

## DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

Why It Should Excite More Horror Than Any Other Murder.

As to its moral aspects, suicide is manifestly forbidden by the divine law. One of the commandments of the Decalogue declares, "Thou shalt not kill." To make the law as comprehensive as possible it is not said, "Thou shalt not kill thy neighbor," which qualifying phrase is employed in some of the other commandments—as, for instance, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor;" "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house." The prohibition to kill is therefore absolute. It forbids the taking of human life, whether by suicide or homicide.

There is another commandment which says, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Now, the love which we owe to our neighbor forbids us to slay him, and therefore the love which we owe to ourselves forbids us to compass our own death. If the law allowed us to kill ourselves, while forbidding us to kill our neighbor, our love for our neighbor would not be equal, but superior, to our love for our selves.

Nay, I hold that suicide is a more revolting sin than the killing of another. The closer the ties of relationship between the murderer and his victim the more atrocious is the crime. In the estimation of mankind, a parricide, or matricide, or fratricide, or uxoricide, is a more shocking criminal than an ordinary homicide. And as a man has more intimate relations to himself than to a parent or brother or wife, his deliberate self destruction should excite more horror than the murder of a parent, brother or wife.—Cardinal Gibbons in Century.

## BEECHER'S ONLY POEM.

The Verses Were Always Kept Sacred by Mrs. Beecher.

It was related by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher that during their courtship Mr. Beecher once "dropped into poetry" and wrote a few lines of verse teeming with affection for his sweetheart. But the verses were always kept sacred by Mrs. Beecher, and nothing could win them from her. One day Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were in the office of Robert Bonner, the publisher.

"Why don't you write a poem, Beecher?" said Mr. Bonner.

"He did once," said Mrs. Beecher.

"Recite it for me, won't you, Mrs. Beecher?"

But the eyes of the great preacher were riveted on his wife, and she knew that he meant silence.

"Come," said Mr. Bonner, "I'll give you \$5,000 if you will recite that poem to me," addressing Mrs. Beecher.

"Why, it ran"—quickly said Mrs. Beecher.

"Bunice!" simply said Mr. Beecher.

And, although Robert Bonner afterward offered to double the sum first offered, he never got the poem from Mrs. Beecher. It had been hidden away by Mrs. Beecher and cherished as one of the dearest treasures her husband left her.

## Persian Rugs.

"Antique Persian rugs," said the rug salesman, "are dyed with vegetable dyes; the new ones are dyed with aniline dyes. There's a great difference. Vegetable dyes are fifty or sixty times more expensive than anilines, and they give a color that is literally imperishable, a color that keeps growing richer and richer till the rug falls to pieces. Anilines, made out of coal tar, look well enough at first, but they fade. When a vegetable red or blue would be at its best an aniline red or blue would be nearly white. We civilized people harmed the Chinese by introducing our cheap opium among them, and now we have equally harmed the Persian rug by introducing our cheap anilines among the rug weavers."

## The Hydrophobia Menace.

Since hydrophobia is transmitted by inoculation and its virus resides in the saliva of its victim, the only absolute safeguard is to keep dogs muzzled when at large. A muzzle is a nuisance no doubt and in the immense majority of cases needless, for almost invariably the mischief maker is the stray cur, belonging to no one in particular and coming from nobody knows where. But it seems impracticable to frame an effective regulation for the protection of the public from such irresponsible and dangerous creatures without making it applicable to all dogs.

## Limit of Economy.

"I don't mind a young man economizing when he is out with me," sighed the girl, "but it seems to me that when he takes you in a penny in the slot machine parlor, drops a penny in a slot and hands you one of the ear things while he takes the other the limit has just about been reached. Of course you can hear the opera almost as well with one ear, but how does it look?"

## Charity.

The lady was making some remarks about the kind of clothes some other ladies at church had on.

"The finest garment a woman can wear," said her husband, "is the mantle of charity."

