THE INSURRECTION IN KOREAN PROVINCES

Growing Resentment Because of Japanese Aggression the Cause.

The news telegraphed from Tokio of the extending revolution in Korea is not unexpected. Since the occupation of Korea after the treaty of Portsmouth was made there has been a growing feeling of resentment at Japanese actions, which on several occasions threatened to incite revolution. At the end of May a revolution was started in Chyong-Chun province, at first in a small way. Some three hundred insurgents rushed the walled town of Hongju, driving away the small Japanese garrison which defended the walls and approaches. Forces of Korean and Japanese troops were despatched against the insurgents, whose successes had caused a great increase in their ranks; but the Japanese force displaced the insurgents, defeating them with loss. The flame being put to the movement that would have been commenced before had not the Japanese strength been so evident, the patriots rose elsewhere and have now sacked the walled towns of Tamyeng and Sunchan, both important places in the southeastern province. It is a notable fact that it was in Chyong-Chun that the series of revolutions which ultimately led to the Chino-Japanese war and presaged the political conditions which resulted in the recent war, with Korea as part of the bone of contention, were commenced; and the movement was carried to the capital, where the Japanese legation was attacked and some of its members assassinated. The consul escaped and made his way to Chemulpo, where he secured passage for Japan and carried the news of the outbreak, which resulted in a strong force of Japanese troops being sent to return the consul. China, in whose suzerainty Korea was at the time, sent 4000 troops and crushed out the rebellion. In December, 1884, the Chinese and Japanese garrisons maintained since the emute of two years previous came to blows and the Japanese again had to escape from the country. Reparation was demanded from China and war seemed imminent, but a settlement was made and the convention of Tientsin (April 18, 1885) arranged that in the event of further rebellion in Korea both China and Japan were to send equal forces, both to be withdrawn simultaneously. For the next nine years there were incipient revolutions, chiefly in Chyong-Chun, and in the spring of 1894 a wided spread revolution began in the southern provinces of Korea. The Korean army was unable to cope with the movement and appeal was made by the Korean Emperor to China, which country sent an armed force of 2,500 men disembarked in June at Asan. The Japanese, notified of the despatch of troops by China, and entitled to send a similar amount, sent more—the Japanese landed 8,000 men at Chemulpo and 200 at Fusan. The strong force put down the revolution, and after it had been quelled, Japan refused to withdraw her troops and invited China to co-operate in a reform of the Korean administration, which was much needed. China refused to recognize Japan's right to interfere, and the old question of suzerainty was revived, China meanwhile increasing her forces in Korea. Then Japan sent an ultimatum, and the war that followed is a matter of history. When the Treaty of Shimonoseki was made (April 17, 1895), this instrument arranged that Korea was nominally to be an independent state with sovereign rights, while Japan's influence and prestige were enhanced. From that time Korea became a hot bed of intrigue, Russian and Japanese continually manoeuvring for advantage. The first Anglo-Japanese treaty (Jan. 30, 1902) stipulated "the independence and territorial integrity of Korea," and agreed upon the joint protection of interests Japan possessed "in a peculiar degree, politically as well as commercially and industrially in Korea." The latest Anglo-Japan treaty (August 12, 1905) with regard to Korea fully and completely recognizes in the clearest terms the paramount position occupied by Japan resultant to the Russo-Japanese war, and recognizes Japanese right to take "any measures which she may deem necessary for the protection of her political, military and economic interests in Korea. Then a treaty was made between Japan and Korea which, if carried out, would be beneficial rather than otherwise to Korea, but Japan has been unfortunate in its choice of officials in Korea until the tardy appointment of Marquis Ito as resident-general.

Grievance followed upon grievance, many of them sufficient to fire even the Korean with patriotic protest. Two of the Korean ministers, after the treaty was made—it is notorious in the Orient that it was secured not by diplomatic pressure, but by force majeur—took their lives, suiciding in protest. The seizure of farming lands, allegedly for military barracks, and the uprooting of crops for six miles of the richest soil of the valley outside Ping Yang, the practical absorption of every branch of the Korean government, and, above all, the silly overbearing manner assumed by the Japanese who migrated to the country, admittedly not the choicest of Japanese people, are but a few of the goading actions which threatened revolution, and that one has been commenced will surprise no one. That it will be futile is also evident, for there are two divisions of well trained Japanese troops in Korea, and a trunk railway line cuts the country with terminus, but twelve hours steaming from Japan. Many foreign writers hold that the actions of the Japanese were aimed at provoking revolution with the idea that the country may be seized in toto following the sending of troops to crush the revolution.

