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cted president. of appetite and driven away by mist before the he benefit of this a trial and 500 enthusiastic ad-

HOOD'S PILLS. v traveller's grip ine chest. 25c. 3 Henry George's Exposition Before the to be exactly right; it sounded a good give him no advantage; the advantage land at the very time they were digging deal like resurrectionists. (Laughter.) he would get would be the advantage he Congress at Chicago. THE ORIGIN OF THE TITLE TOLD

Purposes and Methods of the Movement _Mr. George's Discourse on the Causes and Cure of Land Evils.

reality harder.

At the World's Single Tax Congress

hinese do harm? The diggings they are

aking up and working in the mines are

iggings that white men do not care to

One of the old miners said to

"That is true now, but the time is

the same level as in the eastern

the time but is passed from my

ning, and coming fast, when white

on will be glad to work these diggings.

Wages in California now are very high,

but as population increases they must

States." And I know how that puzzled

mind and again and again things came

in to bring the matter anew to my at-

tention until at last at the age of 30 I

came east, passing through Chicago be-

fore the railroad was built, and in the

heart of the great city during those win-

that he did not want to go at that gait

any longer, I stopped. Some men were

coming up along the road with provision

wagons and I said to one of them,

What is land, worth about here?"

'About here," he said, "about here I

don't know as you could buy it at any

price, but do you see those cows

looked like mice-and he added,

'A man over there will sell some land

for \$1,000 an acre." That was the boom-

ing price. A thousand dollars an acre!

ake a nash the reason seemed to light

up my brain. A thousand dollars an

owner of that land can get that much more that labor must get less? The

more I thought of it and the more I

studied over it the clearer did that seem

to explain to me the perplexing problem.

In a few months after that I published

in a little book, or rather a pamphlet,

long since out of print, entitled, "Our

Land and Land Policy," the same fun-

damental principles which were elaborat-

ed years afterwards and embodied in

Progress and Poverty." I well re-

friend of mine meeting me on the street,

said to me, "I have read your little book;

why what you propose is what the van-

guards of the French proposed in the

Impot Unique." 'That was the first I

had ever heard about that work, but

you may believe it did not take me long

to find out all I could about it. Then

occurred to my mind, as it must have

been in the minds of most of us, the

genesis of the idea that we now call

economic rent for public purposes, and

in this way giving to labor its full re-

ward. Years passed, and "Progress and

Poverty" was written. I began to meet

friends who thought as I did. One of

the first and most valued of them was

a newspaper editor who had vigorously

denied the feasibility of our proposition,

and explained why it could not prove

successful. Mr. Louis F. Post, and he

is right here on the platform (turning

and bowing to Mr. Post.) He was the

man. I went to Europe and came back

again, all the time thinking over the pro-

blem. One or two believed with me, and

my friends began to multiply rapidly.

Then we were puzzled over a name for

this new idea. And, by the way, I re-

member how much that name, "Progress

and Poverty," bothered me when it first

iggested itself to my mind, but when

talked with my friends about it it

was thought by some that it, was too

much like Benjamin Franklin's sign, it

was too alliterative-but the first name

went. And I well recollect the first name

proposed for our little society we were

endeavoring to organize. We thought of calling it "The Free Land Society."

There was a good deal of objection to

that. "Free Land" did not properly con-

vey our idea, or at least it was liable to

misconception. People seemed to think

we wanted entire right of possession in

and, that it could be held in common,

and any one come in and take it, no

matter if some one else was using it.

And then there was the term adopted by

our friends in England called "The

Land Reform Union," and there was an

objection to that. The real thing we

were after was the rights of labor, and

the association between land and labor

was not clear in people's minds: and

again there, had been a body of men call-

ing themselves "Land Reformers" in

New York years ago. Their theory was

embodied in the idea of land limitation,

and that one man might hold a certain

the limit-and no more. We had no such

mber one of the incidents associated

cre for land having no higher qualities

away over there"-and the

Mr. George-At any rate the name first originated with the labor organization, and passed into an organization called, Chicago Henry George spoke as fol-"The United Labor Party," but we did Ladies and Gentlemen: I am to talk o-night about the Single Tax. Let me ell you in the first place how I became not very clearly express what we were trying to get at, and no one could devise a suitable name until one day Mr. Shearsingle tax man. I came to it from man remarked: "I have read your literside of labor. I came to it from ature, and it seems to me the proper title should be "The Single Tax." And ndering over what to me was the most then an article was published under that plexing of all problems: Why it was hat as our society advanced in all that title, and somehow or other the name they struggled for the condition of the stuck, and since that time the use of the worker became not easier, but in I well remember the neautiful summer afternoon on the Paiginated in this country and has been cific, when lying on the deck of the top-sail schooner that subject first incidental-ly presented itself to my mind. I was well known wherever the English language is spoken. Now the advantages we have found nging on the deck with some miners. in that title are considerable. It sets and I myself was but a mere boy, and they began discussing the Chinese quesit leaves no room for people to say, as tion, and I said to them, speaking of the injury the immigration of the Chinese would do to California, "How can these they used to say, "What do you propose to do after you have divided the land

What was the name, Mr. Post?"

