continue his studies at the Jesuit college in that city. When he was 18 years of age he secured the first prize for chemistry and physics. His aptitude for natural science in no way interfered with his taste for literature and his classical studies, and even in those early days he was remarkable for the elegance and purity of his Latin, which subsequently found such notable expression not only in his encyclicals and ecclesiastical work, but in poetry. He obtained in 1831 the degree of doctor of divinity, and entered the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics to study law and diplomacy, and thus qualify himself for joining what may be termed the papal diplomatic service, and become conversant with the system of spiritual government.

In 1857 Joachim Pecci received the sub-diaconate and deaconate and on March 14 of the same year Gregory XVI. made him a domestic prelate, his first promotion, with the title of monsignor. On Dec. 23, 1834, he was ordained priest by Cardinal Odesalchi, saying his first Mass in the chapel of St. Stanislaus, at the Jesuit noviciate of St. Andrew. In July, 1837, Mgr. Pecci was named governor of the papal province of Benevento, and like Sixtus V., busied himself with the suppression of brigandage.

From Benevento Mgr. Pecci was transferred to the archbishopric of Perugia, where he remained for a year and a half. The young eccesiastic, in 1843 was called to exercise his talents in a more important post, being consecrated Bishop of Damietta in partibus, and sent to Brussels as Papal Nuncio. It was as representative of the Vatican in the Belgian capital that he first gained the political insight and experience which have been one of the principal characteristics of his tenure of the pontifical throne. Mgr. Pecci remained over three years in Belgium, and on his recall to Italy was decorated with the grand cordon of the Order of Leopold. After leaving Brussels, the Nuncio paid a visit to London. This was in February, 1846, and in the same year he was consecrated Archbishop of Perugia. He continued in this position for the 32 years which intervened before his election to the highest position in the church, his tenure of the episcopate coinciding with the 32 years of the reign of Pius IX.

In his episcopal labors the archbishop showed no less energy and zeal than he had displayed as governor of a pontifical state. Among other achievements he succeeded in purging the archdiocese of brigandage, and at a certain time all the prisons under his spiritual jurisdiction were empty. Such success did not pass unnoticed, and in 1850 Mgr. Pecci was elevated to the dignity of cardinal.

At the consistory held in 1877 Cardinal Pecci was appointed camerlingo to the Roman Church, which gave him chief charge of the temporalities of the Holy See. At the conclave for the election of a new pope after the death of Pius IX. in February, 1878, which lasted 36 hours, at the third ballot Cardinal Pecci was elected supreme pontiff, and took the name of Leo XIII. He was crowned on March 3, with the tiara, or triple crown, the ceremony taking place in the Sistine Chapel, in the Vatican, where the conclave had been held.

In his first encyclical, promulgated at the Easter following his accession, Pope Leo XIII. unhesitatingly maintained his demand for the restoration of the temporal power of the papacy, nor did he ever recede from the position then taken up. From the very outset the new pontiff displayed the great interest in the social questions agitating the world of today, and in an encyclical, issued in December 1878, appealed to the intellectual forces of Catholicity to contest the propaganda of doctrines which his holiness described as subservient of social order, alluding especially to the Socialists in Germany and the Nihilist movement in Russia. The co-operation afforded by the Pope to the various governments in opposing the growing forces of social democracy paved the way for the settlement of disputes existing between those governments and the Vatican, both spiritual and civil authorities being called upon to make common cause against the common enemy.

The first great political achievement of the Pope was the settlement of the differences with Germany, which had given rise to the famous Kulturkampf. The rapid spread of anarchistic doctrines in Germany and the attempts made upon the Emperor's life in 1878 forced Prince Bismarck to make approaches to the Ultramontane party to secure their support for an economic policy. Herr Falk, the famous author of the May laws, was removed from office and other concessions were made to the Catholics. Finally, diplomatic relations with the Vatican were resumed, and the late Emperor Frederick, then crown prince, signalized the restoration of a harmonious understanding by visiting the Pope at the Vatican. A still greater tribute was paid by Germany to his holiness by her selection of him as arbitrator in the dispute with Spain regarding the Caroline Islands, and her deferential acceptance of his decision in favor of the weaker power.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of Pope Leo's policy was the change in the attitude which the Vatican had hitherto preserved in regard to the French Republic, his holiness acknowledging the republic as the established legal form of government, and in 1891 the late Cardinal Lavigerie gave expression to his holiness's views on this subject.