"Yes," she snapped, "and it's about the only one some husbands want their wives to wear."

## The Fun of it.

"Why did you do that?" demanded the teacher.

"Oh, just for fun," replied Tommy.

"But didn't you know it was against the rules?"

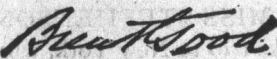
"Sure! Dat's where de fun come in."

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

## Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

**CARTER'S LIVER PILLS.**

FOR HEADACHE.  
FOR DIZZINESS.  
FOR BILIOUSNESS.  
FOR TORPID LIVER.  
FOR CONSTIPATION.  
FOR SALLLOW SKIN.  
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

PURELY VEGETABLE. NON-TOXIC.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

## Provincial Universities.

Maritime Province journals protest against a recent article in The Canadian Gazette of London, wherein it handled their degree-conferring bodies without gloves. In general the writer in The Gazette scores these so-called universities for their inefficiency, their narrow courses and general inability to grapple with the problems before a modern centre of education. These things, however, need not be gone into. It will be sufficient to name over the list of degree-conferring bodies in the Maritime Provinces to show how hopelessly over-supplied these Provinces are with universities: Dalhousie at Halifax, King's College at Windsor, University of New Brunswick at Fredericton, Acadia University at Wolfville, Mount Allison College at Sackville, and Roman Catholic Colleges at Antigonish and Memramcook. All these in a territory with an area equal to only about two-thirds of the "postage stamp" Province of Manitoba, and a total population of only about a million, show how hopeless is the task of making any one of them a real university. The sooner they get together and form one, or at the most two, strong institutions, the better for the universities and education in the Maritime Provinces.

Castle Brand Collars of real Irish linen far outclass common collars that cost as much. Easy button holes; doubly sewn; gutter-seamed to make them fray-less.

Westminster Castle Brand winter collar. Sets snug under the overcoat. 2 1/2 inches at front; fastenings out away where folds fall, so 'twon't crack. 20 cents, 3 for 50 cents.

QUARTER SIZES Same style in ELK Brand at 2 for 25c. "COBALT." Best for price.

DEMAND THE BRAND

Makers Berlin

## Latest in Anaesthetics.

The latest discovery in anaesthetics is that of Dr. Stephen Leduc, a Parisian physician, who destroys sensibility all over the body by sending a mild alternating current of electricity through the brain in the same general manner as in electrocution. In this case the patient loses consciousness, but in every other respect important advantages are secured. There is no nausea, weakness or languor and absolutely no effect on the heart. The patient becomes conscious the instant the current is shut off and with a decidedly invigorated sensation.

## THOUGHT COLD WOULD TURN TO CONSUMPTION

## READ HOW DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED

Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 28th, 1906.

The T. M. L. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs: As I am one of the thousands that have been benefited by your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I thought it my duty to give you a description of my case. "I am 19 years of age and was always in the best of health until last spring when I caught a severe cold by going about with wet feet. It settled in my chest and all the remedies I tried would not stir it. My friends began to fear it had turned to consumption and were advising me to go east and see a specialist. One day my father brought home a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I laughed at the idea of it being any good and refused to take it, and only as a last resource would I. When I had finished one bottle I had only a slight cold left and before I had taken a quarter of the next I was as well as ever I was, if not better, so you can see what a God-send this medicine was to me. I never fail to recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to my friends and they all use it. To show my full appreciation of this remedy I will gladly answer any letters in reference to it. Believe me, Sincerely yours,

Miss Winnifred D. Smith.

Price 25 cents a bottle at all dealers.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff

## ANCIENT FINANCE.

Trading in the Days Before Money Was in Circulation.