It leaves no room for any assumption that we want to take the landed estates from the present owners and then turn the state into a great real estate agency, renting it out in lots to suit to the highest bidder; and it sets forth clearly that we propose to take economic rent by the same process of abolishing taxes on the production and exchange of wealth, by collecting in the form of taxes that great increment of wealth that attaches to land by the progress of society and public improvements. Yet the term itself is a misnomer. What we clearly propose is not a tax in the narrow meaning of the word; it is simply a taking by the public, by the community, of a value beter months in the city of New York I public, by the community, of a value besaw that conjunction of wealth and longing of right to the community; of a want, which, seen for the first time, is value that comes, not from the exertion absolutely appalling to a man from the of the individual, but from the aggregafar west. Then the desire to find the | tion of men; a value that represents that remedy grew into an intensity. I addition to individual powers which thought and I thought, but not with per- comes from the union of men in society. clearness until one day, when, after It does not suit us, but it is the best had gone back to California and then thing we have been able to find so far, California was in flush times—the boom or rather we did not find it; it came to had followed the opening of the railroid; us and has been given to us by its mprovement was seen everywhere; men seeming fitness and its general acceptwho did nothing particularly were find- ance. And it is worth mentioning in this connection that what the single tax is is ing themselves rich. One afternoon I nounted a horse and galloped the horse not to be strictly inferred by its mere as far as he could go away from the bay of San Francisco and through to the contend that the single tax evcludes every hills, and when the horse began to show other tax, including a tax on dogs, even a tax on state bank note circulation. That is an adherence to the letter which killeth, not to the spirit which giveth life. The single tax by no means excludes nor denies the idea that a community may, for police, sanitary or other public purposes, impose a tax; its central idea is the taking in the form of a tax that increment of land values which grows up with the general growth and progress of the community, by what economists call "the law of rent," and

up equally, and it does not stay divid-

than it had when it could be bought for Tax."

There are two diverse and opposing There are two diverse and opposing those who, feeling to-day the injustice, the waste, the disorder of society in these times, seek for some improvement. On the one side in this great division stand the Anarchists, on the other side we find the Socialists, each representing a great principle, and each, in the acceptance of one principle losing sight of another principle, its opposite, yet its correlative. There is a feeling that the Anarchistsand I am speaking now not of mere dis turbers, but of philosophic, thoughtful men-and their idea is no doubt true in with the publication of that book. A some respects, that there is far too much government, and they look for a remedy in doing away with government and putting their trust upon the principle of individual freedom. The socialists, on the other hand, see that there are disorders, that there are evils, that there is injustice and waste by the present organization of society, and turning to the other principle propose to organize and to regulate. The single tax idea steers between the two. It recognizes on the our "The Single Tax"—the idea of taking hand that man is an individual but it

increases in value with common growth

and improvement. In that lies the cen-

recognizes on the other hand that man i; a social animal, born in society and interded to live in society. Now, on the mere question " the use of lind, no matter what be the school of thought, whoever thinks must see that men are but after all land animals; that after all what we are doing in this world is endeavoring to make a liveing, to satisfy our needs and to gratify our desires by working up the raw material of nature, that is to say, the land.

But the anarchists, if I correctly understand their philosophy, would simply let things alone with regard to land; or, if they could go that far, would prevent -if anarchists can really believe in prevention-would prevent any holding of land unless it was occupied and used. To do that unless there was some regulation would necessarily leave the possession of lands in the hands of the strong. If there was that mere regulation which restricted the holding of land to possession and use, how would that enormous injustice be done away with that enables the owner of an acre in a city like this to derive from its mere and surely we of the United States do ing anything?

On the other hand the socialists, taking all the land into the possession of the state, would also direct its cultivation, improvement and use by the state, and urely we of the United States do not have to go to abstract reasoning to see that in things that the state undertakes to do the state is a mighty poor manager, and that we cannot carry state management and state direction very far without finding in some way or other in place of the state the boss.

