POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2034

USES IT EVERY SPRING.

Mr. H. Langley, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a spring tonic and I find it the best thing I can take. It builds me right up and I use it every spring. It is excellent for the blood."

SPRING MEDICINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

Mrs. Geo. Mason, Apohaqui, N. B., writes: 'I have used Burdock Blood Bitters and it is a splendid spring medicine. It purifies the blood and is the greatest remedy in the world for pimples and boils."

Try as you may it is next to impossible to escape so-called "Spring Fever." You get that Weary, Tired, Listless, Worn-out, Don't-Care-to-Work Feeling. What is needed is to clean out the system and make the blood pure The cleansing blood-purifying action of

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

whereby it eliminates all the pent-up poison from the system, starts the sluggish liver working, acts on the kidneys and the bowels and renders it without exception.

THAT TIRED FEELING.

Mr. F. H. Leard, Saskatoon, Sask., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters as a blood builder and think it an excellent remedy. Every one should take it in the spring to cure that tired feeling that comes to so many at this time of the year."

THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

INDIGESTION IN SPRING.

Miss B. Bradley, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "Last spring I used three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, as I had indigestion and very thin blood. I tried everything before taking the B. B. B., which I think is an excellent spring tonic."

WILL SAY GOVERNMENT BROKE ELECTION PLEDGES

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 23.—The amended highway bill passed the legislature this evening and the House adjourned at 10.30. The evening was made more interesting than usual by the singing of French songs, during the time after the bill passed and the calling in of the Speaker.

On the adjournment the House again broke into music and Mr. Lyer of Gloucester furnished a solo which brought down the house, the other French members joining in the chorus.

The House accomplished a large amount of work today. The debate, however, was of a quiet nature.

Many bills were read for the third time and passed without debate. Several bills also were introduced and received their second reading on the ground of emergency.

The house went into committee, Mr. MacLachlan in the chair and considered a bill to amend the act relating to the St. John River Log Driving Co. Mr. Pinder moved an amendment intended to protect the interests of small operators whose unmarked logs went into booms of the company. He stated that the amendment was approved of by the operators and by the company. Mr. Burchill told of the methods of driving logs on the Miramichi, and said that while it was desirable that all logs should be marked, he recognized the impossibility that everyone should have the mark of the owner, and every operator lost a number of logs each year through that cause. If all parties interested were united upon the bill he did not see that the committee should object to it.

The amendment was carried and the bill reported.

The bill to authorize the city of St. John to build a bridge across the harbor was agreed to and reported.

Mr. Copp gave notice of a motion reciting that the government had failed to keep its pre-election pledges.

Mr. Upham, speaking to the question of privilege, said he was not fully nor accurately reported in the corporations committee respecting the St. John Valley Railway bill.

With Mr. Cyr in the chair the committee of the whole agreed to the bill to incorporate the Bathurst Skating and Curling Company and to authorize the municipality of Gloucester to make a temporary loan.

The bill respecting the division of the province into counties, towns and parishes was considered. Mr. Munro explained that the object of the bill was to authorize the county of Carleton and town of Woodstock to erect a new court house. There was some doubt as to whether the court house should be erected in the town instead of on the present site in the parish and the bill was to remove that doubt.

Mr. Upham gave notice of motion respecting the amount paid for advertising in the Standard of the Empire.

The house went into committee, Mr. Robinson in the chair, to consider the bill relating to the St. John county Municipal Home.

Mr. Lowell explained it was to vest the appointment of board of management partly in the municipal council and partly with the government.—Bill was agreed to. Also a bill to change the name of Patrick Donahue to Patrick Hennessy.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy explained the young man had been adopted by Mr. Hennessy, was of age and all parties consented.—Bill was agreed to and both bills reported.

Mr. Robinson gave notice of motion regarding over-expenditures by the Board of Public Works and condemning the government for violating pre-election pledges.

Mr. Munro submitted the report of the municipalities committee.

The house went into committee, Mr. Pinder in the chair, to consider the bill to incorporate the International Power Co., Ltd.

Hon. Mr. Grimmer said this was to incorporate a company to construct an electric railway from Milltown to Sprague's Falls, build power lines, telephone lines, etc., and to construct a dam across the St. Croix River at Sprague's Falls.—Agreed to with amendments.

Also a bill relating to St. Stephen water works was agreed to; also bill in reference to the appointment of officials in the town of St. Stephen, which was agreed to and the several bills were reported.

The house took recess.

