

SASKATCHEWAN'S CROP AND STOCK STATISTICS

Last Year More Grain Was Raised in Saskatchewan Than in Manitoba, Though the Average Was Not so High--Oats and Wheat Yield High in the Regina District--Lots of Flax Raised in the Province.

That Saskatchewan last year produced 125,589,543 bushels of wheat, oats, barley and flax is announced by the department of agriculture in a statement respecting the crops and live stock of the province in 1905.

Compared with the season of 1907, the returns of the last year are almost twice as large; and this increase applies to both acreage and yield. It has been found, however, that the average yield per acre of each crop was small, and somewhat less than in 1907.

That this condition has not been inevitable is shown by an analysis of threshers' returns. Mr. J. J. Kahina of Milestone threshed 925 bushels of wheat from 30 acres, and 1600 bushels of oats from the same area of land.

Mr. Helstrom of the same place threshed 6500 bushels of flax from 400 acres, and W. Runyon of Wilcox is shown to have threshed 3042 bushels of flax from 130 acres.

Mr. Helstrom of the same place threshed 6500 bushels of flax from 400 acres, and W. Runyon of Wilcox is shown to have threshed 3042 bushels of flax from 130 acres. D. Rank of Indian Head raised wheat that yielded 27 bushels per acre and oats that averaged 66 bushel per acre.

Instances such as these might be multiplied to show that not only these farmers, but many others in the districts referred to, as well as in other districts, produced good crops last year. In fact it is not claimed that the yields credited to the farmers whose names are published, were the best in those districts last year.

The crop from 25,135 acres of wheat was not threshed, and as these figures are included in the acreage from which the 1905 crop was produced, the average yield per acre was thereby somewhat lessened. It was ascertained also that the crop from 124,763 acres of oats was not threshed; but as this grain was

doubtless intended for feeding in the sheaf, it is assumed that the yield of grain from that portion of the crop would be equal to the average of the rest of the crop, and consequently the average yield is not thereby lessened. Of the barley crop, 2,600 acres were reported as unthreshed, and it was indicated that 8,974 acres of flax had not been threshed, consequently the average yield of these grains for the province is somewhat below the average that would be indicated were the area of unthreshed grains not included in the total acreage.

In 1905, the Department of Agriculture for the first time compiled statistics of live stock in Saskatchewan. The results show clearly in comparison with the records of the census of 1901 and 1906 the increase in the numbers of each kind of live stock in the province.

1901, there were 83,461 horses, 237,063 cattle; 73,079 sheep; 27,765 swine. No record was kept of the poultry.

Last year, records show 948,863 horses; 745,937 cattle; 144,370 sheep; 426,579 swine and 3,411,052 poultry.

Occupied Farms. The report shows that there are 64,946 occupied farms in the province as compared with 13,390 farms occupied in 1901 and 55,971 in 1906.

The large increase is due to the activity in homesteading, and the increased crop area is but an indication of greater accomplishments in this respect in the near future. The 9 crop districts into which the province is divided for statistical purposes contain 86,826,240 acres. The occupied farms comprise an area of 17,065,812 acres, of which 8,005,100 acres are cultivated and 6,066,879 acres, in addition to land from which hay was cut, were cropped last year.

For the first time in her history the wheat and oat crops of Saskatchewan exceeded those of Manitoba. Bulletin No. 78 issued by the Department of Agriculture in Manitoba, places Manitoba's wheat crop of last year at 49,252,589 bushels, or about one and a half million bushels less than the crop grown in Saskatchewan.

The average yield, however, was higher in Manitoba than in Saskatchewan by 3.6 bushels per acre. Manitoba's oat crop yielded 44,686,045 bushels produced from 1,216,632 acres, an average yield of 36.8 bushels per acre. Saskatchewan produced 48,379,838 bushels of oats which averaged 37.29 bushels per acre.

Deaths From Dynamite. Ottawa, Jan. 29.—That 42 lives were lost and 47 men injured in dynamite explosions on District "F" of the National Transcontinental, between Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction, was contained in the report of the N. T. R. commission, which was laid on the table of the house today.

On District "B" eight men were killed. These accidents, the report says, were due to carelessness in the handling of dynamite, and occurred in spite of the strict precautions which had been taken to protect the lives of the workmen.

