

**WELL KNOWN
IN JARVIS, ONT.**

**Haldimand County Councillor tells
how Psychine cured his
Lung Troubles**

"I contracted a series of colds from the changing weather," says Mr. Bryce Allen, a well-known resident of Jarvis, Ont., and a member of Haldimand County Council for his district, "and gradually my lungs became affected. I tried medicine and doctors prescribed for me, but got no relief. With lungs and stomach diseased, nervous, weak and wasted, I began to use Psychine. With two months' treatment I regained my health. To-day I am as sound as a bell, and give all the credit to Psychine."

There is a proof of what Psychine does. It not only cures Colds and kills the germs of LaGrippe, Pneumonia and Consumption, but it helps the stomach, makes pure, rich blood and spreads general health all over the body. You will never have Consumption if you use

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(Pronounced Si-keen)

50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes \$1 and \$2—All druggists.
DR. T. A. SLOCOM, Limited, Toronto.

Robinson Crusoe.

What boy is there who has not read and loved 'Robinson Crusoe'? But how many of you know that he was a real man on a real island? His own name, however, was Selkirk, and he came from Scotland, but he was not really shipwrecked; he was 'marooned', put off and left on that lonely island by his captain as a punishment. When he was left he was supplied with a hatchet, a knife, some powder, bullets, and a gun, as well as various supplies in the way of food. And now his gun is in America, in Philadelphia, and a curious looking weapon it is. It stands nearly six feet high, although it weighs little more than our guns of to-day. The stock is made of hard wood, and extends under the barrel to within three inches of the end. It is fully 200 years old, and yet you can work the trigger.

You know Selkirk did not write his own story, as 'Robinson Crusoe' is made out to do. Daniel Defoe wrote it for him and although it has been one of the greatest successes among books, Defoe made very little out of it.

Defoe lived at Stoke Newington, England, and it was at his home here that he must have written his one great book. He wrote other books and pamphlets, but nothing else reached popularity. Nor did he write only; he tried his hand at politics. This was his undoing. He became mixed up in some political trouble, and had to leave home. He returned to London, however, before his death. Here he was buried, in Bunhill Fields, in April, 1731, near John Bunyan's grave. There was no monument to mark his grave, and in the registry of his death they did not know how to spell his name correctly, but in 1870 the boys and girls of England tried to show their gratitude to this writer by subscribing for an inscribed obelisk, which now stands over his grave.

'On His Own Hook.'

The wires are humming and newspaper presses are pulsing with the name of 'Jim' Hill, and his direful purposes towards Canada, more than ever nowadays. He is actually, so it is said (the monster!) going to 'invade' the Canadian west by a 'comprehensive railway "system,"' and the depraved railway millionaire is even accused of the cannibalistic intention of 'swallowing' the Canadian Northern, or, at least, this 'system' is. And this really unspeakable individual has had the unparalleled effrontery to announce that he is conspiring to some such purpose, and, worse than all, he is going to

do it 'on his own hook' without asking for a subsidy or bonus, or anything from the government. It is incredible in its baseness and effrontery. The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Pacific are so checked at such abandoned depravity that their 'systems' are in danger of a fit of apoplexy. Mr. Hill has written a letter to the Winnipeg Board of Trade in which he says that he is undertaking to build a trans-continental line through the Canadian North-West, which, he says, cheerfully, 'I hope will serve further to develop your city and the country from which its prosperity is drawn.' All Mr. Hill seeks is right of way, for which he will pay a fair price. This should prove a fell blow to the subsidy vampire. If Mr. Hill finds it worth while to build a railway in Canada at his own expense, others who are anxious to build railways must henceforth follow his example, repugnant as it may be to them.

But, hush! The scaremonger is abroad, and he proclaims aloud, with many wailings, that if 'Jim' is allowed to go ahead with his nefarious works this country will go to the everlasting how-wows. Why is this? Because say the quidnuncs, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific will drain the traffic of the Canadian west, which will go to United States ports and cities, instead of to Vancouver, Montreal, St. John and Halifax. But Mr. Hill announces that his Canadian through line will operate from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so that he evidently looks forward to its doing some purely Canadian business, and not giving all his western Canadian business to his United States connections. It will be a question, of course, of which route is cheapest in the end, and such a question was bound to be settled at some time or other, no matter what artificial restrictions might intervene for a while. Those who would prevent Mr. Hill from building a railway in Canada do not object to the very important connections the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific have in the United States, connections which the latter are said to be even now extending by ramifications of the 'So' line through Great Northern territory, which is believed to include access even to St. Louis. Neither do these critics object to traffic which may originate in Chicago, Cleveland and elsewhere on the United States side of the Great Lakes, finding its way to the sea through Montreal by way of our canals. The Grand Trunk or the Canada Atlantic Railway. In fact, such openly boast that the St. Lawrence route is the natural one for such traffic, and are we not some day going to build the Georgian Bay canal further to facilitate its passage?

