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FRANK WHEATON

FOLLY VILLAGE, N. S.

SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA



A NEW JERUSALEM.

That is the Dream of the Zionists—
Speech by Jacob De Haas.

(Ottawa Journal, April 15th.)

An important and most significant meeting, particularly in so far as the Hebrew citizens of Ottawa are concerned, was held last evening in St. John's hall. It was the lecture given by Jacob De Haas, of London, England, and the well known exponent of the Zionist movement. His lecture was chiefly concerned with this wonderful movement—the restoration of the Jews to the land of their forefathers—which for many centuries has only been a dream, but now has a semblance of reality and possibility of fulfillment.

Mr. De Haas is himself a Jew, but his grasp of the English language is remarkable. He is a pleasing speaker and was accorded close attention throughout his address. He spoke of the Zionist movement as an effort to emancipate a people who for over eighteen hundred years have suffered untold cruelty and oppression. He said the Jew was beyond doubt the most remarkable man of this world, past or present. Of all the stories of humanity there is none so well so wonderful, so full of extreme mutation, so replete with suffering and horror. His history is the history of Christian civilization and progress in this world and our faith and hope in that which is to come. From him (the Jew) was derived the form and pattern of all that is excellent. Even now, though the Jews have long ceased to exist as a consolidated nation, their strange customs, their distinct features, personal peculiarities and their scattered unity, make them still a wonder and an astonishment. Never before was there such an instance of such a general rejection of the person and character and acceptance of the doctrines and dogmas of a people.

BEGINNING OF MOVEMENT.
Mr. De Haas said the Zionist movement was launched in April of the year 1896, and by April, 1897, it had ceased to be ridiculous. It had enlisted the sympathy of the world and so rapidly had it spread, that even in the remotest corner of the globe, wherever a Jew may be found there you find a Zionist. For eighteen centuries the Jew had been yearning for a restoration, and a tangible effort along that line has been begun. "It is the endeavor to achieve," said he, "that I represent here tonight. That is what brought me to the United States and to Canada. Our feet are somewhere in the grey dawn of the world's history, and our heads somewhere in the skies of an idealism. Oppression and cruelty have made the Jew mean and contemptible and something must be done. The terrible events of the past few years show that our life, our nationality, our uplifting depends upon our return to Zion. Persecution has crushed us everywhere, has wasted our vitality, has seared our bodies as well as our souls."

In referring to the proposed movement Mr. De Haas said that nothing

would be done until they could obtain a signed charter from the Sultan of Turkey that if Palestine was restored to them they would have a self-government and safety of life and property. This charter would also be signed by all the rulers of Europe.

JEW UNDER TURKEY.
At present, however, the case of the Jew under Turkish rule is as bad or worse than elsewhere. The Zionists have already obtained funds to the amount of about fifteen millions, so it is quite clear that from a financial point of view they need not fear. Mr. De Haas concluded by saying that he hoped the time "would soon come when the songs of Judaism would resound from Jewish lips in the streets of Jerusalem." (Prolonged applause.)

The audience was principally Jewish, but a number of clergymen were present, among them being Rev. Canon Pollard, Rev. A. A. Cameron and Rev. Canon Low.

JEW AND CHRISTIAN.
Rev. Mr. Cameron was called on to speak after the lecture, and immediately enlisted the sympathy of the audience by saying that he was pleased to stand on a Jewish platform. He said Christians were greatly indebted to the Jews. From them they received the scriptures and from them they received a Saviour. "Christians have affected to despise the Jew," said he, "but accept and adore the pure conception of a God which he taught us, and whose real existence the history of the Jew more than all else establishes." Mr. Cameron concluded by wishing the Jews every success.

TIGER SHOOTING.
Fourteen Men With Rifles After a Tiger on a Pagoda.

Col. E. Lawford sends to the Rangoon Gazette particulars of the shooting of a tiger on the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, recently reported. He was told of the presence of the tigers about eight o'clock on Monday morning, March 2, and went with Captain Jennings, E. A., the possessor of the only sporting rifle to be found in the neighborhood, to the pagoda.