In the section devoted to surveys, it is shown that during the year it had been found possible, by additional surveys, to shorten the distance between Moncton and Winnipeg by 13 miles. The estimated distance now stands at slightly over 1,804 miles. Up to March 31 last the total expenditure of the commission amounted to \$27,067,944. Chief engineer Lumsden, in his report, remarks that some general charges in respect to over-classification have been made. These will be taken up and considered later on.

Sifton Into Mining. Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The Evening Free Press says: Hon. Clifford Sifton and M. J. O'Brien of Renfrew, Ont., who is owner of the O'Brien mine at Cobalt, have jointly purchased the famous Bonzell properties on Miller Lake in the new district of Gowganda for \$500,000.

SCOTT DOES NOT PROVE HIS CHARGE

(Continued from page 2.)

A. The subscription list was composed exclusively of Winnipeg men, with the exception of one individual in Regina, and Mr. Fry of Moose Jaw. I met him and told him what I had been doing in Winnipeg and pressed upon him the urgency of the situation. Knowing that he was actively interested and that he was always a liberal contributor, and on personal grounds for Mr. Haultain, I pressed him for a subscription to the provincial fund.

Q. What did he do? A. He said he was subscribing \$400 or \$500 to the fund in Moose Jaw. I said this was a matter for the whole province, and accordingly he gave me a subscription.

Q. How long after did he give you the money? A. The next day.

Q. Where did he give it to you? A. In my office.

Q. Was it in cash? A. Yes.

Q. What did you do with it? A. I had raised \$3,000 in Winnipeg, and what I secured here, and altogether I turned it over to the Provincial Rights organizer. I showed him a list of those who had subscribed, including Fry's name.

Q. How long after? A. That was the same day.

Q. You also got \$500 from Dobson? A. Yes.

Q. How long afterwards? A. Within a few days. It was all done the first week in December.

Q. What did you do with it? A. He gave it to me in the Provincial Rights committee rooms, and inside of two hours I had turned it over.

Q. Did you retain any portion of that money for your own use? A. Not one cent.

Q. You have heard the evidence as to your having assisted Dobson, Jackson & Fry in the first place with regard to their contract. Do you remember when it was made? A. In December 1903.

In April 1905, they tendered for sewerage; their tender was then the lowest and they got the contract. It was awarded in a full meeting of the council upon recommendation of the committee on city engineer.

The tender was for \$37,400. They wrote two letters in reference to an error. We paid no attention to the first except to order them to proceed with the work. They wrote a second letter threatening to withdraw their tender. This was submitted to the whole council and the engineer. I think the city solicitor, Mr. Johnston was also present. I and others said it was a hot spot. We had the contract carefully gone into again.

I was opposed to giving them the raise. The council was composed of Messrs. Sinton, McAra, Williams, Cooper, McInnis and F. Bole. I used no influence in favor of the contract, either directly or indirectly. I expressed the opinion that it was a hot job, but we made the best of it as a hold-up, but we absolutely untrue that there was an arrangement with Dobson as stated by Fry or with Fry as suggested by Dobson. If I had heard the least suggestion of such a thing they would not have got a contract in a hundred years. Had no understanding or arrangement with Pete Cooper. Went out of council that fall and took no part whatever in further settlements with that firm. My farm is located near the Annex property. It belongs to J. K. McInnis, and he and myself had some difficulty over the assessment.

I therefore sent J. M. Young to make the deal with McInnis. I did not conceal the fact I was a party to the deal. I told Young water could be had by anyone under the irrigation act. Judge Johnstone who was then city solicitor, told me anyone wanting water was entitled to it. Schwartz, Quirk and Fleming applied. All applications went to the waterworks committee, composed of Councilors Balfour, Cooper and Williams. The connection was paid for by the parties who secured the water. With regard to collecting for water he had nothing to do, but presumed the usual procedure would be followed.

There were three nuisance grounds which as a result of the policy of the council had been merged into one and fenced.

Reverting to Dobson, Jackson & Fry, when these charges were made by Mr. Scott there were rumors of all sorts and it was alleged that the charges were based on some relations with them. Fry told me at my house that Jack Lindsay said he (Fry) would be paid \$10,000 if he would give evidence to help Scott sustain his charges against me. Fry was to follow it up and report, but when I next saw him he said nothing more had come of it. Afterwards I saw Dobson upon whom I understood influences were being brought. I therefore wrote him letters to find out who was tampering with him. Fry was anxious to know if he could be subpoenaed and I wrote him also. I made \$30,000 in my business affairs during 1905.