CREAMERY COMMANDMENTS

Some Fatherly Advice Extended of a Very Pertinent Character.

A Colonist reader forwards the following, clipped from an exchange, headed "The Creamery Man's Ten Commandments:

1. Thou shalt not slumber late in the morning, but shalt rise early and deliver thy cream to the factory, for he that goeth late causeth the buttermaker to use profane language.

2. Thou shalt not cast off all the dirt thou canst brush off the cow into the milk pail.

3. Thou shalt not take any cream for thy tea or coffee, for when thou gettest thy dividends one shall say to another, 'Why taketh it more milk here for a pound of butter than at any other creamery?' Then shalt the buttermaker arise and hold thee up to ridicule with the Babcock rotary test.

4. Thou shalt not mix water with thy cream, thou nor thy servant nor thy hired girl, for so surely as thou doeth this thing thy name shall be Dennis, over the length and breadth of the whole province.

5. Thou shalt not feed thy cows too much potatoes, onions, horseradish, mustard, or French weed, for these things though they may be as cheap as all outdoor, cause the buttermaker to gnash his teeth exceedingly, and the butter eater to buy his butter somewhere else.

6. Thou shalt not set thy can of night's cream in the cellar with the cover off in order to use it as a trap to catch rats and mice therein, neither in the woodshed as a temptation to thy neighbor's cat.

7. Thou shalt not carry away more cream than thy share, lest someone will say concerning thee: "For a wonder one hog carrieth food for another."

8. Thou shalt not use unclean cans, but shalt cause thy cans to be washed every day, for a filthy can is an abomination in the buttermaker's sight, and he will visit wrath upon him that sendeth it.

9. Thou shalt not trouble the buttermaker saying: "When shall I receive my pay?" for verily I say unto you, he knoweth not nor careth a little bit.

10. Thou shalt not say unto another, 'Lo, behold, have not these cream handlers a soft snap? They receive much pay and work not very hard at all." Verily I say unto ou, this is a whopper. They rise early and toil much, and peradventure the board of directors refuseth to buy another separator, they will be obliged to toil Sunday morning, when other people are fanning themselves within the gates of the synagogue.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS

The city workmen are making steady progress on the work laid out by the engineer and in fact so quickly are they laying the permanent sidewalks that the city surveyor has great difficulty in keeping ahead and it is owing to this fact that his departure for Sooke lake is delayed. The permanent sidewalks are fast being laid and already another bylaw has been passed providing for several miles more. It is expected that this will not complete the list and before the present work has been finished more will be ready for the workmen. At present the men are employed on Rendall street and Government street near the Dallas road and today they will commence on South Turner street.

The work on the Dallas Road embankment is also progressing very favorably and the wall is commencing to present a good appearance. It is very likely that the wall will be completely finished this year so that during the winter storms the bank will not be washed away.

The work on the sewers is also making good headway, the men have now crossed Oak Bay avenue and are making their way to connect with that portion running through the Jubilee Hospital grounds and thence through the Spring Ridge district. The outlet of the sewer has as yet not been commenced, but immediately the upper end is completed the scene of operations will be shifted, and work continued near the cemetery.

Work will also commence shortly on macadamizing Government street from Fisguard street north. For this an appropriation of $3,000 has been made and it is expected that it will be carried very close to the junction of Douglas and Government street.

Besides this work, the city is also engaged in laying water pipes in different parts of the city and on the whole there is as much city work being attended to at present than has been done during the past few years.

MURDER AT HAZELTON

Further Particulars of the Killing of Two Halfbreeds.

Further details regarding the double murder near Hazelton, reported yesterday in these columns, have been received by Supt. F. S. Hussey of the provincial police. It seems that Simon Magun, an Indian of Kisplox, killed Alexander McIntosh, a halfbreed, and Max LeClair, also a halfbreed, who formerly lived in Victoria, where his family resided many years ago. Constable Kirby of the provincial police and a posse were in pursuit of the murderer, who had taken flight after committing the two crimes and slaughtering four horses he had on his farm at Kisplox. The attorney-general's department has offered a reward of $300 for his arrest.