What we propose is simply then to let men take the land they want to use and occupy it without state direction and regulation until such time as the value of the land, irrespective of improvement, economic rent proper, begins to grow, amount of land-640 acres I think was and then not bother with the land itself. but take the rent for the use of the dea. Then began in our society what we would now call a single tax society.

The best pane we could think of

ly a resumption by the people of their And so we continued to consult together | was entitled to, the advantage that came upon our doctrine in various ways until. from his own exertions, and in this way the movements in New York arose in there is worked out an enormous simwhich those principles for the first time | plification of government, doing away came into American politics, and then we with unnecessary functions which are now imposed upon the state. And while thus leaving to the individual all that belongs to the individual, even that individual right to the use of the land which comes with existence in this world, it would, at the same time, give to the state an enormous income that could be used for public purposes, thus doing away with all those taxes, unjust in themselves and demoralizing in their exactions, which aim to take from the in-

adopted the name, (turning to Mr. Post)' Mr. Post-I cannot recall it at the dividual, taking from the things which have been produced by the exercise of labor for the use of the community. What we mean by single tax is the recognition of a great law, a law that, as term "Single Tax" and "Single Tax any other law we have yet discovered to show the moral wisdom or the beneficence of that power whose creatures we are. Now, look! Man is a social animal,

there is nothing whatever to show that forth clearly not our aim but our means; the men of to-day are one whit in advance of the men of three thousand years ago, or as far back as we are able trace. All our advance is a social advance, the advance in knowledge, advance in habit, an advance in all those things that pertain to an individual not as an individual, but to the individual as a member of society. There is a law of human advancement, the law of civilization. Now, look! If that be so then it follows that every advancement in civilization necessitates a larger and larger social revenue. The Indians who existed here before white men came had no need of public revenue, but as higher civilization begins, as men grow closer to each other, as cities arise, as roads must be opened, as organized government must be formed, as schools are to be maintained, and all the ever-increasing needs of a growing and advancing social organization come, there is a higher and a higher, a greater and a greater need for public revenues to meet those expenses. That is a natural law, and there is a natural need for human society; the state, the nation, the community are as much a thing of natural hisory as is the man himself. Now, look! With that advancing need for public revenues we may see everywhere a growth in land values. In such a social state as that of the Indians there was no value attaching to the land.

not merely an individual. As individuals

When Chicago could have been bought for a pair of boots, that was just about all Chicago was worth. But here, as everywhere, civilization goes on, and the inevitable result is to increase the value of land. With our social progress all other values tend to lessen. As the cost of production is reduced the value of all manufactured articles, of all things brought into existence by human exertion, tends to grow less and less, we see that everywhere; but while these values lessen there is one value which steadily rises, that is the value of land. This is by virtue a natural law. The law of rent is all pervading, as inflexible as the laws of gravity; there is absolutely no way of getting rid of it. Now here in the natural order is on one side the make the land the only great thing that growing demand for public revenues; here in the natural order is the increasing supply. By virtue of social growth, the very condition arising by reason of an increasing population and advance in the arts, which required greater revenues, brings a supply in the nature of a value that no one can call his own, in a value that does not come from the exertion of any individual. Take this land in Chicago-so enormously valuable -who has made it valuable? Not the wners, not even the men who have built upon it. Take away the people of Chicago and how much would that land

e worth? (A voice—"A pair of boots!") Now the same law that gives to he producer that which he produces, that which gives to the laborer that which his labor brings from the inexhaustible stores of nature. That same law, the basis of all property, these values belong not to the individuals, but to the community. Here is the natural provision in the creative forethought for the only needs that our modern civilization is de veloping.

And look! Where that done for us, and economic rent taken for I think I may really say) its predestined purposewere that growing value really taken-what would be the result? This, and clearly this, that our advance in civilization would mean an advance toward a greater and greater equality at ong men, not as now, to a more and more monstrous inequality, for here is a law of the universe that we may see written in every page of history: If a proffered good is not taken it must walt in evil, and if we advance naturally we must sl so morally advance. With o'r inventions and discoveries, the new powers ad led to us and placed in our hands, we require a keener justice, a more careful treat-ment of men. And here comes the curse. By virtue of a natural law of economic rent, the unearned increment of land values, as John Stuart Mili calls it, grows with the common growth, advances with all common advancement, instead of taking that, when we leave it the individual there is always a grasping greed to get possession of the paid, even without using it, or intending to use it. There is set up a speculation in land, the very element of life and labor; that constantly tends to produce all the practical effects of an absolute scarcity in land, and there is the reason why today in this great city of Chicago, the centre of railroads, running for thousands of miles through unused and half used lands, you have the cry of the unemployed. Employment of labor! Heavens and earth! Think of it! If we could send up a committee to the high court of heaven and tell the Creator himself that there were men in this country who through no fault of their own could find no employment, what do you suppose the

answer would be? "Have you not land enough? What is it that God gives to labor? The power to labor. The power to labor-and land.