Assyria, with her immense hosts and her spacious and magnificent cities, had no money; Egypt—opulent, populous and abundant Egypt—had no money; ancient Persia, before the age of the first Darius, had no money; the early Hebrews, and even during the most prosperous period of the age of Solomon and down to the time of Judas Maccabaeus, were without money; Etruria from first to last was without money; Rome was without money to the time of Servius Tullius, and the Greeks of the heroic ages were equally destitute of money. Among all those nations gold and silver, when used in barter, were weighed out by the scales, as when Abraham purchased the cave of Macpelah "he weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth."

Anciently there was no money in Arabia, or the riches of the patriarch Job, would not have been estimated by his camels, oxen and she asses. India, Persia, Assyria, Judaea, Egypt, Greece, Etruria, Rome, the nations of Asia Minor, including Tyre and its dependencies, all arrived at civilization and comfort without the current use of cash and carried on their extensive mercantile and manufacturing transactions merely by bartering commodities in kind, bullion being reckoned among those commodities. These nations were populous almost beyond credulity and transported their produce, manufactures and other merchandise in ships of Tyre and Tarshish from Ophir and the utmost Indian isle (Ceylon) to Gaul and the "tin islands" of Scilly or Vigo.

## A SEAT OF MANY ILLS.

Eye Strain is Responsible For a Number of Ailments.

When the specialist to whom they had taken their sixteen-year-old daughter on account of what seemed to be a case of incipient melancholia diagnosed the case as one of eye strain and ordered prompt treatment from an oculist, the parents of a young New York girl were astonished. Eye strain seemed as remote from melancholia as would corns on the feet. Their astonishment was proportionately increased when after a few treatments and acquiring glasses the child showed noticeable improvement.

Latter day medical science traces to eye strain many ills which seem so remote from the eyes that formerly physicians never thought of establishing a connection between them. Sick headache, nervousness, melancholia, insomnia, are but a few which have of late been laid to the door of weak eyes, the proper treatment having been neglected.

Nervous diseases of the nature of St. Vitus' dance are now thought to originate frequently in eye trouble. The weak eyes blink incessantly, and this leads to a general contortion of the facial muscles, which grows on the subject through constant repetition.—Exchange.

## The Names of Tea.

We talk glibly about Pekoe, Bohea, etc., but few people have any idea of what these names signify. "Pekoe" in the dialect of Canton means "white hair," for the tea which bears this name is made from the youngest leaves, so young that the white down is still on them. "Soochong" in the same dialect is a quite unpoetic name. It merely signifies "small kind." "Flourishing spring" is the meaning of "Hyson." "Kongoo" signifies "labor." Much trouble and toil are expended in its preparation at Amoy, and these are commemorated in its name. "Bohea" is called after a range of hills.

## To Clean Bronzes.

It is not a good plan to clean bronzes, as the polish is very easily spoiled, but if necessary nothing is better than cleaning them with water and ammonia, using a stiff brush like a nailbrush. Dry carefully after rinsing thoroughly. They should be carefully dusted every day with a soft cloth and a feather brush, and a little sweet oil may be rubbed on occasionally. To remove stains from bronze make the article very hot by dipping it in boiling water. Then rub it with a piece of flannel dipped in suds made from yellow soap, rubbing clean with soft linen cloths.

## Good For Evil.

There are some people who turn gray, but do not grow hoary; whose faces are furrowed, but not wrinkled; whose hearts are sorely wounded in many places, but are not dead. There is a youth that bids defiance to old age, and there is a kindness which laughs at the world's usage. These are they who have returned good for evil. Whom the gods love die young, and they die young because they never grow old.—Selected.

## Awkwardly Put.

This is one of the things one would rather have put differently: Mr. Bumblup (at fancy dress ball)—I must apologize for coming in ordinary evening dress. Hostess—Well, you really have the advantage of us. We're all looking more foolish than usual, and you're not.

## Little Thinking.

Mr. Borely (who has been criticising)—Now, don't be offended. You know, I always say what I think. Miss Cutting—You don't talk much, do you, Mr. Borely?

It is only reason that teaches silence. The heart teaches us to speak.—Richard.