"On arrival at the pagoda platform we found the whole place blocked by large and excited crowds of Burmese and natives of India, all shouting at the top of their voices. We were then told for the first time that the tigers were up the pagoda itself, and not on the platform, which we had up to then been led to believe. The tigers could just be seen with the naked eye from their position had been carefully pointed out. She was lying down on a ledge which runs around the pagoda about one hundred feet up. I saw at once that it would have been useless to try and shoot the tigers from the platform. The top of her back, one hind paw, and her tail only were visible, and it would have taken a very good shot to have hit her at all. If she had been fired at then, and been either missed or wounded, we should probably have had a lively time of it on the pagoda platform. Capt. Jennings' rifle being the only firearm present."

"I must here mention that Mr. Christopher was armed and present which I did not know at the time. His weapon was a Mauser repeating pistol, with a

butt attachment. I then decided to post Capt. Jennings, with his express rifle, up a tazeung, from which he could get a fair view of the tigers; and I sent Capt. Belville for ten men with rifles, from the King's Liverpool Regiment." About fourteen men turned up and by Col. Lawford's order fired a volley to make the tigers show herself. The bullets struck the ledge and the tigers on rising was at once shot through the chest and shoulder by Capt. Jennings with a right and left.

As she was struggling and lashing with her tail, and as Col. Lawford thought she might come tumbling, badly wounded, another volley was fired, and Capt. Jennings put in another shot. The tigers then remained absolutely motionless. "Capt. Jennings plucked the bamboo ladder, and on getting up to the ledge, as he heard the tigers still groaning, he put another bullet through her heart. The body was then brought down. The tigers was a young one, in splendid condition and measured eight feet exactly. On examining the body, four express bullets were found in it—one in the chest, one in the shoulder, which penetrated the lungs, one just behind the shoulder, and the fourth through the heart. One Lee-Metford bullet was also found in the off-hind paw, which, with the tigers' tail (which hung over the ledge) was practically all the men of the 'King's' had to aim at."

FACTS ABOUT FOLKS.

Here is a little chapter of interesting "facts" stated by Dr. Arthur Macdonald as facts established by the observation of scientists and printed in a government document:

First born children exceed later born in stature and weight.

Healthy men ought to weigh an additional five pounds for every inch in height beyond sixty-one inches, at which height they ought to weigh 120 pounds.

Boys grow more regularly than girls. Children born in summer are taller than those born in winter.

Dull children are lighter and precocious children heavier than the average child.

Urban life decreases stature from five years of age on.

Truant boys are inferior in weight, height and chest girth to boys in general.

Red and yellow are visible at greater distances than green and blue.

The memory which acts quickest acts best.

Great men, though often absent-minded have strong memories on the lines of their interests.

Red is tasted best on the tip of the tongue; sour on the edge, and bitter at the base.

Mental images themselves constitute the motive, the spring of action, for all we do.

Moral action in child life is more a matter of imitation than intellect.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

It's a poor poster girl that isn't stuck up.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMFORT Headache Powders.

SPORTING NEWS

THE KING.

SURPRISED YIM CORBETT.

The sparring match between Tom Shevlin of Minneapolis, Yale's football giant, and James J. Corbett, which took place in the Yale gymnasium in New Haven, Conn., a few days ago, has caused a good deal of talk on the Yale campus ever since. The Yale contingent feel very much elated over the showing that Shevlin made against the former champion prize fighter, and many of them who watched the fight stated that when Corbett got through with him, he was a pretty well tired-out individual. Corbett had been in the town playing a week's engagement at a local vaudeville house. In the afternoon, just to keep his hand in, so to speak, Corbett used to ramble up to the Yale gymnasium for an hour's practice with any of the athletes that happened to be there at the time. Corbett gave it out that he was willing to meet any of the Yale boys who wanted a try with him. Several of the lusty Yale lads put the matter on with him for a few periods, but Corbett, of course, was too much for them. In fact, none of the Yale boys were able to stand up against him until toward the latter part of the week Shevlin stepped into the gym with a crowd of his friends to see Corbett box. Shevlin was asked to try a round or two with Corbett, but he was very reluctant to start in. He was finally urged to do so by Corbett and agreed.