This money question people are thinking about so much, and writing about so much, money, important as it may be, is but an instrument of production; meney, in itself is but a medium, mark you; not "the" medium in the transfer of values and in the marking of exchanges. Why look at our friends in Kansas, and such states, talking about the money question and the gold bugs as though The best name we could think of was "The Land Restoration League," trying tions, whether e man held much land up by mortgages. As though that were

THE SINGLE TAX DOCTRINE to bring to the front the idea that what or little land, poor land or rich land, the reason why they find it so hard to we proposed was nothing new, but mere- land hitherto on an unbroken prairie, or live! It was not the land hitherto on an unbroken prairie, or live! we proposed was nothing new, but mere- land in the centre of a great city like that filled the roads of Ireland with carts natural rights. But that did not seem this, would make no difference, it would carrying the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging two be exactly right; it sounded a good give him no advantage; the advantage land at the very time they were digging two by the sounded a good give him no advantage; the advantage land at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging two by the sounded a good give him no advantage; the advantage land at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil to England at the very time they were digging the produce of the soil t What is happening now that we men of the west are beginning to feel is the same condition of things that has so long exist-ed in Ireland. Why is it that the pro-duce of the west is being steadily drain-ed to the east? Why is it that millionaires are centring in cities like New York, Boston and Chicago, and are about leaving those cities and going over to settle in London and Paris? The east and Europe own land in the west. How much land of the east and of Europe is owned in the west? The settler comes along seeking for a home; he finds the speculator has been ahead of him, and he has to purchase at a price that alsorbs his little capital, and compels him to mortgage his labor for permission to till unused soil-soil in which the ploughshare has never been struck? There is the beginning of your mortgages. There is the same drain going on that has impoverished Ireland and Poland, and people talk as though it was the money ques tion, looking everywhere but at the land under their feet, upon which they were born, to which they must return again, and from which comes all the wealth man can produce; and now, as ever, it is true that the men who control the land must ultimately control the people. Aye, since we first began talking about it how steadily the advance has gone on. I remember very well, one of songs I used to sing when I was a boy. It was a very popular one:

"Come along, come along, make no delay Come from every nation, come from every way; Our land is broad enough; do not be alarmed; For Uucle Sam is rich enough to give us And it was not so long ago to you and to me that we heard that song. Where

are those farms now?

The independent farmer! We are ac customed to talk and think of him as though he were the owner of the soil be-neath his feet! The independent American farmer will in a little time be in history as are the same class in Eng-In every state, according to reland. port of census bureau, the tendency is increasing among the farming population toward that serious condition of mortgages, and debts are growing in number and ratio. The cause of it is clear, as s the cure of it. There is no other rem edy, no other possible remedy under our civilization than this measure which we call "The Single Tax."

Our advance is to be seen on every

We are alive and enthusiastic hand. we have met together here from far away off New South Wales and from still far ther south from Australia and far off Norway, and in every country where the English language is spoken, this doctrine, called the single tax is showing itself to be the question of the immediate future; and in Spain and Germany and France, everywhere it is being talked of with earnestness, and here in the United States I believe we do not begin to know our strength. Why it is like air that men imbibe-these principles are making their way through every avenue and by and by they will begin to come into action when that time comes with a power that will astonish even their friends. In all directions the light is breaking and the right is coming, most especially in our west; with us who know what we want, and know how to get it. We will see that the future is ours, aye, and in ways that the most sanguine of us never could have dreamed of. The last time I stood upon a platform beside that man (pointing to Dr. McGlynn) he was power in the largest church the world has ever known had declared that no Catholic could hold this doctrine without incurring the ban of the church. Learned theologians knew better than that, but the word of the Archbishop of New York passed as of record, and something so strange, it seems to me, as to be more passing strange than anything that has happened in our time, has come to pass. I think it was Macaulay who said, thir-