Cross-Examination. Cross-examined by Mr. Bombar: Mr. Bole told what was not the truth. I would not put it any stronger than that. Part of Mr. Young's evidence was true. I did not tell Young that I would use my influence as mayor to get advantages and when he said so he lied. I got the \$500

from Dobson and the \$500 from Fry, but the affidavit shows how and for what purpose. Dobson's affidavit does not contradict me. (Here a lively passage occurred between witness and counsel as to what Dobson had sworn. The affidavit being read the witness was sustained in his contention that his testimony harmonized with Dobson's.) He (Laird) was on terms of ordinary friendship with Dobson and Fry. I destroyed the joint letter of Dobson and Fry, as I would not think of agreeing to drop the case. I knew the defence were using all sorts of influence to buy them or induce them to give evidence against me. I did not know that Fry had gone back until I heard that Fry was complaining of having lost time with lawsuits and wondering if I had an idea what was going on and wanted to keep tabs on him. Finally he would not come for us, though we offered to pay expenses. I told Dr. Lazier who was going to Toronto, to see Fry and let me know how he was standing. In consequence of Lazier's interview Fry wrote me a letter stating that he did not like Lazier's questions, and remarking that he was "no kid." I did not supply questions to Lazier nor did I have any telegraphic code with him. Fry was not an associate of mine. We were on ordinary terms. It would be a good proposition for either party to take a team for his keep. It is quite usual. "Peter" and I had no conversation about money matters. Fry did not have to give me money. I never asked Fry or Dobson for money for myself, Fry gave it for the provincial fund and Dobson for the local committee. I never used a cent of it personally.

After Mr. Laird had completed giving his evidence which was given in a clear straightforward manner, Mr. J. G. McDonald, Provincial Rights organizer was called. He stated that he had received \$3,900 from Mr. Laird a few days previous to the election of 1905. He had seen a list of names of subscribers to the fund. The defence objected to Mr. McDonald giving the names of those who were on the list and the judge upheld the objection.

F. McAra, Jr. was next called and testified to being a member of the council in 1904, 1905 and 1906. He knew the Eastern Annex property. Mr. Laird had told him he had an interest in the property at the time he was making the deal. He knew of no influence Mr. Laird had used to obtain water connections for the Eastern Annex, nor for the removal of the nuisance ground.

Mr. Balfour was next called and stated that he was chairman of the waterworks committee in 1904 and 1905. He remembered the Dobson, Jackson & Fry contract being raised. The action was taken after consultation with the city engineer, O. W. Smith. The water connections in the Eastern Annex were permitted as a result of the opinion given at that time by the city solicitor. Mr. Laird had never used his influence with him to obtain a raise in the contract, he had never used his influence with him regarding water connections in the Eastern Annex and had never used his influence with him regarding the removal of the nuisance ground.

This was all the witnesses called, and after the addresses to the jury Mr. Hagel for the defence and Mr. Nolan for the prosecution, the judge delivered his charge.

Mr. Nolan's address to the jury was a very pointed one and there is no doubt but that he carried the jury with him in his logical statements of the case. Mr. Hagel's statement of the case was a disappointment even to his own friends in the case.

The judge's charge was completed after ten o'clock on Monday evening. The jury then went out to consider their verdict. About twelve o'clock they returned for the purpose of asking the judge the following question: "If we find Mr. Laird innocent of all charges but the one of receiving \$500 from Mr. Dobson as a personal contribution to the fund required for his own election as member for the city of Regina, is this in law a justification of the offence alleged to have been committed by the Hon. Walter Scott?"

The judge informed them that that was a question which they themselves must answer, and he could not direct them.

The jury having retired and not having reached an agreement by 30 minutes after twelve, the judge ordered them locked up for the night.

When they appeared at ten o'clock Tuesday morning, Foreman Collins announced that they had not agreed on a verdict and didn't think it possible to come to an agreement. Being asked by the judge if there was any way he could help them, Mr. Collins replied, "I fear not, my Lord. I think it was last night's question of fact that caused the disagreement."

The jury was discharged.

THE SETTLEMENT. After the disagreement of the jury the parties interposed and their solicitors got together and agreed on a settlement, which is contained in the following agreement:

In the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, Judicial District of Regina, Between—

The King vs. Walter Scott. H. W. Laird vs. Walter Scott. H. W. Laird vs. The Leader Publishing Co. Limited.