When he was ready Corbett saw a form towering up in front of him that must have made him think there would be something doing before many minutes. The two started without any preliminaries, and pretty soon, before the crowd was really aware of it or Corbett for that matter, the Minneapolis lad had the prize fighter on the canvas. Shevlin weighed 208 pounds. He was one of the strongest men on the varsity football team at Yale last year. According to Dr. Seaver, the director of the Yale gymnasium, he has one of the strongest backs in the world. Dr. Seaver examined during the 27 years he has been connected with the Yale gymnasium. Shevlin measured three inches more around the chest than Corbett and one inch less than Jeffries.

When Shevlin was at the Hill Preparatory school in Pottsville, Penn., he was a champion hammer thrower. While he was at this school, Shevlin was trained by Mike Sweeney, the world's champion high jumper. It was under the direction of Sweeney, who is an all-round athlete, that Shevlin got his first try at boxing. He never followed boxing, because it did not interest him half as much as football and other college sports. He had not been boxing at all since he came to Yale, only while he was training for the varsity eleven last fall. When he met Corbett he was entirely out of practice. He has never made any pretense to being a boxer at all, but he was determined to give it a try, and would only make modest reference to his go with Corbett. One of the Yale officials who saw the sparring match said in describing it: "It was more of a good-natured, rough-house than anything else. Shevlin was a real mauler in it, but not a great deal. The go was for ten minutes with a rest, and then another ten minutes."

"It was more than evident to those who watched the battle that Corbett thought he had an easy mark when he first started in. But he was completely taken off his guard by the young Yale giant before they had been at it two minutes. I really think that if Shevlin had been a snail he could have knocked out Corbett. As for Shevlin I don't think Corbett could have knocked him out at any time. Shevlin had never been laid out by a blow, and it is pretty hard to knock out a man who has nothing to fear, especially when he is a powerful built fellow like this Minneapolis boy. When a man has been laid out once he dreads every blow that threatens him in the same spot, and frequently a light blow will do the work. Although the Yale freshman is not an experienced boxer by any means he is a good fighter, and he made a splendid showing that surprised everybody who saw the contest. There was a report on theampus after the meeting that Shevlin had hammered away so much on Corbett's right arm and wrist that he made the arm black and blue. It was explained after that Corbett's right arm near the wrist is just a bit tender owing to last season's former banging there that hurt it somewhat, and that Shevlin in landing heavily thereon had made it tender again."

Corbett said of the affair: "I enjoyed a friendly bout with Tom Shevlin, and I must say that he is one of the most powerful men I ever met. He is an unexperienced boxer, but he is strong as an ox and hits a terrible blow. We did not rough it out, but stood up for two periods of 10 minutes each and sparred."

JEFFRIES' EYES AFFECTED.
Champion James J. Jeffries is suffering from a severe cold which he contracted in Philadelphia a few days ago while out driving with some friends.

The champion's eyes began to swell, and fearing that his sight might become impaired Jeffries called on an oculist to have the matter attended to. It was told that there was no reason to be alarmed, that only a cold had set in which had a tendency to impair his optics.

Terry McGovern is to begin fighting his way into another match with "Young Corbett" on the afternoon of Decoration day, for the featherweight championship of the world. They will weigh in at 122 pounds on the day of the fight (May 20). At that time he will battle 20 rounds in the ring of the Port Erie club with Abe Attel.

Sam Harris, manager of McGovern, and Ike Bloom, manager of Attel, met in New York and received an offer from the Port Erie club. They accepted it and signed articles for the Decoration day battle. The little men will fight for 50 per cent of receipts.

McGovern will begin to train at an early date, and says he will strip in fine condition. He realizes the effects of his last defeat, but he is determined to show that he is entitled to another go with Corbett.

Attel is a well known young boxer, and has been busy recently. He is a very clever man, with a good punch, and is confident he can hold his own with Terry.

YACHTING.