ty or forty years ago, that there were two places in this world in which a great man might rule the world; the throne of the Emperor of China and the throne of the Pope of Rome. And a great man has appeared in one of them. Leo XII!, long past the age of youthful vigor when he became pontiff has worked, and is working a revolution, a beneficent revolution, which it seems to me is destined to write his name as the greatest and most beneficent in the roll of the great successors of Peter. He has condemned the doctrine that the want and the suffering that exists among men in the very centres of our civilization have nothing to do with religion. He has condemned most emphatically that doctrine that a Catholic cannot believe in the equal rights of men, and to-day we have standing amongst us that man who was condemned for his utterances of that truth, a priest, who because of his adherence to them was stripped of his functionswe have him with us duly accredited and authorized as a priest of that greatest of churches. Aye, the world advances as the years advance. Let what we have seen be to us but an earnest of what is yet to come.

A Pretext. A few evenings ago a little boy was busily engaged at his lessons. His father, one of the leading citizens of Hariem, had gone to the lodge, and his mother was busy sewing. The little boy looked up and asked: "Mamma, what does the word 'pretext' mean?"

"When your father says he has to go to the lodge two or three times a week. that is a pretext to get away from his family. The boy did not say anything, but the next day when he read it out to a whole

school his definition of a "pretext" cre-

ated a sensation.—Texas Siftings.

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptom of the

59 AND 18.

VILLE OF INTEREST TO

Mr. Hugh Brownlee Tells How He Was Cured of Sciatica After Much Suffering-Miss Dells Mains Suffered From Trouble Incident of Girlhood—Her Case Critical— How She Found Release.

One of the best known men in the

From the Kemptville Advance.

county of Grenville and the adjacent county of Carleton, is Mr. Hugh Brownlee, of Kemptville. Mr. Brownlee was lee, of Kemptville. Mr. Brownlee was rect by mail from the Dr. Wallams' born in Carleton county in the year Medicine Company from either address. 1834, and until about five years ago resided in the township of North Gower.

The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment compara-Having by industry and good business tively inexpensive as compared with ability acquired a competence he determined to retire from the somewhat laborious life of a farmer, and taking up his abode in a beautiful home in the village of Kemptville, has since continued to reside here. It is well known to Mr. Brownlee's friends and acquaintances that he has suffered for years from sciatica of a violent form, and it has lately out into the room and dined off the been understood that he has at last been crumbs which had fallen under the table. relieved from the pangs of this excruciating disease. Recently while in conversation with Mr. Brownlee, a reporter of the Advance asked him to give his flerers, which he gladly consented to do. "You are aware," said Mr. Brownlee, "that most of my life has been spent upon a farm, and in addition to farming I followed the business of buying cattle, sheep and lambs. In doing so I was exposed to all sorts of weather and overexertion, which brought on a severe attack of sciatica. I suffered for about ten years, trying all sorts of powerful remedies, but without doing me a particle of good. During this long period of suffering I was deprived of much sleep and many a night I tumbled about in bed nearly all night long suffering the most excruciating pains. In fact I was rapidly approaching the condition of a chronic cripple. I had tried so many remedies that I was becoming discouraged and almost despaired of obtaining relief. While in this condition I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took the pills for some time without any moticeable results, but feeling as if they were a last resort I continued their use. Then came a slight change for the better, and every day added to my

steady improvement, until now after the use of about eighteen boxes I am nearly as well as ever I was, being almost en-tirely free from pain. I am still using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and feel confident that my cure will be permanent. You may be sure that I am grateful for what Pink Pills have done for ne and I ried the burden of it for seventeen am only too glad to bear testimony to years.' their merit. Indeed I believe they are deserving of every good thing that can you could have gone?" be said of them. Mrs. Brownlee was present and said that she, too, could vouch for the beneficial effects derived from the use of Pink Pills. She had suffered for nearly four

years with terrible soreness and pains in the back of the head and neck, accompanied by frequent attacks of dizziness which caused great distress and inconvenience. Having observed the beneficial almost entirely free from pain. She has the greatest confidence in 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and believes them the greatest medicine of the age.