Resumed at 8 o'clock. Mr. Slipp presented a report from the corporations committee recommending that the Tobique Pulp and Paper Company bill be laid over for one year and recommending several other bills to the favorable consideration of the house.

The committee of the whole further considered the highway bill. Mr. Leger (Westmorland) said that the rate of pay fixed for work on roads was too low. Teams could not be got to work for $2.40 for an eight hour day.

Hon. Mr. Morrissy stated that the department did not pay more than 30 cents an hour last season for teams except in cities.

Mr. Allain said that farmers could do the work about their places for a while in the morning and also at night after the eight hours on the road was over, and many would be glad of the chance to put their teams to work on the roads and earn a few dollars extra.

Mr. Leger still contended that the section was unworkable and was unfair to the farmer.

Mr. Murray could not see what was the hon. gentleman's objection to the act. He had always contended that administration of the law bill be placed in the County Councils and that was precisely what the bill before the committee did. The councils have absolute control of what the rate of wages shall be paid for road work, and the section under consideration was to apply only in case the councils failed to fix the rate. He thought the member for Westmorland failed to fix the rate.

Mr. Curtis said the matter referred to by the member for Gloucester was the chief fault of the old act. Commisioners and their families did all the road work and kept all the money. He thought the commissioners ought not to be allowed to do any work.

Mr. Munro said that in every county would be found commisioners and surveyors who could do many small jobs cheaper than they could hire persons to do the work.

Mr. Byrne said that already most of the assessors had met and made up the assessments for the present year. This would amount to an average of $5,000 to $6,000 for each county, and at 5 per cent. commission for assessors will have cost each county already this year $480. In addition to that there was an increase in the poll tax from $1 to $1.50, and in addition to that a raise in property tax from 12 cents on the $100 to 20 cents. To put the new act in force this year would mean that every county would have to throw all expense already incurred away. It had been pointed out that under the road act of 1904 the roads were better last year than ever before, and there was no better set of officials, and that being the case he thought it would be wise to continue the act of 1904 for another year.

The section was agreed to and the act reported ot the house with amendments.

The house adjourned at 10.30 p. m.

WHY INDIANS PAINT.

A Legend of the Red Men Explains the Strange Custom.

Once an old Apache Indian when asked the question why his people painted their faces told this little legend:

"Long ago when men were weak and animals were big and strong a chief of the red men who lived in these mountains went out to get a deer, for his people were hungry.

"After walking all day he saw a deer and shot at it, but the arrow was turned aside and wounded a mountain lion, which was also after the deer. When the lion felt the sting of the arrow, he jumped up and bounded after the man, who ran for his life.

"He was almost exhausted, and when he felt his strength giving way he fell to the ground, calling on the big bear, who, you know, is the grandfather of men, to save him.

"The big bear heard the call and saw that to save the man he had to act quickly, so he scratched his foot and sprinkled his blood over the man.

"Now, you must know that no animal will eat of the bear or taste of his blood. So when the lion reached the man he smelled the blood and turned away, but as he did so his foot scraped the face of the man, leaving the marks of his claws on the blood smeared face.

"When the man found that he was uninjured, he was so thankful that he left the blood to dry on his face and never washed it at all, but left it until it peeled off.

"Where the claws of the lion scraped it off there were marks that turned brown in the sun, and where the blood stayed on it was lighter. Now all men paint their faces that way with blood and scrape it off in streaks when they hunt or go to war."

THE WIRELESS SYSTEMS OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Drumming Out the News in Messages in the Western Islands —Information Carried to Interested Savages— Mess Call to Cannibals and Some Songs.

No person whom business or a certain disordered pursuit of pleasure has called to the islands of the western Pacific between the New Hebrides and New Guinea can have failed to be surprised at the speed with which the news of his coming has spread from end to end of each island as his vessel has approached. Long before the details upon the beach have become at all distinct to the eye, the ear is filled with the deep boom of wooden drums, clear heavy beats in the bay near at hand, confused rumblings of sound echoing up through the mountain valleys or along the coast in each direction as far as the ear can distinguish any sound at all, at the most distant points like nothing so much as the humming of a hive of angry bees.

Shy and savage as are these cannibals, the noise they make over the appearance of a stranger would seem in direct contradiction to their habit of keeping out of sight in the bush or hidden in the leafy crowns of the cocoanut trees. In landing on such a beach, where the drum has scarcely ceased humming after the last stroke before the beater vanished behind the leafy screen, it is impossible to discern a man anywhere, yet the traveller experienced in those waters knows that the whole body of fighters of the village, probably with reinforcements from neighboring communities, is hidden within easy bowshot, and that he is more than likely to be greeted with a flight of arrows, bone tipped reeds by no means to be despised anywhere and deadly without remedy if it chance that they have been poisoned with the septic ptomaines of human livers after the agreeable wont of these savage warriors.