Constable Kirby in a message telegraphed yesterday said: "The first murder, that of Alex. McIntosh, a halfbreed, took place at daybreak Monday, about half a mile from Two-Creek hotel. McIntosh was shot through the chest. He had a fight with the murderer, Simon Nagun, the previous evening. About noon on Monday the body of the second victim was found about a mile and a half from Hazelton, on the trail to Kisplox, this being Mac LeClair, halfbreed. He had been shot through the back, in a cold-blooded manner. LeClair had been shot within an hour of the first murder. He was apparently coming to Hazelton from his camp when shot."

Constable Kirby and others went to the murderer's ranch, but he was not found there. The police found that he had shot three of his own horses and killed the fourth with a pickaxe. The officers then went to Kisplox and Glentowell and found the murderer's father, who they were holding on suspicion.

The inquest was held at Hazelton, and after the inquest the officers took up the chase of the murderer. Constable Kirby asked for more help.

Supt. Hussey wired to the constable, giving him authority to secure some special constables and supply them with firearms, and Indian Agent Loring of Hazelton as well as Constable Kirby were advised to post notices that a reward of $300 will be paid for the arrest of the murderer, which is expected soon to be accomplished.

WILL IT BE BRYAN?

Montreal Star.

The Americans are still two years away from their next presidential election; but the Democrats are apparently getting ready to nominate Bryan for the third time. Several influences are converging to this end. To begin with, the trial of a "safe and sane" conservative in 1904 failed miserably. Judge Parker was probably safer as a man than his opponent, the irrepressible Roosevelt; but the moneyed interests did not rally to him. Probably they despaired beating a popular idol like "Teddy," no matter how industriously they worked their check books. Or they may have merely preferred to trust to the Republican wheel-horses with a frisky "leader" rather than to the less docile Democratic combination with a steady "leader." In any event, Parker was snowed under, and the Democrats disgusted with their experiment in conservatism.

Then President Roosevelt has himself been preparing the way for a Radical Democratic candidate in 1908. He has been out-Bryaning Bryan in his attacks upon capital and powerful moneyed interests. Very recently he has broken a lance with the railways; he has assailed the Standard Oil; and just now he is locking horns with the Beef Trust. All this is very un-Republican, as the common people understand the term. He has not proved himself to be a "safe and sane" president in the interpretation of Wall Street; and the financial leaders of the Republic must wish occasionally that they had made a united fight for Parker.

But one thing is clear—and that is that, after such a presidential term by a Republican president, there can be no hearty campaign against the "dangerous radicalism" of a man like Bryan. To endorse Roosevelt and to pretend to alarm at the revolutionary sentiments of "a hidebound conservative like William Jennings Bryan"—to quote Mr. Dooley—would be ridiculous in the extreme. If Roosevelt himself were running again, there would not be so much room for Bryan. The people might prefer the radical who had "carried them over." But Roosevelt is pledged not to accept another term; and his successor as Republican candidate cannot help being distinctly more "safe and sane" than he has been. Bryan might then be as distinctly his heir as McKinley was the heir of Cleveland as against Bryan in 1896.

Another influence making for the nomination of Bryan is undoubtedly the phenomenal growth of the influence of Mr. Hearst. Mr. Hearst's campaign against Tammany last year astonished the Union; and it is on the cards that he may capture the gubernatorial nomination of the party this autumn—and that he may be elected. This would make him a logical candidate for the presidential nomination in 1908; and it is doubtful whether—in the present temper of the party and the country—any one could beat him except the mighty Bryan. Bryan, however, is likely to be more acceptable to the conservative influences in the party than Hearst; and Bryan has still his faithful following in the West.

There is, of course, still another turn to the kaleidoscope which the Bryan movement may bring. The Republicans will be genuinely afraid that he will be elected; and will be ready to take almost any steps to prevent it. The moneyed interests are almost certain to be in a similar panic. Together they may set out to coerce Roosevelt into accepting the nomination in order to "save the nation." It will not be, we may be sure, that they love Roosevelt the more, but that they dread Bryan the most. Still taey may overcome the scruples of "the Man of Destiny," and induce Roosevelt to make the race.

In such a case, it will be a battle royal; with the trusts thinking that it is "tails, they lose," in any event. The American people have been goaded into a condition of frenzy; and the "vested interests" need not look for a calm and judicial consideration of their side o" the case. They are girding at President Roosevelt today because he is compelling them to "clean house," but subsequent events may convince them that they never had a truer friend.