THE RELIANCE.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 21.—The rigging of the cup defender Reliance was completed today and as soon as the paint is dry on the gaff and boom, the great mainsail will be bent in preparation for the builders' trial, which, it is expected, will take place on Saturday. During the day the main sheet span and gear were hung and they resemble those on the Constitution in nearly every particular. Both the port and starboard purchases were put in place, and the wire slings are about the same size as those on the 1901 boat. The hauling part of the main sheet leads into tube and is coiled up below deck, so that there will be very little running gear to interfere with the quick work of the crew. During the day a large part of the cork covering was laid on the deck and very little remains to be put in place, except around the mast.

SHAMROCK III.

LONDON, April 21.—It is declared that the new mast of the Shamrock III. will be ribbed inside with an angle iron, in order to reduce the risk of buckling. It will be five feet longer than the original mast and the sail area of the challenge will be increased by this greater length to nearly 15,000 square feet. Another steamer is to be chartered for the trans-Atlantic trip, in order to give each yacht a separate escort on the voyage to New York.

BASE BALL.

COLBY PRACTICE.

The baseball practice Monday afternoon was more encouraging than it has been this season. Everything possible was done to strengthen the infield and it looks now as if the infield would be fairly good by the last of the week. Coach Newenham has moved the pitchers to second base and Vail and Coombs will alternate at that base. This will place another good hitter on the team, in "Bill" Teague at centre field and good work with the ash will win games. At third Briggs and Craig are fighting it out between themselves and near a warm struggle. The varsity also plays a game with the second team every day and with a few more warm days the men will be ready to play ball.

HOCKEY.

PLAYERS QUIT MONTREAL CLUB.
There is a split in the Montreal Hockey Club and Capt. R. Boon and J. Gardner have resigned from the team. At a recent meeting there was a warm time over some money that was spent in entertaining players. Some of the committee objected very strongly. And the two players in the objection made the point that as it was the players who had made the money for the club there should be no kick over money spent in entertainment. The final act was when they withdrew from the meeting, leaving their resignations behind them.

It is said that most of the players take the same view and that there will be much trouble before the "scrap" is fixed up again.

DAWSON CITY HOCKEY TOUR.

DAWSON CITY, April 20.—The Civil Service hockey team has definitely decided to take a junketing trip to the outside next winter, and in addition to enjoying a vacation which several have not had in three or four years, make the excursion profitable. The intention is to leave Dawson about the first of December next, remaining away until the latter part of March.

The team has formed itself into an association, and before leaving Dawson will put into a pool \$500 each, which will give them a working capital which can be drawn upon for current expenses until the series of games that have been arranged beforehand are begun. Then it is believed that the expenses of the team will not only be met by their pro rata of the receipts, but that a handsome surplus will remain to be

divided up at the close of the season. None of them will have any difficulty in getting away nor will they lose the positions they are now occupying. The old Civil Service forward line will remain intact and among the outsiders who will doubtless be included in the list are Billy Gibson, the crack defence man; Vincent Keenan and "Weldy" Young. T. Dufferin Pattullo has been chosen as manager.

The forward line will be: McLennan, who has played hockey for fifteen years; Bennett, who is just as good; Kennedy and Norman Watt.

The boys also hope to play Harvard and Yale while in the east. (Bennett formerly played in Halifax, and "Weldy" Young, of the Ottawas, played here with Amherst-Halifax Recorder.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.

A platinum print always appears to the best advantage in the wash water. This saturated condition of the paper seems to give to the image a depth and brilliancy which are, to a certain extent, lost as soon as the print is dried. To maintain this brilliancy in the finished picture is the ambition of many workers, and the subject of many experiments, but as yet no very successful or practical method has been discovered. Some years ago, platinum prints were often coated with a prepared paste or wax, which gave to the shadows some of the depth which they possess in the wash water. At one time this paste could be obtained from most any dealer and probably a few of the largest dealers may keep a small stock of it still; but it has gone out of use almost entirely. Similar pastes are occasionally prepared by some platinum-type workers of the present.

