KIDNEY TROUBLES

Increasing Among Women, But Sufferers Need Not Despair

THE BEST ADVICE IS FREE

Of all the diseases known, with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal, and statistics show that this disease is on the increase among women.

Mrs. Emma Sawyer

Unless early and correct treatment is applied the patient seldom survives when once the disease is fastened upon her. We believe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most efficient treatment for chronic kidney troubles of women, and is the only medicine especially prepared for this purpose.

When a woman is troubled with pain or weight in loins, backache, frequent, painful or scalding urination, swelling of limbs or feet, swelling under the eyes, an uneasy, tired feeling in the region of the kidneys or notices a sediment in the urine, she should lose no time in commencing treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it may be the means of saving her life.

For proof, read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs Sawyer.

"I cannot express the terrible suffering I had to endure. A derangement of the female organs developed nervous prostration and a serious kidney trouble. The doctor attended me for a year, but I kept getting worse, until I was unable to do anything, and I made up my mind I could not live. I finally decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a last resort, and I am to-day a well woman. I cannot praise it too highly, and I tell every suffering woman about my case." Mrs. Emma Sawyer, Conyers, Ga.

Mrs. Pinkham gives free advice to women; address in confidence, Lynn, Mass.

TRIAL OF FRISCO'S MAYOR BEGINS

PROSECUTION SETS OUT TO PROVE SYSTEMATIC BLACKMAIL BY SCHMITZ.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6—The opening address for the prosecution by assistant attorney Heary, the partial examination of chief of police, Commissioner Thomas Reagan, the introduction as evidence of much data from the minute books of the police commission for the years 1904 and 1905, and questioning in relation thereto of the secretary of the commission, officer Chas. F. Skul, were the proceedings yesterday in the first day of the trial of Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz for alleged extortion of money from keepers of French restaurants. Attorney Henry in his statement to the jury charges the Mayor and Abraham Ruef, jointly indicted with Schmitz on this charge, with plotting to "carry on a systematic scheme of blackmail" through the police commission.

CAPTAIN BLEW UP HIS OWN VESSEL

WITH CONTRABAND ABOARD RATHER THAN BE CAPTURED BY AUTHORITIES.

TUNIS, June 6.—A Turkish sailing vessel laden with contraband ammunition and bound for Tripoli, has been blown up in the vicinity of Port Searziss. Her entire crew as well as eighty fishermen who were alongside at the time were drowned. The vessel had on board rifles and five hundred pounds of powder. The local authorities said she was about to take advantage of the absence of guards to try and disembark her cargo on the beach. They thereupon ordered out armed boats belonging to the sponge fishers, to prevent the landing. Twenty-four of the boats went out and surrounded the vessel, when a terrific explosion occurred. It is believed that the captain fired his vessel in order to avoid capture. The majority of the sponge boats went down with the vessel. The explosion was heard sixty miles. Searziss is in Tunis, near the frontier of Tripoli.

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"You can ask those, who do the baking, what they think of

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WESTERN MINERS' WAGES VARY FROM $127 TO $8.75 A MONTH

GREAT VARIATION IN EARNINGS DUE TO CAR SHORTAGE AND LACK OF TIMBER—FRANK MINERS FAVOR COMPENSATION ACT—WITNESS BEFORE COMMISSION ADVOCATES PARENTS MAINTAINING THEIR CHILDREN UNTIL 25 YEARS OF AGE.

FRANK, ALTA., June 5.—Shortage of cars and the frequent absence of timber interfere with the miners securing steady work, was the declaration of three witnesses employed at the Western Canadian Collieries Coal Mine at Bellevue before the Coal Commission here today. Clemen Stubbs said he had earned as high as $127 a month and as low as $8.75. Evans' highest pay check had been $140 and lowest $13 for twelve days work. They placed the reason for the remarkable difference at the shortage of cars and the necessity of being compelled to quit work owing to scarcity of timber. The system of paying wages was objected to on the same score as the Frank miners. Wages were paid monthly and this would make a hardship on them since they had to pay cash for everything they purchased in the stores.

It was suggested that they carry insurance to protect them against accidents and sickness instead of a compensation. They contended that they only obtained barely enough wages to live upon and could not afford to carry insurance, and anyway the premiums were too high as insurance companies considered mining a hazardous occupation. A compensation act compelled the operators to afford every protection to men in mines and statistics proved that in countries where such an act existed the number of accidents had decreased. Such an act did not encourage men to be careless. Experienced men are always careful. The act forced the operator to secure capable men. Most of the accidents happened to inexperienced men who constituted a large percentage of the employees in the mines. The money secured by an injured man through the compensation act never fully recompensed him.