This beating of drums has nothing in common with the Chinese idea of affrighting the stranger, whose intentions are always taken for inimical at the start. It is not at all a performance of cannibal chamber music. It is a rude system of wireless telephony by which news is carried as far as the sound can reach and each drum in every village is made to serve as a relay station by which the news is spread from one end of the island to another almost instantly.

There are three types of drums in use among these islanders, one of universal extension, one very narrowly restricted to a single community, the third reaching about half the island races.

This last is altogether used for the accompaniment of song and dance and is therefore wholly to be classed as a musical instrument. It is made from the trunk of a small tree, hollowed out within so as to leave a shell of hard wood about half an inch in thickness, tapered on the outside to hour glass form and headed at one end with a piece of sharkskin put on raw and allowed to dry in place so as to stretch it very tight.

Such drums are played only with the fingers, the drum being supported under the arm much as the bagpipe is, or else held in one hand by a handle left at the narrowest contraction of the hourglass when shaping the log on the interior. It is not to be classed as a peace-destroying instrument, for its tunes can be heard little farther than 200 yards or so.

The drum of single occurrence is found on New Mecklenburg, and has no parallel in any other music. It is a block of hard wood about two feet long by a foot deep and some eight or nine inches in thickness. Upon its convex upper side are cut three wooden tongues of different sizes and with varying sound holes on each side.

The musician holds this drum between his knees as he sits upon the ground, rosins his hand with breadfruit gum and thumps one or more of these tongues and draws his hand then over them all. The sound is much like the braying of an ass.

The common drum is a log of hard wood of any length up to two or three fathoms. It is carved roughly on the exterior to a canoe shape so that it rests when set upon the ground only upon a small portion of its length.

Within it is hollowed out to a thickness of from one to three inches, according to the size of the instrument and the nature of the wood. This hollowing is done through a very narrow slit on the flat upper service, and the thinned edges of the slit form its tone. Such drums are beaten with heavy clubs.

It has long been suspected that these big drums were used for signalling, but it is only lately that the manner of their employment for telegraphy has been made known to any white man. The very first acount of this use which any one has been in a condition to render is contained in the recent work of Parkinson, who as a German trader, his spent thirty years among these cannibals and knows them probably better than any other man.

Through the employment of these drums, he notes, the natives are able to communicate signals to their fellows over great distances, signals which are perfectly comprehensible. Such drum signals fall into two classes, general signals for alarm and for the communication of news which are known to all people and are everywhere the same, and private signals, knowledge of which is confined to a single district or even to a single group of men.

Among the general signals everywhere the same and everywhere understood in the same sense the most frequent is that which is known in New Britain as "tuktuk vaturia," and which conveys the not unimportant news that one has killed an enemy and is carving him up. To atract the undivided attention of the whole neighborhood this signal (and the same is true of most other such communications), is prefaced by an introduction called "koal."

The "koal" consists of a long series of quickly repeated strokes somewhat similar to what civilized drummers know as a ruffle. Then follows the proper signal consisting of several long and slow beats, the identity being established by the time spacing of the intervals after a fashion which it is quite impossible to represent without the employment of the musical tynes.

This signal is kept up not only during the cutting up and degustation of the dead enemy, but for several days afterwards, as a rule at longer or shorter intervals for a space of five days and nights, being in some sort intended as an insult to the tribe whose murdered member has been eaten.

No sooner has one party announced its success through the tuktuk vaturia than there begins to ring out on the side of its opponents a signal known as "pal a mia," whose object is to summon together all the men who are able to carry weapons. Every man who hears it utters a loud war howl twice, leaves whatever he may be engaged upon, seizes his arms and hastens away without delay. At every beat of the drum the warriors raise a loud cry of battle.

When death comes upon a man of any note, the neighborhood is advised of it by drum signals known as "a lal tabu." In addition to these general signals are the private signals "kalakult tiding," whose sense is known only to particular families or clans. Such signals have come down without change from great antiquity and it is a prime obligation upon all members of the family to acquaint themselves therewith from their youth up. Through this system of signals it is possible for the natives to disseminate news with great rapidity.

"In the early days of my residence," says Herr Parkinson in summing p, "I was often astounded when news was made known to me of happenings in remote districts probably scarcely an hour after the event; in just the same degree were the natives always warned in plenty of time when I sought to surprise them in their villages."