Wherever Mr. Hill builds his line it will carry its heavy wheat traffic to the lakes. The St. Lawrence route will have the same advantage, whether it takes to the water at Fort William or at Duluth. Besides, Mr. Hill tells us that he is going to carry his line through to Montreal and Boston. The first link to be secured is from Boston to Montreal. Though they pooh pooh it it is this paralleling from the prairies to Montreal that our railways do not like. But the people have no need to share their horror. By their own reasoning Canada is the natural highway from the whole of Mr. Hill's country to the seaboard. Let those who imagine that Canada is going to be drained into the United States just look at the map, or, still better, at a globe. Draw a string on the latter from any part of Mr. Hill's section of country to Liverpool and then ask yourself which way the traffic of those states will have to run. There is indeed nothing in the United States west of the Mississippi whose nearest way to Europe is not through Canada. Whatever small international business may be done across our western boundary that is not bound finally for Europe, would surely be to our own advantage in giving us a new market. 'Jim Hill' is a Canadian, and he is to all appearances going to do Canada the best turn that has been done her for a long while.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Antiquity of Soap.

Soap is not a modern invention. It is twice mentioned in the Bible first in Jeremiah and again in Malachi. History tells us that more than 2,000 years ago Gauls manufacture it by combining beech tree ashes with goat's fat. Some years ago a soap boiler's shop was discovered in Pompeii, having been buried beneath the terrible rain of ashes that fell upon that city in 79 A. D. The soap found in the shop had not lost all its efficacy, although it had been buried 1,800 years. At the time that Pompeii was destroyed the soapmaking business was carried on in several of the Italian cities. Pliny the elder speaks of soap and says that because its price was so high many substitutes were used, among them a kind of glutinous earth and fine sand mixed in the juice of certain plants that made lather. As early as 700 A. D. there were many soap factories in both Italy and Spain, and about 750 A. D. Phoenicians introduced the business into France, the first factories being established at Marseilles.

Judge—'What is your trade?' Prisoner (who was caught in a gambling house raid)—'I'm a locksmith.' Judge—'What were you doing in there when the police entered?' Prisoner—'I was making a bolt for the door.'—Glasgow 'Evening Times.'

Running the Foreigner With Cheap Goods.

With the consent, if not at the prompting, of the President, Congressman Grosvenor is going to summon steel manufacturers to his committee room, and ask them why they sell so much cheaper abroad than at home. The inquiry is most pertinent to the ship-subsidy bill. This is now having its formal "hearing" before the House Committee on Commerce. One reason advanced for a subsidy is that foreigners can build at less cost than we. But one reason why they can is that our own steel-makers sell their ship-plates at 30 per cent. less than American shipwrights can buy them.

The evidence taken on this point by the recent Merchants Marine Commission was absolutely conclusive. It was so damaging, in fact, that even the high tariff members of the Commission writhed under it. In their report, they were forced to say that "when American steel mills, long and amply protected, sell material to foreign shipyards at eight or ten dollars below the price asked from American yards, these steel mills simply heap an unjust and intolerable burden upon an interest now well-nigh prostrate." Yet it is precisely leading men in the Steel Corporation, also interested in shipping, who are clamoring for a subsidy, largely on the ground that the foreigner can (by their aid) build so much cheaper! This is the sore spot in protection today. To vote subsidies now would simply inflame it. The testimony about the glaringly unfair practices is unimpeachable. For example, on June 28, 1904, at Cleveland, Mr. James C. Wallace of the American Shipbuilding Company stated that "one of our largest steel mills" had recently sold 100,000 tons of steel plate in Belfast at \$24. "They are charging us today at Pittsburgh \$32 a ton."

If that sort of thing is fatal to the subsidy argument, it is also terribly destructive to the whole protective system as we know it. For the practice is widespread. As has been proved again and again, American protected manufacturers, pleading the baby act as regards foreign competition until they get their Bingley tariff to shut it out, instantly turn round and, while exacting the uttermost farthing from the American consumer, sell their product abroad right under the noses of their drooded foreign competitors. One of the most flagrant instances of this tariff duplicity was exposed in the House last week with a convincing wealth of detail that closed every Republican mouth and left the leaders of the standpatners not only speechless, but ashamed.