Mr. Stubbs urged that all miners should be able to speak some English, illustrating his argument by the statement that in the case of an English miner wanting to notify a foreigner of a possible accident it was impossible to make him understand before the accident occurred. The witness thought that the miners engaged in the working places in a mine should pass an examination. They could get their experience under an apprenticeship as in other trades. Stubbs complained there was no wash house at the mine. The witness also fathered the idea that all persons should go to school until they were 25.

"Who would support them until they were 25?" asked Chief Justice Sifton.

"The persons who were responsible for their existence," was the reply.

Stubbs, who is only 25 and seemingly a very intelligent fellow, thought that the miners should participate in framing the rules of the company which should afterwards be passed upon by the Minister of Public Works. These rules should be lived up to and rigidly enforced and the miners failing ought to be punished. He also thought operators who discriminated in the selection of men should be punished. He said if operators were willing to pay proper wages for the work they employed men at, they would not have any difficulty in securing men. There were always good men looking for work. The important suggestion was made that the mine inspector after he inspects a mine should post his report in a conspicuous place so that the men would understand the bad places in a mine. That was the law in British Columbia. All the witnesses declared that the mine was well ventilated and the roof was good.

SIX BROTHERS UP FOR THIEVING

BOYS OF NINE AND TEN YEARS TELL STORIES OF DEPRAVED LIVING.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., June 7.—remarkable case occupied the attention of Magistrate Masson today when six brothers, Charles, Reuben Stanley, Tracey, William and George Belch were charged, the three former with entering and stealing from Grand Trunk cars, and the latte three with receiving goods, knowing them to have been stolen. The youngest was nine years old and the oldest twenty-four years. Grand Trunk Detective Harnott, of Montreal, was present on behalf of the company and had a long list of articles missing from the cars when th cars were in the yards here. Reuben Charles and Stanley pleaded guilty and the two latter were sentenced to the Industrial School at Mimico, for an indefinite period. Reuben nine years old, told of drinking whiskey, smoking and chewing tobacco since nearly a year ago and another little chap, ten years old, told the same story. They were allowed to go home. Tracey Belch was tonight found guilty of receiving stolen goods and will be sentenced on Friday next. The two elder boys were remanded until tomorrow. Their mother is a widow and a respectable woman.

GENERAL NEWS.

According to the British postmaster general experiments in typewriting telegrams have not been altogether satisfactory. The Londo Globe conjectures that the telegraph department wants "something slower."

The Leyland liner Darien recently ran ashore off Barranquilla, Columbia, and was re-floated. The beach on which she lay has been moving at the rate of a mile a week and the vessel, although anchored, moved considerable distance from the point at which she originally stranded.

A French court annulled a marriage contracted in New York city between two French citizens on the ground that no publication of the intent to marry had been made in France, and that the consent of the parents of the contracting parties had not been obtained. The man's name is Albert Loudant. He married a milliner.

Considerable interest has been aroused at Naples by a motor invented by Giovanni Dileo, a resident of Andria, aged twenty-two. The motor is operated by compressed air, and the young inventor makes the claim that he has solved the principle of perpetual motion. Further experiments with the machine will be made.

John Kells Ingram, who recently died in Ireland, was chiefly noted as a political economist, but had fame as a professor of English and Greek literature in Trinity College, Dublin. He was editor of scholarly works and of Dublin University's periodical, Hermathena; was a Shakesperian scholar and lecturer on Shakespeare and Tennyson, and had many important non-political offices.

At a Berlin academy of science meeting a paper by Prof. Kromecker of Berne evoked keen interest. It summarised the experiments of th scientist on "the mechanism of the phase of death of the heart." The paper said the heart does not stop beating suddenly, but its regular contractions give place to a state of irregular tremulation of the cardiac nerves, which is due to insufficient circulation in the heart.

Lord Elgin presiding at a South African banquet said that at the recent imperial conference Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid it down that the guiding principle in the relations between the mother country and the colonies must be autonomy. Lord Elgin accepted this absolutely as a rule of action in the general sense in which the Canadian premier used it.

On one point the Turkish censor of the drama is inflexible—there shall be no murder committed on the stage This is in order to prevent corruption by evil example. Consequently, the dramatic effect of many plays is somewhat marred by the manner in which principals destined to be murdered are rushed off the stage, and after receiving the fatal thrust out of sight of the audience, stagger back from the wings to sing their death songs.