Whereas the criminal case of The King vs. Walter Scott has been on trial before the supreme court of Sas-

katchewan, at Regina, with the assistance of a jury, during the days Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, January 28 to Feb. 2, inclusive, 1905, and

Whereas the said jury at the hour of ten o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the second of February, on returning to the court room, stated that they were unable to agree, and

Whereas it was arranged by counsel that in the face of the disagreement existing at the said time, that the jury be discharged, having disagreed, and

Whereas by reason of such disagreement in the above named criminal prosecution as aforesaid it has been arranged between the private prosecutor and the defendant and the counsel representing them, that, no verdict having been arrived at, and owing to the prospective difficulty of arriving at a verdict, the said criminal case, as well as in the said civil actions, the above named cases be settled on the following terms:

The parties hereto mutually agree that the said criminal prosecution and the said above named actions be discontinued.

It is arranged between the parties hereto that the prosecutor herein will request the attorney general to enter a final stay of proceedings in the criminal case above mentioned, and the said prosecutor further agrees to withdraw and discontinue the above civil actions.

It is further agreed that each party pay his own costs of the criminal prosecution and in each case of the above actions including interlocutory proceedings, any orders heretofore made in the suits to the contrary notwithstanding.

Dated at Regina this second day of February, 1905.

(Signed) Walter Scott. (Signed) H. W. Laird.

GENERAL NEWS.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The Liberals of Carleton county have decided not to contest Carleton county, which is vacant owing to the resignation of Mr. Bagden. Carleton county has elected Conservatives by large majorities ever since confederation.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. Ottawa, Jan. 31.—Peter Robertson, an accountant in the interior department of the city, has mysteriously disappeared from the city. He has not been seen since Wednesday afternoon. An investigation into his accounts show nothing irregular. Robertson, who was about sixty years of age was in poor health.

AFTER MONEY LENDERS. Ottawa, Jan. 31.—Crown Attorney Ritchie is in communication with the Ontario attorney general's department in regard to the further prosecution of money lenders of the capital who are doing business at usurers rate of interest. He understands the department will take action on the grounds that the thing has become a public scandal.

PIONEER PASSES AWAY. Prince Albert, Sask., Jan. 26.—J. M. Coombs, a pioneer of Prince Albert and a prisoner of Louis Riel at old Fort Gary, died today. Born at London, Ont., he came west in 1868 and spent the winter at Qu'Appelle, working for Mr. Farquharson, father of Lady Schultz. He returned to Winnipeg, a prisoner of Riel's and saw Scott shot. Deceased was a charter member of Kinistino Masonic lodge, Prince Albert.

A LONG WIRE. London, Jan. 31.—Telegraph messages have begun to leave London on the longest distance ever travelled on a continuous wire. By touching a key here a telegraph operator now can operate a Calcutta message, passing without re-transmission over 7,000 miles of field, forest, mountain and desert. Direct working has been possible between London and Teheran for five years, but the land line to Persia and India was recently completed.

ELEVATORS FOR VANCOUVER. Vancouver, Jan. 28.—The question of the erection of terminal grain elevators in Vancouver, is one of vital importance to the shipping interests of the port, and to the grain exporters of Alberta, now that wheat has started moving from that province to this port. The matter will be fully threshed out within the next few weeks at a conference to be held in Vancouver between representatives of the commercial interests of the port, and F. W. Peters, head of the recently created industrial department of the C.P.R.

LUMBER GOES UP. Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 28.—Lumber prices have advanced two dollars per thousand feet on common grades in Vancouver, and in a very short time there will be an advance affecting all outside points. This is the statement today of a saw mill operator, who declared that so certain are the sawmill men that there will be a general advance that many of them are refusing orders from northwest points on the present list price. It is stated that the price of logs have advanced considerably since last summer, and they are now very scarce. Vancouver tonight.

It is expected that log prices will remain fairly high for the balance of the year, and that is the principal reason for the increase in the price of lumber.

A young man by the name of Blake who hales from the district west of Stoughton, where he farms, was driven to town last Sunday afternoon by Dr. Watkin and Geo. Smythe, who found him sitting by the roadside on cemetery hill. It appears that this man, who is evidently mentally unbalanced, is suffering from a strange hallucination of hearing voices in his head by which he imagines that people are continually phoning to him from a distance. These voices, he said bothered him so much that he had to leave his house where he could not sleep owing to the sounds of voices. It appears that he had walked from Stoughton and had been wandering out all of Friday and Saturday nights. He was locked up in the police cell over Sunday and on Monday was brought before Justices Mears and Watkin who sent him to Regina for examination as to his sanity.—Arcoia Star.