While engaged in political negotiations with various countries requiring the greatest address and dexterity, Pope Leo paid special atention to the important work of propagating the Catholic faith, and no pontifical reign since the Reformation has witnessed such a recrudescence of Catholicism or such an extension of the spiritual dominion of the Catholic Church, especially in English-speaking countries. As an example of this may be cited the numerous pilgrimages which came to the Eternal City from all parts of the world—for instance, at the time of the celebration, Dec. 23, 1887, of the jubilee of the Pope's ordination to the priesthood. The jubilee service in St. Peter's on that occasion was attended by 50,000 persons. At the mass the Pope used a golden ewer and basin, presented to him by the late Queen Victoria, and wore a tiara given by the Emperor of Germany. His holiness also wore a magnificent diamond ring, sent him by the Sultan of Turkey, as a personal mark of his goodwill and pleasure.

In February, 1900, the Pope issued an encyclical on Americanism, which caused much discussion, and in June, 1901, he issued a letter on the labor question, which also aroused much interest. On March 3, 1902, Pope Leo took part in the public celebrations in honor of his twenty-fourth anniversary of his coronation by holding a "Papal chapel" in the basilica of St. Peter's, on which occasion he was greeted by 50,000 persons. This was the first time a "chapel" had been held in the basilica since 1870, such ceremonies having heretofore taken place in the Sistine Chapel. Thirty cardinals were among those present. Pope Leo on March 29, 1902, published a long encyclical letter, the tone of which suggested testamentary recommendations, and in which he deplored the renewed attacks on the church and the recent errors of humanity, instancing divorce, and picturing the present condition of society as having drifted into a state of anarchy.

The latest notable encyclical of Leo XIII. was dated October 30, 1902, and was designed to promote study of the Scriptures, and in February of this year he wrote a beautiful poem dedicated to a friend, whom the Pontiff desired to advise on the best means of prolonging life.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Pope Leo's election to the chair of St. Peter's was celebrated February 20 of this year with elaborate pomp, in the Hall of Beatification above the portico of St. Peter's, on which occasion the venerable prelate was presented with a gold tira costing $25,000, as the jubilee present of the Catholic world, and with large sums of money from various sources.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coronation occured in St. Peter's March March 3 last, with all the impressiveness and grandeur of the church, and on April 28 the pontificate of Pope Leo surpassed in length that of St. Peter. Leo XIII. having then been elected Pope twenty-five years, two months and seven days, "the years of Peter."

King Edward visited Pope Leo in the latter part of April and Emperor William was received by His Holiness early in May.

EVENTS IN LIFE OF POPE LEO. XIII.

Obtained the "laurel," the prize for philosophy, as a student at the age of 21.

Ordained a priest by Cardinal Odeschalchi at the age of 21, and aided in superintending the cholera hospitals during the scourge.

Appointed apostolic delegate at Benevento, Perugia, and Spoleto, by Pope Gregory XVI., and at the former place forced the civil authorities to wipe out the brigands who infested the district.

Was nuncio to Belgium for three years, from 1843 to 1845, where he gained an enviable reputation as a diplomat.

Decorated by King Leopold at Brussels with the grand cross of an order founded by the King.

As Archbishop of Perugia, prevented an outbreak at the time of the death of Gregory XVI., and the ascension of Pius IX.

Created a cardinal at the age of 40, and four years later was made chamberlain to Pope Pius IX.

Elected Pope at the age of 68 after three ballots.

Re-established diplomatic relations with Russia.

Founded college for Armenians in Rome.

Established friendly intercourse with China and Japan.

Gained a diplomatic victory over Prince Bismarck and re-established friendly relations with Germany.

Protected and fostered the church in the United States.

Always had a warm personal interest in the Washington University.

Ordered Cardinal Gibbons to report to him on the Catholic Knights of Labor of the United States and Canada, and issued encyclical in 1891 recording his sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the laborer.