There has been a controversy between the Italian government and William Marconi regarding money due for the transmission of wireless messages. The wireless telegraph station at Bari is conducted under the direction of the government, but the actual expenses are met by Mr. Marconi. The government should pay Mr. Marconi one cent for each word transmitted, but up to the present time this obligation has not been met. The government does not deny the indebtedness, but says it cannot liquidate at present because no financial appropriation has been made. The amount involved is only a few hundred dollars.

It was announced at New York after a meeting of the directors of the Lake Superior Corporation, that the loan of the Canadian Improvement Company for $2,700,000 had been renewed during the day. The terms of the renewal were considered satisfactory to the management in view of the present condition of the money market. The new loan runs one year and bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Renewals were made by Philadelphia and New York bankers. The Canadian Improvement Company is the financing company which carried through the reorganization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company. The present loan has nothing to do with the Ontario government loan, which was paid off some time ago.

SKELETON FOUND OF STOUGHTON MAN

REMAINS OF DUNCAN McNABB DISCOVERED ON MOOSE MOUNTAIN.

STOUGHTON, Sask., June 7—A mystery is at last solved. The remains of Duncan McNabb who disappeared from Stoughton about 22 months ago were found upon Moose Mountain about six yards from the main trail. The clothes, hat and shoes, with watch and chain were easily recognized by those who knew him well. The remains were found by Mr. Geo. Moreyson. McNabb was well known in and around Stoughton and owned a quarter section just outside Stoughton. Mr. Geo. Moreyson was out looking for a stray cow when he came across the skeleton.

SPLIT OCCURS AT GRAIN CONVENTION

GRAIN EXCHANGE MEMBERS OBJECT TO RESOLUTION AND WITHDRAW.

WINNIPEG, June 5.—The convention of the Grain Growers and the Grain Exchange commenced this morning in the legislative room at Parliament buildings. About 130 delegates were present representing the Grain Growers' Association, the Grain Exchange track buyers, commission men, bankers and railways. Much time was taken up in a resolution asking that the public be admitted upon the floor and have the privilege of the Grain Exchange.

Premier Roblin opened the convention, which promises to result in an exhaustive discussion of the needs of western grain interests. The session will be continued tomorrow.

A split occurred in the grain conference this afternoon. A resolution to the effect that all bylaws of the Grain Exchange should be submitted for the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in council was proposed and the delegates from the Exchange stated that they would withdraw from the conference if it were passed. A vote was then taken on the resolution, which carried by a considerable majority. The Grain Exchange delegates then withdrew.

ORCHARD BEGINS HIS TALE OF CRIME

ALLEGED MURDERER OF STEUNENBERG DESERTED WIFE IN ONTARIO.

BOISE, Idaho, June 6—Harry Orchard, the man who says his real name is Albert Horseley, who assassinated former governor Frank Steunemberg at Caldwell on the night of Dec. 30, 1905, resumed his gruesome story as a witness against Wm. D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, in the district court this morning.

The fearsome relation of five years of crime has not been finished.

The climax is to come off today, if indeed there can be a climax more terrible than the one already reached in the narrative told by the witness.

The story of the crime with which Haywood is charged is a revelation to the people of this country, if the story told by Orchard is true. In his confession on the stand yesterday Orchard, without telling any of the earliest history of his life, without revealing the reasons which caused him to change his name, without a word of the wife whom he is known to have deserted, or of his father and mother back in the old days in Canada, plunged at once into the narration of what he has done since early in 1889, when, as a miner in the Cour D'Alene, he first joined the Western Federation of Miners.

It is not to be supposed that his misdoings commenced with the lighting of the fire that blew up the bunkerhouse at Wardner and hurled two men to death. But today he must tell of the last crime of all, when on a stormy night as the old year was dying he set a bomb and blew Frank Steuenberg to death yithin sight of his children and within hearing of his wife.

Orchard Ran Cheese Factory.

BRIGHTON, Ont., June 6—Albert Horseley, alias Harry Orchard, self-confessed assassin of ex-governor Steuenberg at Boise Idaho, ran a cheese factory about a mile from here several years ago, but not making much success of it he left for Vancouver and has not been heard of since.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND BRITISH ARMY

ATTEMPT MADE TO SOW DISCONTENT AT ALDERSHOT BARRACKS.

LONDON, June 6.—"You are parlahs, bereft of the rights of citizens," "trial by court martial is mere farce and mockery," "military law is rotten"—these are among the phrases in a circular headed, "An Appeal to Soldiers," which was distributed at Aldershot yesterday by the Social Democratic Federation. It urges the soldiers to be dissatisfied with their lot and demands the abolition, root and branch, of the national army, as at present organized.