FEAR OF STRANGULATION

Is the Daily Experience of Every Asthmatic Patient.

The worst attacks come at night. Dreading strangulation, the patient is almost afraid to sleep.

Internal treatments have failed.

Cough syrups and burning powders are just as useless.

Why waste more time

Your only hope of cure is "Catarrhozone," it does cure and no mistake.

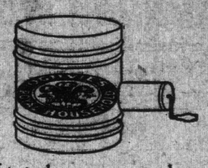
Doctors recommend Catarrhozone which cured Mrs. A. P. Ferguson of West Arichant, C. B.

Here is her statement:

"Nothing could possibly bring more grateful relief in asthma than Catarrhozone.

"Although I was troubled for years it was only recently I tried this remedy. When an attack started I got out my inhaler and invariably got quick relief. Feeling satisfied that Catarrhozone would cure, I continued the treatment until one bottle was finished. I didn't need any more because I was cured, and the asthma has never returned."

Your druggist sells Catarrhozone, two months' treatment for $1.00; trial size, 25c. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A. and Kingston, Ont.



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OUR LONDON LETTER

London, June 2, 1906

Before the rising of parliament for the Whitsunside holidays, complaints were strongly expressed by the Labor party that no solution of the problem of unemployment has been attempted by the government. His former friends and colleagues made an attack on Mr. John Burns. It is intimated that 5 per cent. of our working classes are idle and that government work on farm colonies should be provided. The government has not been idle and Mr. John Burns, who knows the conditions of labor thoroughly has not been unsympathetic. But he takes the view that farm colonies are no remedy, and that palliatives are no permanent benefit. We have too long neglected the policy of prevention of poverty and have instead devoted ourselves spasmodically to quack cures. The present government holds our land system is the radical cause of poverty with the lack of technical training. Mr. Burns states the lamentable fact that of the unemployed 90 per cent. are unskilled laborers bred in towns who are being driven out of work by laborers of superior physique bred in the country. Obviously then an organic change is needed in our industrial system which will give the town bred worker a skilled trade and keep the rural worker on the land. The apprenticeship system in trades ought to be revised and our land system ought to be radically reformed. This the government intend doing. The farm colony, Mr. Burns regards as a "pauper compound, but most people here think it an immediate necessity, and the Labor party will continue to insist on the government's recognition of the idle man's right to work.

England today is sympathising sincerely with Ireland in mourning the loss of Michael Davitt. The name of that honest pure-souled patriot will live with the noble memories of Mazzini Garibaldi and Kossuth. Like them, he gave all for love of his country. In the long roll of those who have struggled, suffered for Ireland—none suffered more than Davitt. As a child he saw his parents turned out on the roadside and their home demolished by the tyranny of a landlord. In his boyhood he helped his family by working in a Lancashire cotton mill, where he had the misfortune to get his right arm torn off in the machinery. Before he was 20 he had joined the Fenian organization which was then making a desperate attempt to free the Irish peasant from the yoke of the worst landlord tyranny in Europe and at 24 he was arrested and condemned to 15 years penal servitude. It was then the iron entered his soul and all the bitterness of Davitt's career, all his hatred of English rule in Ireland may well be forgiven when it is remembered how brutally he was wronged. Seven years of best manhood was spent in Dartmoor prison and on his release in 1879, he instantly became a force in Ireland and to him the Irish peasant owes the Land League, which after a generation of stormy agitation has emancipated the poor oppressed tenantry. The few years that Davitt spent in parliament were the least successful of his strange and chequered career, after his release from prison. He was more powerful outside parliament, and in America and Australia some of his best work for Ireland was accomplished. No violence or bloodshed was ever associated with his action, although his speech was often inflammatory. In private life he was one of the gentlest of men. He had just regard for the English people and amongst our public men he had perhaps the greatest admiration for Mr. Chamberlain. He has been heard to say that when Chamberlain was fighting with his back to the wall there was no one to approach him for courage or skill. Poor Davitt loved a fighter. The words of his last will just published "To all my friends I leave kind thoughts, to my enemies the fullest possible forgiveness and to Ireland the undying prayer for the absolute freedom and independence which it was my life's ambition to try and obtain for her." It must touch the heart of the generous English nation, and Davitt will be remembered for his patriotism when all the violence and trouble which agitation roused are forgotten.