Every pedestrian in lower Broadway must have noticed a large sign at No. 180. It read: "Great Protection Sale! Waltham and Elgin watches bought in England cheaper than in America, and brought back to undersell this market." A photograph of this sign was sent to England, during the recent electoral campaign in that country, and used extensively as an indication of the abuses which protection makes possible. The whole case was set forth in the House on Thursday and Friday last by Representative Rainey of Illinois.

He first produced the sale contracts of the American Waltham Watch Company, and of the Elgin Company. These fix rigidly the prices below which the watches cannot be sold in this country. Then he showed how it was possible to buy the same movements abroad at very much lower figures, to reimport them (free of duty, of course, as "articles of American production or manufacture" brought back to the United States "after exportation thereof") and sell them here far below current prices. Thus under the contracts of the Waltham and Elgin companies, "a Crescent Street 21 jewel movement cannot be sold to any retailer in the United States for a less price than \$26. You can go into the store at 180 Broadway and buy that movement for \$18.98" So of grade after grade. Representative Rainey produced the actual watches in the House. He gave the makers' numbers, challenging the companies to say from their books at what prices these watches had been sold abroad. It must have been long enough to allow the English dealer to make a profit, and still sell the watches back to this country at a figure admitting of underselling the market here by from 20 to 40 per cent. It was one of the clearest cases ever known.

Might Not be Good.

During the recent annual tour of inspection over the road of which he is the president, a wealthy New Yorker attended service at a negro church in a town of Alabama.

When the contribution plate was passed, the railway president dropped a ten-dollar note upon it. After the contents of the plate had been counted, the preacher rose and made the following announcement: "Dear brederen an' susteren, our collection today 'pears to foot up 'leben dollahs an' eighty-nine cents; an' ef de ten-dollah note placed on de plate by de gen'l'man from de Norf am ginuwine, de repairs on de church roof will begin immediately."

Different Kind of Eruption.

Patient medicines claim they can cure eruptions, but several bottles would have to be taken by Vesuvius before a cure could be announced.—Montreal Star.

'By the way, Jack, what is impressionism?' 'It is the art of picturing something which no one has ever seen in such a way that they wouldn't recognize it if they did see it.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'



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Looks

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For the year ended Dec. 31st, 1905.

Standing as at Dec. 31st, 1905:

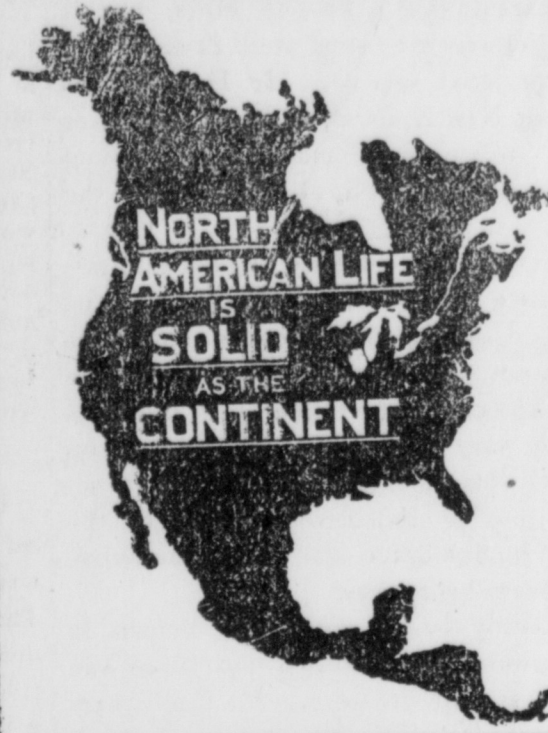
Insurance in force.....	\$37,827,606.00
Income.....	1,663,854.13
Assets.....	6,958,013.65
Net Surplus.....	570,010.43

C. S. EVERETT,

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WANTED.

Second Class Female teacher for School District No. 10, Parish of Aberdeen, County of Carleton, to commence school April 2nd. Apply stating salary to FRANK J. STATEN, Sec. to Trustees, Forester, Carleton Co., N. B. Mar 14-tt.

Light on the Subject.

"Here!" roared the old lawyer to his son, studying law with him, "you told me you had read this book on evidence, and yet the leaves are not cut."

"Used X-rays," yawned the versatile son; and the father chuckled with delight as he thought what a lawyer the boy would make. —Punch.

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