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RECORD NUMBER OF GALICIANS ARRIVE

OFFICIALS HAVE BUSY TIME WITH 1,340 SHEEP-SKIN COATED MEN.

WINNIPEG, June 5.—The largest number of Galicians to come to Western Canada at any one time arrived on two special immigrant trains this afternoon. The first train arrived at 1.10 and the second half an hour later. There were 1,340 Galicians and 170 of other nationalities. These latter, however, were hardly observed among the mob of Galicians attired in their short sheep-skin coats, with their bags strapped over their backs.

Most of the men were accompanied by their wives and children and for a couple of hours the immigration officials had a busy time.

Tonight one hundred and forty British and eight French who came over in the Carthania will arrive in the city.

THE GOVERNMENT AND COAL.

WINNIPEG, June 5—Hon. W. R. Motherwell is in Winnipeg today for the purpose of discussing with railway officials and mine owners in the West, the best method of storing up coal for the winter months. It is felt that some such step should be taken at once.

The Optimist

Little Talks on Life

Some persons seem to have an idea that this looking on the brighter, better side of life and things is largely a matter of sentiment, which is well enough for dreamers and dropes, but has little in common with the real workers who are doing the business of the world.

"It's all very nice to preach sunshine and cheerfulness," said a certain man of affairs to me the other day, "but what is one to do when one's helpers are gruff and grouchy, and when the things that should run along smoothly enough bump and rattle as if they were going over a corduroy road, because of employes with dyspeptic tendencies and mean tempers?"

"Why, one should constitute himself an apostle of sunshine and good cheer to the grumblers," I replied. Then I turned on him.

"You have perfected my argument better than I myself could have done it," I said. "You softly sneer at my doctrine in the same breath you prove its worth. You trumpet the value of my goods by showing up the worthlessness of their opposites. The reason you cannot get along pleasantly in your business is, according to your own statement, the temper of your employes. And while you didn't vouchsafe the information, I am enough of a seer to tell you that your profits are not so large as they should be. Beyond that, my psychic powers enable me to see that the cause for your employes' grouch habit is not wholly within themselves. You are in part responsible.

"I have noticed, sir, that the most profitable establishments of any sort are those in which good cheer and fellowship prevail. Now, fellowship without good cheer is just as much of an impossibility as fish without water. You may talk about the sentiment of sunshine as much as you please, but I tell you that the sense of sunshine is as much bigger than its sentiment as are the Himalayas higher than the ashheap in your backyard."

"You know from experience how a sunny attitude on the part of your clerks wins and holds trade. You know well enough how many persons there are who will wait for Miss This or Mr. That, for no other reason than that these clerks are uniformly pleasant and serve persons cheerfully, as though the task were not galling.

"Very well, did it ever occur to you that the same attitude on your part might win to you the loyalty and confidence of your clerks and salespersons? Did it ever occur to you that sunshine is just as necessary in the elegantly furnished private office as behind the counter? Did you ever notice how well your wife gets along with her help.

"Just take a peep into the workings of your own home some day, and see if Mary's good cooking and Margaret's excellent chamberwork are not the result of something more than the 'four per' they receive. Many a man can learn how to make his business a success by learning something about how his wife makes his own home a success."

"No sir, there is no place or position in which sunshine is not a valuable thing to have handy. I would call it the first aid to happiness and the prime factor in business success of any sort. The man or woman who thinks of it as a mere thing of sentiment is on the wrong road, and would better retrace a few steps if peace, pleasure or profit have anything to do with the desired goal."

"Many a good worker has gone down to want and pauperism for a lack of sunshine, and no worker is so good that the grouch habit will not discount his worth to the man who hires him."

"Suppose it were only a matter of sentiment, however? would that bar it from common use? Is sentiment such a terrible thing?

"But when you can get sense and sentiment in one consignment, isn't that a pretty good deal, Mr. Business Man?"

LEIGH MITCHELL HODGES.

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MONEY BYLAWS CARRIED BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITIES

RATEPAYERS TURN OUT IN LARGE NUMBERS TO ENDORSE EXPENDITURE OF $425,000 ON PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—GREAT INTEREST SHOWN IN ELECTION OF HIGH SCHOOL TRUSTEES—P. McARA HEADS THE POLL—GREY NUNS' HOSPITAL SITE BYLAW FAILS TO GET NECESSARY MAJORITY.