Mr. Winston Churchill made a speech on Tuesday night at the annual Western Australian dinner which will be read with lively interest everywhere in Greater Britain. He spoke with great force and earnestness and the large influential company of colonials applauded him heartily. Speaking of the colonial conference he said it would revive and refresh the strong sympathy which prevails between the colonies and the old country. They would discuss freely and with a good mutual understanding all questions of Imperial politics, of trade, of communication, of education, of everything that tended to the prosperity of the Empire. In no way—with so much to talk about—could the conference be a failure. He hoped the question of inter-colonial preference would be fully discussed. If the tariff states of the Empire make reciprocal adjustments, they would be moving towards inter-Imperial Free Trade, which is a world of protection, would make the Empire strong and self contained. He very strongly urged the colonies to make Imperial Free Trade the ultimate goal of their ambition. Mr. Churchill's reference to Imperial defence was interesting. He recommended the conference to discuss the naval and military problem. The Australian Commonwealth is part of the greatest naval power in the world. The British navy, maintained as it has been, ought to be sufficient for the security of Australia. But as "the frontiers of the strong are men"—let Australia develop a citizen volunteer army which would be the greatest security of the present state of things in Australia. Mr. Churchill's amusing plea for colonial neutrality towards British political parties, was much appreciated. He asked the colonies to use both British parties. To have more intimate relations with one party would only end in disappointment. Western Australia in London are to be congratulated on an interesting gathering.

Everybody is interested in Mr. Harcourt's scheme for facilitating the business of taking divisions in the lobbies. The crush experienced now that the vast majority goes into one lobby is becoming intolerable. On Friday evening, an hour and a quarter was wasted in vexations and obstructive divisions suggested to prevent progress by the absurd difficulty of getting through the division lobbies.

The university extension lectures movement inaugurated a generation ago by the late Arthur Toynbie in the east end of London has been making remarkable progress of late years and in Toynbie hall and other centres of culture, very wonderful is the interest excited among the many in the study of science and art. This week famous lecturers have been conducting parties of students through the British Museum and on Saturday afternoons during the summer, experts will lecture to students in Westminster Abbey, at St. Atlans and at Holland House and other places associated with history, literature or art. The university extension guild consists of working men and women who are fully alive to their great privileges.

It will be remembered that during the King's critical illness on the eve of his coronation two lady nurses from one of the London hospitals distinguished themselves by the devoted services while in attendance on His Majesty. Since that time one of these nurses has been attached to the Royal household and the other day the King conferred the M. V. O. upon her. The two nursing sisters to whom the King owes so much are gratefully honored. It was noticed that in the coronation procession their carriage preceded all the rest.

When Mr. Balfour is released from parliamentary duties, he spends much of his leisure time in London in enjoyment of the delight of music. During the Handel festival at the Crystal palace he may be seen daily strolling under the dome. His enthusiasm for music accounts for the fact that he has backed the Musical Coypright Bill introduced by Mr. T. P. O'Connor.

Now that Mr. Balfour is leading the opposition against the Education Bill, his appearance as the friend of nonconformists may seem a little surprising. In opening the Bazaar at the City Temple on Tuesday, (29th) he is perhaps moved by personal consideration purely. The Rev. R. J. Campbell is not only one of the ex-premier's friends, but as an ulster Unionist and a leader among nonconformist Unionists in England, he is a political supporter whom Mr. Balfour delights to honor. The Bazaar is for the purpose of a memorial to the late Dr. Parker for whom Mr. Balfour as well as Mr. Gladstone had always a great admiration and respect.

Mr. Compton Rickett, M. P., will open this bazaar on the second day and Mr. Lloyd George on the third day.

Mr. Jeremiah Jordan, the veteran Nationalist member for S. Fermanagh startled the house by his unexpected appearance on Friday to vote for the Irish Sunday closing of public houses. A week ago he had been stricken down in the lobby with what was supposed to be a paralytic seizure and for a week was laid up in Westminster hospital. The news of a division on a Temperance Bill roused the veteran teetotaler and his many friends in the house cheered him as he came back to the arena apparently in his accustomed health. Mr. Jordan is one of the few Protestant members of the Irish party.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE BILL.