Chosen to settle the quarrel between Germany and Spain over the Caroline Islands.

Offered his services as arbitrator between Great Britain and Venezuela over the boundary of Guiana.

Was mentioned as the medium by which the dispute between the United States and Spain could be amicably settled.

Celebrated the golden jubilee of his accession to the priesthood in 1888.

Celebrated the 50th anniversary of his accession to the episcopate in 1893.

Celebrated the 25th anniversary of his pontificate in March of this year.

Received King Edward in April and Emperor William in May of the present year.

Horse Sense.

"Any fool can take a horse to water, but it takes a wise man to make him drink," says the proverb. The horse eats when hungry and drinks when thirsty. A man eats and drinks by the clock, without regard to the needs of nature. Because of careless eating and drinking "stomach trouble" is one of commonest of diseases. Sour and bitter risings, belchings, unnatural fulness after eating, dizziness, headache, and many other symptoms mark the beginning and progress of disease of the stomach.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures through the stomach diseases of other organs which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach, and allied organs of digestion and nutrition. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, cures obstinate cough and heals weak lungs.

"I was taken with Grippe, which resulted in heart and stomach trouble," writes Mr. T. R. Caudill, Montland, Alleghaney Co., N. C. "I was unable to do anything a good part of the time. I wrote to Dr. Pierce about my condition, having full confidence in his medicine. He advised me to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which I did. Before I had finished the second bottle I began to feel better. I have used nearly six bottles. I feel thankful to God for the benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I can highly recommend it to all persons as a good and safe medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets keep the bowels healthy.

KINGSMILL'S

PRICE LIST OF SEASONABLE WANTS

Men's Goods.

Fast Black Half Hose	10c
Colored Cotton Half Hose	7c
4-ply Linen Collars	5c
Men's 25c Braces	17c
Men's 50c Ties	25c
50c Balbriggan Shirts	35c
$1 Colored Shirts	70c

Ladies' Gloves.

White Canvas Gloves	12c
Colored and Black Canvas	15c
Lisle Thread Fancy Backs	12½c
White Lace Mitts	14c
Girls' Cream Lace Mitts	10c
Girls' Taffeta Gloves	5c
Ladies' White Lisle 2-clasp	20c

Hosiery.

Fast Black Cotton Hose	10c
Full Fashioned Fast Black Hose	12½c
Full Fashioned Egyptian Yarn, spliced Heel and Toe, Fast Black	17c
Lace Hose Hermsdorf Dye	25c
Lace Lisle, Full Fashioned	40c
½ Sleeve Summer Vests, fine quality	10c
Cashmere Summer Vests	42c
Girls' Lace Hose, all sizes	25c
Infants' Cotton Socks	8c
Infants' Lace Socks	16c
Children's Fancy Hose	17c

Wash Goods.

Colored Dimity Mill Ends	5c
Voile de Chene	10c
Colored American Lawns	8c
20c White Dimity for	14c
Blue Strip Duck for Skirts	11c
40-inch Fine Tucked Lawn	15c
Black Muslin Lace Strip	10c
White Madras Muslin for Waists	15c

Lace Goods.

5c Val. Lace, 12 yards for	30c
5c Val. Insertion, 12 yards for	30c
4-inch Yak Lace	25c
Wide Paris Insertion	29c
Allover Lace in Paris and White	50c
Paris Color Lace Collars	80c
Net and Silk Lace Collars	90c

Household Goods.

8-4 Heavy Bleached Sheeting	18c
9-4 Heavy Bleached Sheeting	21c
Pillow Cotton 40 to 48 inch	12½c to 16c
56-inch Semi-bleached Linen	25c
60-inch Table Linen	33c
66-inch Bleached Irish Linen	50c
⅝ Napkins, regular $1 for	59c
¾ Linen Napkins, regular $2 for	$1 44
Special Hemmed Towels	8c
Linen Roller Toweling	5c
20 x 40 Linen Towels	12½c

Kingsmill's

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

According to the Accident Bulletin, published by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the last quarter of 1902, the number killed by railways in three months was 938 and the number injured 11,837.

IF ATTACKED with cholera or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful disease that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly, and never fails to effect a thorough cure.