The largest vote ever polled on money bylaws in Regina was recorded on Friday, when the ratepayers of the city were called upon to vote upon five bylaws providing for an aggregate expenditure of $425,000 upon various public improvements. In addition to these voting also took place upon the bylaw granting a building site for a hospital to the Grey Nuns and for trustees for the new High School board.

The money bylaws, which carried almost with unanimity, were as follows:

Street pavements	$225,000
Granolithic sidewalks	50,000
Sewerage extensions	60,000
Waterworks extensions	30,000
Electric light and power extensions	60,000
Total	$425,000

The voting on these showed the city to be practically a unit in favor of the progressive programme of improvements now in course of being carried out. The following majorities showing the infinitesimal opposition:

	For.	Against.	Maj. For.
Pavements	408	26	382
Sidewalks	415	18	397
Sewerage	436	9	417
Waterworks	433	9	414
Electric light	408	23	385

High School Trustees.

A great deal of interest appeared to be shown in the result of the election of High School trustees. As was generally expected, Ex-Mayor McAra easily headed the poll with a total of 328 votes, ex-Alderman Balfour taking second place with 292 votes. The first five candidates in the following list were elected, their positions being in the undergiven order:

P. McAra	328
Jas. Balfour	292
H. W. Laird	287
J. F. L. Embury	255
W. H. Duncan	221
W. G. Pettingell	203
W. Hindson	158

Grey Nuns' Bylaw.

Voting on the bylaw to grant a site for a hospital to the order of Grey Nuns, resulted in the bylaw failing to get the two-thirds majority necessary for it to pass. 251 votes were recorded in its favor and 165 against, leaving it 25 votes short of the requisite number. The voting in connection with this bylaw resulted in more rejected ballots than that upon any other of the bylaws, 24 ballots having to be rejected on various grounds. The only ward that showed an actual majority against the bylaw was Ward 3, which recorded 47 votes against as compared with 45 for the by law. Ward 1 with a majority of 61 showed by far the largest majority in favor of the bylaw.

The results of the voting were all handed in to the City Clerk by the various deputy returning officers shortly after 7 o'clock and the large crowd that gathered outside the City Hall to read his official declaration of the poll gave evidence of the widespread interest felt

Grain Elevator Notes.

The Northern Elevator Co. is building an elevator at Bender, Sask.

Proposals are under consideration for the construction of elevators at Melfort, Beatty Siding and Wentworth Siding, Sask.

The Saskatoon Milling and Elevator Co. is arranging to build a 100,000 bush. elevator in connection with its proposed new 500 barrel flour mill at Saskatoon, Sask.

A proposition is under consideration for the erection of six elevators at different points on the shores of Last Mountain Lake, Sask., in the event of its being opened up for navigation.

The Canadian Elevator Co's elevator at Yorkton, Sask., collapsed May 2, and the 30,000 bush. of grain in storage were spread over the C.P.R. line. The whole of the north wall of the structure fell outwards.

The Estevan Farmers' Elevator and Trading Co., and the Hitchcock Farmers' Elevator, Trading and Supply Co., have been incorporated at Regina, Sask., under the Northwest Territories Ordinance respecting joint-stock companies.

The Franklin Realty and Trading Co. has been incorporated under the Dominion Companies' Act, with a capital of $90,000 and offices at Nokomis, Sask., to carry on a number of businesses, including the ownership and operation of grain elevators and warehouses. The provisional directors are: A. L. Lockerby, T. H. Flett, G. C. Bowie, Montreal; S. A. Beman, A. C. Allison, Malone, N. Y.

The Canadian Consolidated Flour Mills is the title of a company incorporated under the Manitoba Companies' Act, with a capital of $1,000,000 and offices at Winnipeg, for the purpose of dealing in all kinds of farm produce and in connection therewith to own and operate grain elevators, warehouses and flour mills, as well as a number of other industries. The provisional directors are: J. Innes, Hartney, Man.; V. Schwalm, Glenboro, Man.; R. Broadfoot, Gladstone, Man.; G. R. Wilson, Arden, Man.; J. H. Davidson, Neepawa, Man.; T. C. Bullock, Crystal City, Man.; C. C. Smith, Carnduff, Sask.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

Several Horses Killed During Heavy Thunder Storm at Davidson.

DAVIDSON, June 7—During a heavy thunderstorm last night, two horses of the Wells Land and Cattle Co. were struck by lightning, also two, the property of Thos. Steels, he having just unhitched a four horse team and was running for the stable, and one ox, the property of Levi Jones, was also killed.

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