CONDENNS SECRET SOCIETIES. Toronto, Jan. 31.—A condemnation of all secret societies opposed to the teachings of the Catholic church was expressed by Archbishop McEvay in addressing 1,000 members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in St. Michael's cathedral this afternoon. He said the church was the foundation of society and the further the society wandered from the church the worse it became. The freedom from the pope spoken of so much, the speaker did not recognize. "We have heard much boasting," said the archbishop, of "getting away from the tyranny of the pope of Rome. It is true his holiness has not the power to compel a man to live with his wife, nor stop the social curse of divorce, against which every member of the Catholic church should voice. Neither can the pope give Catholic children a Catholic education." He advised the association to beware of "nonsensical, silly, retreats, trills and secrets."

PRESENTATION TO BANKER. Rosthern, Sask., Jan. 31.—As a token of the high esteem in which they were held by the people of Rosthern, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. S. Fenton were last night presented with a handsome cabinet of silver. The evening was spent in dancing until about 11 o'clock when the presentation was made. J. A. Dawson read the address, to which Mr. Fenton replied in words expressing his regret at having to leave Rosthern and thanking all for the kindness they had shown towards him. On this occasion he felt that it was more consideration than was due him. After the presentation "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" was sung heartily. More dancing was then participated in until about one o'clock when the company dispersed. Mr. Fenton who has been here a number of years; has served the town well in several capacities. He has been promoted to the local management of the Imperial Bank at Prince Albert, and leaves for his new post in a few days.

Hamilton, Jan. 31.—That four occupants of a brick house could be suffocated and burned to death in broad day right within a stone's throw of relatives is the almost unbelievable tragedy enacted on the old Indian trail, two miles south of Lynden when Philip Vansickle, farmer aged 78 years, his son Martin, 24 years; his son-in-law Harry Vansickle 35 years; and his daughter, Metilla, 45 years, met death in a fire which destroyed the farm house completely. The cause of the fire is a mystery and there is no suspicion of foul play. They retired about midnight Friday night and while they slept the house caught fire and clouds of smoke went through the house rendering the occupants unconscious. Philip Vansickle and his son-in-law Harry, endeavored to escape but were overcome by smoke. The fire swept through the house and the roof and floors fell in taking the bodies to the bottom. The body of Philip Vansickle was brought out before the floors fell in. The fire was not noticed until 10 a. m. The coroner will hold an inquest.

AFTER BRITISH COLUMBIA. Victoria, B.C., Jan. 28.—At a luncheon tendered to D. D. Mann this afternoon, he stated that while no definite action had yet been made, he had received great encouragement from Premier McBride and his colleagues. The outlook was promising for the Canadian Northern in British Columbia. No government that had guaranteed Canadian Northern bonds had ever been called upon to pay a dollar. He regarded Vancouver Island and the mainland coast as the Riviera of the Pacific. He advocated a Canadian manned squadron with Canadian training ships on the Pacific and Atlantic. Mr. Flummerfelt said the government would be justified in granting substantial aid to the Canadian Northern, and Mayor Hall said the same. The premier welcomed to the province the C.N.R. and emphasized his statement in the House that he could see no difficulty in the way of satisfactory arrangements with the railway company on the present list price. It is stated that the price of logs have advanced considerably since last summer, and they are now very scarce. Vancouver tonight.

KILLED ON SEERNA

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 31.—The steamer Rupert City arrived in Vancouver today from Prince Rupert with the bodies of two men aboard who had been killed in recent accidents. The victims were Peter Lindstrom of Seattle, and Eric Lindstrom of Tacoma. Both were sub-contractors on the Grand Trunk Pacific. Burglund was killed by a premature explosion. The transporting of his body up the Skeena river was very difficult. The river is piled high with ice and the banks are under six or seven feet of snow. Eight stowaway Swedes carried the remains for the days around dangerous bluffs and wading through snow almost up to their necks. Lindstrom was killed by a snow slide. While standing around the stove in their cabin at noon his men heard the roar of the slide approaching. They rushed to the open and barely escaped with their lives. Lindstrom had been sick and lying in bed and was unable to reach the door before the cabin was crumpled in and he was crushed to death. A large timber was found across his body which he was dug out of fifteen feet of snow and logs.