One of the pastes and one which is very easily made is a preparation of paraffin wax and oil of lavender mixed to the thickness of thin oil. This preparation is applied to the surface of the print with a clean cloth, or with the fingers. After standing a few minutes the superfluous paste is removed with a silk cloth or a piece of chamois skin. With platinum paper, more than with most printing processes, the depth and brilliancy of the shadows depend upon using the proper kind of negative. Some workers have the idea that a platinum negative should be dense, which is not the case at all, for a dense negative will print no better than a thin one, provided both are equally flat. What platinum paper requires is a brilliant negative, that is, one that is clear with plenty of contrast; not contrast between masses of the negative, but between details. In other words, a platinum negative should be perfectly clear or free from fog and it should possess plenty of pluck and depth. The flatness in a negative caused by over-exposure is fatal to the best results with platinum paper. With a correctly exposed plate it is suggested that a good platinum negative may be obtained by a prolonged development in a diluted solution which does not contain the usual amount of alkali or a diluted developer well restrained. Of course the amount of alkali or the amount of developer to be used depends largely upon the character of the subject, as it is evident for instance that it would be much easier to obtain brilliancy in a negative of an interior than it would be in a negative of a hazy landscape. The amateur who has trouble from flat platinum prints should give the matters of exposure and development the most careful attention. The beauty of a platinum print lies in the depth of its shadows, but if the shadows are weak and gray instead of deep and black, this process loses its most effective charm.

Dr. Miethe, who has been investigating the permanency of silver papers, claims that of all the printing-out papers on the market the collodio-chloride paper gives results which are the least permanent. This conclusion is certainly contrary to the general belief in this country. Dr. Miethe found that collodio-chloride paper prepared by the photographer himself was much more permanent than the commercial article, owing probably to the preservatives used in the latter. There is a great deal of discussion regarding the permanency of silver prints, some "authorities" giving one view, the new processes the preference and some another process; but nearly all agree that the old albumen process is the most permanent of any silver printing-out method. Some commercial firms are using albumen paper almost exclusively and many think that this reliable old printing method will come into general use again in the near future. The great drawback to the use of this paper seems to be the trouble and skill required in preparing it, especially for amateur purposes, when often but a few small sheets are used at a time.

T. Henry Cox gives the following formulas for the gum-bichromate process. For sizing:

Water 10 ounces

Gelatin 100 grains

Methylated spirit 1 ounce

The gelatin is dissolved in the water and the spirit added. After sizing the

paper must be thoroughly dried. The gum solution is:

Water 10 ounces

Gum arabic 1 ounce

For use take equal parts of this gum solution and a saturated solution of potassium bichromate and to each ounce of the mixture add about fifteen grains of pigment in the dark colors; but in the light colors twenty or even twenty-five grains may be required. Mr. Cox claims that an even coating can be obtained without the use of a badger-hair softening brush.

In this country, as regards ordinary photographic work and especially portraits, it has been thoroughly established that the ownership of the negative rests with the photographer, but there are some cases where the question of ownership is not quite clear. Recently in England, a case came before the courts in which one firm engaged another firm to make both negatives and prints for them. The prints were paid for on one account, and the negatives on another; but the negatives were not delivered with the prints, the firm that made them maintaining that, while negatives delivered to them by the other firm must be returned, the negatives which they made were for their own printing processes and were their own property, but to be held for future orders of the other firm. The court upheld these claims and gave the ownership of the negatives to the firm which made them. As far as the writer knows, in all suits in England, or this country involving this question, the courts have decided that the ownership of the negative belongs to the photographer. It is evident from these decisions that if a person desires to hire a photographer to make negatives for him he must make a contract specifying that the negatives are the property of the party ordering them and are to be delivered to that party.

It is well known that photography, in its rapid development and universal application, has created many jealousies in other professions, but a case of this sort, reported from Paris, is the most novel of all. The Parisian architects are agitating, it is said, for the passage of a law relating to the copyright of buildings. In the event of this, a photographer, they demand that, "First—An architect shall have the right to forbid the publication of photographs of any public or private building of which he is the author. "Second—In the case of such photographs, he shall have the right to claim author's fees. "Third—His name, as artist, shall be printed on each copy."

If such a law were passed, a property owner would have no right to even photograph or publish a picture of his own house without the architect's permission. E. C. S.

When the average actor announces himself as a star, his associates are apt to pronounce the word backward.

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