Protest From Liberal Paper Against a Liberal Government's Proposal.

Says the Nelson News in its issue of Friday last: We published yesterday the chief features of the amended Lord's Day Observance bill. Some of the amendments are far-reaching, and, as the bill, if it become law, will never be strictly enforced, give certain industries practically a free hand to work or not as they please on the Sabbath. Special concessions are made to the transportation companies and livery men and a new provision is inserted in behalf of domestic servants. This latter provision is liable to give rise to a great deal of misunderstanding and inconvenience. There is apparently no definition of the words "domestic servants," and it is therefore fair to assume that hotel, restaurant and dining car cooks, waiters, waitresses, chambermaids, etc., will come under this category, unless it be the intention of the Lord's Day alliance to close up all public eating places on the Sabbath.

Whilst concessions have been made to a variety of interests, the unfortunate newspaper publisher is to be compelled to work seven days a week. According to the Lord's Day alliance it is no sin for railroad men to work on Sunday until 8 o'clock in the morning, but for printers, reporters and editors to work until 3 a. m. on the Sabbath, instead of having to work all Sunday evening, they doubtless imagine there would be some dire visitation of Providence.

With Frank Duperek translated to the supreme court bench there is just a little room for hope that this precious bill will be killed, or a clause inserted making it operative only in such provinces as it receives the endorsement of the local legislature. If the latter course be adopted, we may feel confident that the bill will never become law in British Columbia. If the promoters of this bill had been honestly desirous of securing to every worker in the land one day of rest in every seven, legislation to that effect could have been enacted and enforced without interfering with the rights and liberties of the individual, and such a measure would have met with the unqualified approval of every man, woman and child in the Dominion. The opposition to the present bill is not based upon any desire to compel employees to work seven days a week. Those who are most strenuously opposed to the bill are men who have invariably organized their business on the basis of six days work a week.

So far as the British Columbia newspaper publishers are concerned, they have never attempted to publish more than six days a week and have no desire to do so. The publishers of morning papers have issued on Sundays in order that their employees might have a full day's rest. Under this bill of the Lord's Day alliance, the printers' Sunday is taken away from them, and the editorial staffs will be compelled to work seven days a week.

Lacrosse In England.—The Canada, an illustrated weekly journal published in London, Eng., which is just to hand, contains a splendid half-tone cut of Mr. H. H. Allingham, a former resident of Vancouver but now of London. Mr. Allingham, who for many years was prominent in lacrosse circles in the East and also on the Pacific coast, has contributed a lengthy article on lacrosse in England which appears in the current issue of Canada. Mr. Allingham is taking a prominent part in lacrosse matters across the pond and is making efforts to have the English association adopt the rules of the Canadian organizations.

TORE THEIR FLESH.

"My children were taken with an itching, burning skin disease and tore their flesh until it was sore, and their shirts would sometimes be wet with blood. The doctor did not seem to know what ailed them and could give no relief, so I began using Dr. Chase's Ointment. Whenever it was applied it did its work well and has entirely cured them of this horrible disease."—Mrs. Lois McKay, Tiverton, Digby Co., N. S.

USED UP AND TIRED OUT

MEN AT THE OFFICE
WOMEN IN THE HOME
CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out.

The strain of business, the cares of home and social life and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart.

Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

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are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centres. Mrs. Thos. Hall, Keldon, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness and heart failure, and the doctors failed to give me any relief. I decided at last to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and I would not now be without them if they cost twice as much. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cts. per box or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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BLOOD POISON

On account of its terrible effects, blood disease is called the king of all diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted; so while it may not be a crime to have the disease, it is a crime to permit it to remain in the system. It may manifest itself in the form of Scrofula, Eczema, rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, itchiness of the skin, eruptions or blotches, ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, falling out of hair, disordered stomach, and a general depression of the system. If you have any of these symptoms don't neglect yourself. You have no time to lose. Beware of "old fogy" treatment—beware of mineral poisons—beware of Quacks and Fakirs. OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure this disease, never to return. Bank Bonds will protect you. Our treatment is not injurious in any way, but reaches the very root of the disease and eliminates all poison from the system. The symptoms of disease gradually disappear. The blood becomes pure and enriched, the whole system is cleansed and purified, and the patient feels prepared anew for the duties and the pleasures of life. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 25 Years in Detroit. 250,000 Cured.

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