not far from Mr. Brownlee's residence, had also been greatly benefited by the ed upon her. Miss Main is a handsome young lady, eighteen years of age, with In ed." the glow of health in her cheeks. reply to enquiries Miss Main said that some two years ago she began to be affected with weakness peculiar to many young girls. Her face was pale, she was troubled with heart palpitation, and the least exertion left a feeling of treatment, but without getting relief, and at last her condition became so bad that her parents and friends cared she was going into a decline and almost despaired of her recovery. At this find him." juncture Miss Main was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are an unfailing specific in cases of this kind. Miss Main took Pink Pills irregularly at first, but finding that they were helping any I had been able to give ber. her she began to take them regularly according to directions. From this time out improvement in her case was steady "I believe," said Miss Main, "that and commanded me to go." if it had not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I would not be alive to-day, and I strongly recommend them to all girls who find themselves in a condition simi-lar to what mine was." Miss Main's mother was present and fully endorsed what her daughter said, adding that she fully believed Pink Pills had saved her

Mr. Angus Buchanan, druggist, who was that they have a larger sale than any medicine, and still the demand steadily increases, which is the best evidence that Pink Pills are a great remedy, and there can be no question of the great good they accomplish. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a

condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseaes as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, I took an oath to avenge his death!"



and may be had of all druggists or diother remedies or medical treatment.

In a room scantily furnished and dimly lighted a priest sat writing a sermon. The priest wrote thus:

"In every man there is some good. The most hardened criminal has some experience for the benefit of other suf- tender spot in his heart. It is very easy to accuse the sinner. It is very difficult to look at the sin from his point of view. In judging our brothers we judge ourselves. Temptation that we do not understand may come to our neighbor, and not understanding how can we dare to accuse?"

The priest put down his pen and there was trouble in his face as he read the passage through again. His own words had touched a memory in his soul, and the touch hurt him. He took up his pen again, but a knock

at the door interrupted him. "Come in."

There entered a man pale and anxious looking. His hair was white, but the face, lined with care as it was, was not an old one. Fear was in his eyes, and his lips trembled. His garments, much faded with long wear, were dust covered, and all the man's movements were quick and excited "What is it?" my good man?" asked

the priest, turning his chair from the table

"I have travelled far to see you. My clothes bear witness to that. I have heard of your goodness, father; the fame of it extends beyond the limit of your field of work. I want consolation. Deep down in my soul there is a sin, unknown to the world, unconfessed. I have car-

"Was there no priest near you to whom "A priest-yes; but not one that I

could go to." answered the man. The priest did not answer for a few moments. The words that he had written, "Temptation that we do not understand may come to our neighbor," rose up before him. He put the manuscript on one side.
"Go on," he said, "I will listen."

"Eighteen years ago I was married," effects Pink Pills had upon her suffering the man began. "My wife was a beau-husband, Mrs. Brownlee determined to tiful woman. Unworthy as I thought tiful woman. Unworthy as I thought try them, and from the outset found myself, I won her; and she was to be relief, and after the use of four boxes found that the soreness was all gone and for the past three months she had been have, a worm at heart."

The priest bowed. "Into our lives there came a man, my friend. God forgive me for calling him so. It was the devil entering Eden. This Having heard that Miss Delia Main, a man sat at our table, was a welcome young lady who lives with her parents guest at our house, made me admire him, tempted my wife to love him. I had been married nearly a year, when use of Pink Pills, the reporter next call- I returned one evening to find the home dark. My wife had left me-gone to perdition with the friend that I trust-

The priest did not speak and there was silence in the room for a few mo-

ments. "He wrote a letter," the man contin ued, with an effort; "a few hard lines which cut into my very soul. That letgreat tiredness. She had good medical ter killed all the good in my nature and sowed the terrible desire for revenge there. I took a solemn oath to find him. I did not know then what would happen when we met. I only sworee to

"And you succeeded?" "Too well. I found him with her. They were sitting together, hand in hand, in a room far more luxurious than "I think she gave a little frightened cry-I do not know. But he laughed at me, told me I was a fool not to be able and rapid, and after the use of a dozen to keep my wife faithful to me, told boxes she found her health fully restor- me that from henceforth she was his

> The priest had gradually become more interested in the man's confession. The hand which rested upon his knee was tightly clenched and there was strong emotion, half suppressed, in his face. "What was his name?" he asked, and

his voice trembled as he spoke. "And then, father, the devil whispered to me. He touched my soul and it leapt with a fierce desire. I shot the man with is also reeve of the village, was asked if out a word, without warning. He fell at many Pink Pills are sold. His reply my feet, the debt of crime paid in an

"His name!" "She killed herself that same night." "His name, I say!" cried the priest, starting from his chair. For an answer the man took a paper from his pocket. It was yellow and ragged with age.

"That is the letter. His name is written there.' The priest glanced at it for a moment; then sprung towards the man. "Villain! murderer! I have found you

at last. This man was my brother, and