## MILES UNDER ONE ROOF

BIG CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN VALLEYFIELD COTTON MILLS.

An Outlay Which Embraces in the Vicinity of \$6,000,000—Buildings Are of Wonderful Massiveness, and Suggest the Mediaeval Fortress—Power From St. Lawrence River—The Gault Institute.

Reference was made in The Montreal Standard recently to the "bit of Lancashire which had been set down in Valleyfield" in Quebec Province, but a recent visit to the great cotton factories, by the same paper, which are operated there, discloses the wonderful activities which mark this town, whose population is now over ten thousand.

The combined cotton factories at Valleyfield represent an investment of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. They employ between two and three thousand hands. The majority of these are French-Canadians. There is, at the same time, a large Old Country element, and a cordial feeling exists amongst all classes.

The buildings suggest a wonderful massiveness. They are built of stone, and it would seem as though in the thought of the builders, they were to be as stout as any mediaeval fortress.

Dwarfs Everything Else.

There is something, perhaps, almost intimidating in the enormous bulk which they present to the eye, and which dwarfs, by comparison, everything else in the town. The mills are all connected, and one can walk for miles, it would be safe to say, under a single roof. The machinery is the latest which has been applied to the weaving of cotton, and the various products which come from it.

The conditions are ideal in this respect; that all the power is supplied by electricity, which is produced by an abundant water supply, derived from an arm of the St. Lawrence river. The power house of the mills is the largest and latest in the world. Indeed, even England, the home of the cotton industry, cannot show, either in this matter of the generation of power, or the character of the machinery, an advance so wonderful as is disclosed at Valleyfield.

Power Serves Other Purposes.

This power not merely keeps four or five thousand looms going, with all the other machinery, associated with the work of manufacturing curtains, portieres, tablecloths and all sorts of colored goods, but it lights the town and the residences of the citizens.

One may see, in a succession of departments, the history of everything we use in the way of cotton goods, from the bale of raw material to the beautiful, delicate curtains, or the exquisitely designed portieres or tablecloths. Each process requires skill and patience. The vast concern is as clean as a new pin. The rooms are amply lighted, while the ceilings are high, and in the whole planning of the factories the latest word has been spoken.

The company, too, does not stop with paying wages for work done. It provides the employees with neat residences, for which a moderate rent is charged. These are lighted by electricity. Each has a little bit of garden in front, and in the summer prizes are awarded by the company for that little plot which shows in its best estate.

The company is also a farmer on a large scale, farming four hundred acres for the purpose, chiefly, of giving the people pure milk at six cents a quart the year round.

A Hopeful Feature.

Perhaps one of the most hopeful features of the allied interests which will always be honorably associated with the name of Gault is the Gault Institute, where the children of the workers receive an admirable education—the best, as Mr. Louis Simpson, the able and popular general manager, affirms, outside the city of Montreal. This is a fine stone building, with ample playgrounds. There is a staff of efficient teachers.

A nominal fee is charged, and scholarships are awarded. The teaching is such as to fit for matriculation in the able and popular general manager's institutions. This is a work of almost incalculable benefit to the English-speaking residents, and it is pointed to with pride, as guaranteeing to the children of those who have come out from England a modern education to fit them for that permanency of citizenship which possibly some of their parents find it difficult to experience for the first few years of their residence in a new country.

Company Provides Club Rooms.

There is another feature deserving of notice—the club rooms provided by the company. Here there are a library, billiard rooms, baths, smoking rooms, and reading rooms, while allied to this club are bowling greens, lawn tennis courts and parks lighted by electricity, in which the people can sit in the summer evenings.

The relations between the employers and employees are friendly, and the workers are loyal to those who have invested their money in one of the most notable enterprises in the Dominion.

Pleasant Canadian Dialect.