In islands further west and along the northern coast of New Guinea a similar result is obtained without mechanical aid solely through the use of the human voice over shorter distances, yet still out of speaking range, the drum falling into its accustomed place for longer distances. The occurrence of such signaling on the island of Kaniet has been described as follows by Dr. Thilenius, who has lately returned from a reconnaissance of these little known islands. Here they have the fashion of communicating news and all sorts of information by singing a melody which is always the same tune.

"When the schooner on which I visited the island," he writes, "had reached the boat sent out to meet her and we had crossed the reef therein a man standing in the sternsheets began to sing, and so far as we could judge repeated over and over again the same two bars. As I later discovered on the beach this was the regular method of communicating news.

"When we landed the people on the shore clustered about our landing place already knew the ship's name, her destination, the number of her crew, and had in addition been informed that a woman of their island who had gone to Matupi to work had died a short time before we sailed. An additional piece of information thus conveyed by song was the news that we had brought a supply of betel pepper, which was not yet ripe on this island."

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A GRATEFUL WOMAN

Tells of the Remarkable Cure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Wrought in Her Case— Had Undergone Four Operations Without Help

When women approach that critical period in their lives known as the turn of life, they do so with a feeling of apprehension and uncertainty for in the manner in which they pass that crisis determines the health of their after life. During this most important time in the life of a woman, her whole aim should be to build up and strengthen her system to meet the unusual demands upon it. Devotion to family should not lead to neglect of self. The hard work and worries of household cares should be avoided as far as possible. But whether she is able to do this or not, no woman should fail to take the tonic treatment offered by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will build up her blood and fortify her whole system, enabling her to pass this critical period with safety. We give the following strong proof of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are constantly doing for suffering women.

Mrs. Margaret Wood, Southfield, N. B., says:—"Some years ago I became a victim to the troubles that afflict so many of my sex, in the very worst form. The doctor in charge neither through medicine nor local treatment gave me any help, and he decided that I must undergo an operation if I was to have any relief. During the next two years I underwent four successive operations. During this time I had the best physicians. From each operation I received some benefit, but only of short duration, and when I drifted back into the same wretched condition as before. During all this time I was taking medicine to build up my system, but with no avail. I was reduced to a mere skeleton; my nerves were utterly broken down. My blood was of a light yellowish color and I was so far gone that I took spells in which my lips, fingers and tongue would seem paralyzed. I cannot begin to express what I suffered and went through in those two years. I was completely discouaged and thought I could not live. Then on the urgent advice of friends I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after some weeks perceived a change for the better. I continued to take the Pills for several months, gradually growing stronger and suffering less, and in the end found myself once more a well woman and enjoying the blessing of such good health as I had not known for years. I now always keep these Pills in the house and after a hard day's work take them for a few days and they always seem to put new life and energy in my body. I sincerely hope my experience may be of benefit to some other suffering women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicines or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PIGEONS AS PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Doctor is Getting Remarkable Results From His Experiments.

The remarkable sense of direction which enables a pigeon to find its way back to the cote, even for a considerable distance, has long been used for the conveyance of written messages. It occurred to Dr. Neubronner of Cronberg recently that he might attach to a pigeon a small photographic camera, allowing some distinct views to be taken during a flight of about twenty metres a second.

After testing this camera from an express train Dr. Neubronner proceeded to perform his first experiments on carrier pigeons as photographers, and the first pictures, which were two by two centimetres in size, where considered quite satisfactory as preliminary results. As the inventor soon realized the scope of this idea he ordered from a good mechanic a large camera with a better objective and films of four certimetres, with a view to further improving those views. This camera having been fixed to the pigeon's breast with a thin board of hard wood was kept in position on the back of the bird by means of straps. A small India rubber ball, allowing the air slowly to escape, would effect the instantaneous opening of the shutter in due time. As the air issued from the ball the latter collapsed more and more, while disengaging the shutter at regular intervals, which were readily predetermined.

Dr. Neubronner was thus able to secure eight consecutive views, but the capacity of the aparatus is likely to be increased up to thirty views, so that, with intervals of half a minute, a distance of fifteen kilometres could be conveyed nearly continuously. As a pigeon is able to transport seventy-five grains to a distance ten times as great, no essential difficulty will be met with in carrying this idea out of practice.

TRAIN MEN FOR LONDON POLICE

How Recruits are Handled Before Starting Duty.

Great Force is Made Up of Those Who Have Survived Long Sifting Process.