TREGARVA.

A very pleasant evening was spent at Tregarva hall, Wednesday night when an entertainment was given by the Tregarva Literary Society. When the meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. O. Wylie was elected to the chair and a well rendered program was given and a debate. The subject of the debate was, "Resolved that fire is more destructive than water." The referees decided in favor of the negative. About the most interesting piece was the critic's remarks on the debaters. He said that one person seemed to be addressing his toes instead of the audience; another had so much fire that his hair was turning red, and another reminded him of the Irishman who fell from the top of a building and when his comrade asked him he was hurt he said he wasn't but he was speechless. After the program was over a subject was selected for the next entertainment which will be on Feb. 10th. The subject is, "Resolved that wealth is more profitable than education." The program, a very lengthy one, and it was getting along toward the wee small hours when after singing God Save the King at the top of their voices the merry crowd separated to seek repose.

The farmers of the west are realizing more and more that "in unity there is strength," and they are beginning to organize with a view to securing for themselves the profits of their labors which in the past have gone too often to the hands of the idler classes who have imposed themselves between the farmer and the market.

Farmer syndicates have often proved themselves failures because each man wanted to do for the whole thing, but practice and widening interests are overcoming this evil, and the farmers are becoming willing to give the management of their undertakings to men specially fitted to carry out the details though they are responsible to the farmer organization which employs them. When we are told that the Grain Growers this year successfully handled half the grain that passed through Winnipeg hands, we realize that the time has gone by when a farmer's syndicate meant four or five men, and quarrelled over a threshing machine. We see the results of this organization in reforms brought about during the past year or two in the matter of selling grain, for the farmers are not only getting to know what they want but also asking for it, and insisting on getting it.

But there is still much room for improvement. If the farmer's power is growing he must see to it that his knowledge of how to handle it is growing too, so that he must judge for himself wisely as to what is best for him. The way to do this is the farmer's club idea. Get together at stated intervals and discuss those questions that relate to your interests as many as you can get to have each one, and then decide what is best for you, and finally do your best by united effort to have that carried into effect. Study the markets together, and combine to raise your products to a certain standard. You can then sell direct to the man who knows that when he buys a certain thing from your community, the whole will reach a certain standard of quality.

Co-operation enabling the farmers to buy necessities in large quantities direct has proven a great help, and co-operation for the destruction of weeds and the improvement of roads etc. is the only way that satisfactory progress can be made. But the farmers of the older parts of the country are learning that one man's strength is a multiplicity of interests is stronger and can do better work than can be done by forming a firm club for every different phase of farm problems.

Let the farmers of Creelman give this idea a fair chance by giving it hearty support, attending all the meetings of their own organization that they can, and each man contributing his ideas to the general stock of information.

—F. A. W. in Creelman Gazette.

Minard's Lintment cures Colds etc.



Good Vigor gained. My wife with most women likes to run-down, tired and anxious while they are anxious for their loved ones, they rarely attend to themselves until it is too late. Stop! To prevent this should take Psychine creates an appetite and aids digestion. Pay-ment for there is ERY DOSE. Mrs. J. 83 Notre Dame St., Win- this for she says: "I for what Psychine has I was laid up with how I suffered. My very poor and my stomach disordered. Today and well, for Psychine no permanent relief. I woman now to what I Psychine. I feel the hood in my veins once

regulates and strengthens and is an infallible re- disorders of the throat. nest. All druggists and Samples sent on appli- A. Slocum, Limited, chine drives away La

is a Vegetarian. believe that all anim- left to die a natural buried without having picked, are calling atten- sturdiness of Admiral Beresford, and the fac- he years he has stand- to a vegetarian diet. Lord Charles refuse to for a long time he has ory that man is better or spirits of any kind. convictions on this point that the doctors who during his recent ill- the greatest difficulty in his full recovery.

Lights Life. To the a victim of indigestion of business becomes ery. He cannot conce- upon his tasks and ation attend him. To Farmelee's Vegetable relief. A course of treat- ing to directions, will of their great excellence, confidently recommended, will do all that is claim-

the object of your so- the truth?"

ur names in the papers possible."—Kansas City

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Most e? for the idler—but the living. This truth is most valuable posses- to retain that regain. reise, reasonable care it Pills occasionally, wels in good working agree that the one who

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