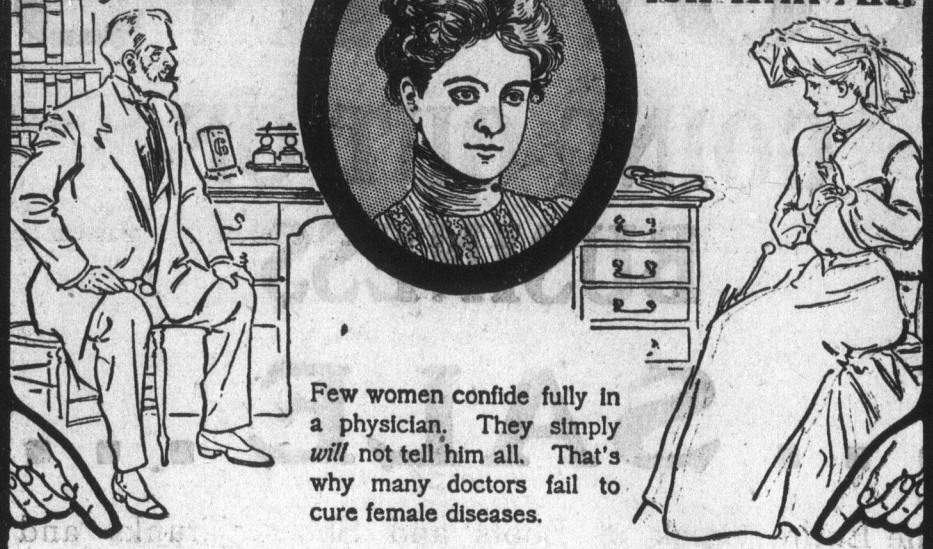
The Lancashire dialect sounds pleasantly. One notes how well all are dressed, as they proceeded to the Anglican or Presbyterian, or Methodist Churches, which are all close to the mills—Indeed, the mills, the institute, the churches, and club house, form a town by themselves, and to which individual distinction is given by the canal, which divides the two sections.

There is a pleasant meeting of the people every Sunday afternoon in the club house, where bright talks are given by the prominent people of the place.

Mr. Louis Simpson, the general manager of the company, is the president and takes a great interest in this work.

## Consults A Physician

## But does NOT Tell Him All.



Few women confide fully in a physician. They simply will not tell him all. That's why many doctors fail to cure female diseases.

Every woman dreads the ordeal of the physician's consulting room. A sensitive, refined woman shrinks from the searching questions and the physical examination!

It is not so in writing to Mrs. Pinkham. Thousands of women owe their present health and happiness (yes, and their good looks, too) to the fact that they have told all their physical troubles to Mrs. Pinkham and followed her advice and been cured of female diseases.

## Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Cures more women every year than any other medicine in the world. If you are in doubt about your case, write in perfect confidence to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. You will receive in reply a personal letter of advice free. Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia Pinkham, and for twenty-five years under her direction, and since her decease, she has been advising sick women free of charge.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered intensely with suppressed periods and pain every month for years, and could get no relief from physicians' prescriptions or other medicine. I was advised to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and did so, and in a very short time the flow was regular, natural and without pain.

I am, indeed, a grateful, happy woman for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

ELLEN WALBY, Wellington Hotel, Ottawa, Ont.

Mrs. Hayes also profited by Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Some time ago I wrote you describing my symptoms (fibroid tumor) and asked your advice. You replied and I followed all your directions carefully and to-day am a well woman.

22 Ruggles St., Roxbury, Mass.

MRS. E. F. HAYES.

## Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Where Others Fail

## AMERICAN VIOLINISTS.

New Methods in an Art That is Old. A Pittsburgh Romance.

One of the musical instruments whose popularity never seems to diminish is the violin, alias the fiddle. There is a story to the effect that one of the pioneer settlers of western Pennsylvania gave 1,500 acres of land in exchange for a beautiful instrument made by Steiner, the successor of the renowned Stradivarius, and the land thus given is the site of Pittsburgh. Then there is the story of the violin maker in New York who bought up old rapiers to turn into instruments, some of his choicest productions being carved out of the wood taken from St. Matthew's, a downtown church razed about half a century ago.