LONDON, April 24—London's policemen are admired and envied by all nations. From Germany, France and even India policemen and officials have been sent to find out how the city policemen manage London's great crowds so skillfully, says the London Morning Leader.

The men are the pick of the country, for some hundreds aspire to join the famous force for every ten who can be taken on.

Men desirous of joining must present themselves at the chief offices in Old Jewry, where an inspector glances over the applicants, dismisses those who obviously do not come up to the required physical standard and arranges for likely men to come up for examination of character, eye testing and measuring.

When the aspirant has passed these tests he is handed over to Dr. Gordon Browne, the medical chief of the police and their hospital, for examination.

The lucky few who have survived the sifting so far are drafted into school at Snowhill, where they are trained for a couple of months in every conceivable duty. Classes are held in common law, writing and reports, marching and saluting, while from time to time the men are sent into the gallery of the Central Criminal Court, to watch and study the methods of the courts and the ways of giving evidence.

The geography of the city must be as an open book to the policeman, and the young men are sent to walk around the domains they will have to help guard, and note the boundaries of the city.

After a short time the recruits are sent to the stores in Moor lane to be measured and fitted with the coveted uniform, and thereafter drills are carried out in these clothes, so that the recruit becomes at ease in his new garb.

Throughout the whole time the men are at school they are put through extensive gymnasium courses, and are taught the holds and grips by which the city policeman is prepared to tackle a violent prisoner.

While the officers have been training the recruit in how to do his work and look after himself, Dr. Gordon Browne has been teaching both the recruits and the officers who have been on the force some time how to aid and attend the injured. With stretcher classes, bandaging classes and limelight views of every conceivable human injury, he teaches the men how to aid poor broken humanity until he almost makes doctors of them all.

After from two to three months' schoolinz the men are put on night duty until they become accustomed to their work.

Rheumatism

More than nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles, due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism. In such cases no internal treatment is required. The free application of

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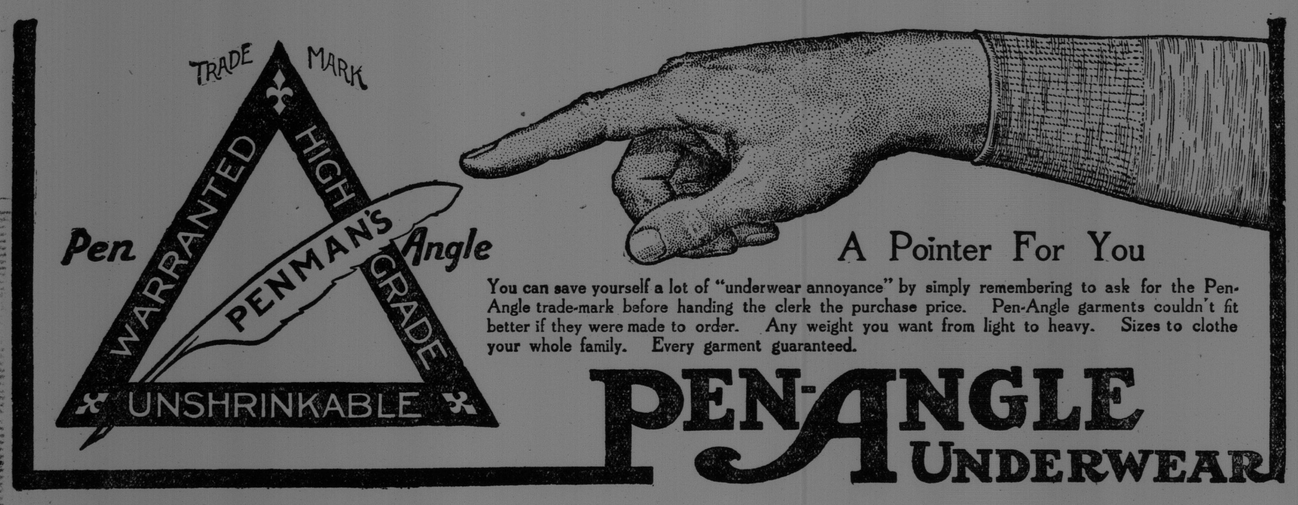
is all that is needed and it is certain to give quick relief Give it a trial and see for yourself how quickly it relieves the pain and soreness. Price 25c; large size, 50c.



A Pointer For You

You can save yourself a lot of "underwear annoyance" by simply remembering to ask for the Pen-Angle trade-mark before handing the clerk the purchase price. Pen-Angle garments couldn't fit better if they were made to order. Any weight you want from light to heavy. Sizes to clothe your whole family. Every garment guaranteed.

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