In the country districts the fiddler who presides at dances in barns or town halls is as prominent a figure as ever, and in the schools of music the student of the violin is in a fair way to become the nucleus of the future American orchestra, which today is largely made up of Europeans. In Boston George W. Chadwick, the well known composer, has introduced the practice of using members of the big Symphony Orchestra to sit alongside the pupils composing the Conservatory orchestra and "speed up" the performances. All advanced pupils are required to attend the rehearsals regularly, and the performances are under the direction of Mr. Chadwick himself. There is a good deal of public spirit behind this undertaking, for as the Symphony Orchestra has the support of a banker, Major Henry L. Higginson, so the Conservatory, where this amateur orchestra is training, has a magnificent concert hall, the gift of a Boston merchant, Eben D. Jordan.

Every player in this amateur organization is provided with a fine instrument, if not his own, then one loaned to him. One of the leading manufacturers of violins is authority for the statement that the instruments made in this country are worthy of comparison with any ever made of old and that it is a mistake to assume that the art of manufacturing fine violins passed away with the school of Cremona; hence the assurance that music students in the United States have as many if not more advantages at their disposal than those who study abroad.

In some parts of the country expertness with the violin is a feature of home training, but nowadays American music schools, particularly schools in cities where there are first class professional orchestras, are devoting more attention than ever to the development of players gifted with an aptitude for the art of Paganini.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Subscribe for The Planet!

## DISTRICT

## OUNGAH.

The good roads and weather continue. Thanks to the Giver.

Quite a number of our boys intend going to the West.

A social evening was spent at the home of Mr. David Thorpe's. Playing of cards and games were indulged in.

J. C. Stewart, of the Wilson & Pike law office, Chatham, spent Sunday with his parents.

Miss Marjorie Armstrong, of Calvin, is visiting at Mrs. Geo. Coulter's.

W. J. Strain spent Saturday in the city.

Rev. Mr. Neilly preached an able sermon to a large crowd on Sunday evening.

Miss Sarah Askin, of Wallaceburg, spent Sunday at her home on the 10th concession.

Selling horses is the order of the day in this vicinity. The high prices offered are greater inducements than the good steeds. Soon nothing but the scrubs will be left.

James Askin gave a dancing party at Mr. Kennedy's residence, Grand avenue, Chatham, on Monday evening.

## MIDDLE ROAD.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Gilhula visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bump, Jr., over Sunday.

W. S. Johnston is staying with John Goulet.

Measles are spreading in this district.

Roy Pardo paid a flying visit to the city on Saturday.

W. Jenner spent a few days in Dover last week.

A number of horse buyers have been around this neighborhood.

Miss Grace Kay, of South Buxton, is visiting a few days at Mrs. Jos. Bennett's.

John Lloyd spent Sunday with Ed. Dodd.

Alex. Gale has engaged with Geo. Bennett for the summer months.

For Catarrh, let me send you free, just to prove merit, a Trial size Box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. It is a snow white, creamy, healing antiseptic balm that gives instant relief to Catarrh of the nose and throat. Make the free test and see.

Address: Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars, 50 cents. Sold by C. H. Gunn & Co.

We are apt to be suspicious of the people who are always telling us things for our own good.

## Without Alcohol

A Strong Tonic	Without Alcohol
A Body Builder	Without Alcohol
A Blood Purifier	Without Alcohol
A Great Alternative	Without Alcohol
A Doctor's Medicine	Without Alcohol
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	Without Alcohol

We have no secret! We publish the formulae of all our preparations.

## LEAVE YOUR ORDER FOR YOUR

## SPRING SUIT

BEST of Trimmings and workmanship the best that can be had.

A FIT ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Our Prices Are the Lowest and Quality the Best.

—AT—

## THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LTD.