

Easily Ulcerated Leg

Zam-Buk Cured Her when so Bad She Had to Use Crutches.

For varicose sores, bad leg, or chronic ulcers, Zam-Buk is without equal as a healer. A proof of this is just to hand from Montreal. Mrs. T. Edwards, of 164 Amherst St., writes: "Some time ago a bad sore broke out on my left leg near the ankle. For a week or two I did not heed it, but it got so bad that I could hardly walk. I sent for our doctor, and he told me that I would have to lay up with the wound. I did so for three weeks. At the end of that time the ulcer healed a little, but I could only move about by using crutches.

"The sore then broke out badly, and the doctor told me that the only thing that would cure it would be an operation, and that I should have to lay up for a year. This, I knew, was impossible, as I had a family to attend to.

"My son had cured a bad-cut on his finger by using Zam-Buk, and he advised me to give this balm a trial. I did so, and in less than a week's time it gave me wonderful relief. It stopped the pain, which had been so bad that many nights I did not get a wink of sleep. In a very short time the wound was so much better that I had no more sleepless nights, and was also able to move about and do my work. I preserved with Zam-Buk, with the result that the wound is now perfectly cured, and the limb is as sound and strong as ever. To any person suffering from ulcerated sores I would say, 'try Zam-Buk.'

Zam-Buk is just as good for piles, abscesses, boils, scalp sores, blood poisons, festering wounds, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, eczema, eruptions, and all other injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores 50c. box, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful substitutes and imitations.

Have you tried Zam-Buk Soap? 25c. tablet.

Jurisdiction Of Russia Over Own Subjects

LONDON, April 29.—In the House of Commons last night W. A. Hewins asking the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether his attention had been called to the case of three naturalized Canadians, formerly Russians, who, upon a visit to Russia had been sentenced to Siberia for life on the charge of evading military service and whether, as stated in the Canadian House of Commons, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the British authorities had declined to interfere or whether, as the late Canadian Prime Minister asserted, it was the right and duty of the British Government to protect persons possessing Canadian naturalization.

Mr. F. D. Acland replied that His Majesty's Government had no information on the subject. They could not, however, claim to protect Russian subjects when within the limits of the Emperor's dominions from any consequences attaching to them for a breach of the laws to Russia. Whether they had been naturalized in Canada or in this country the law of Russia would in such cases be the governing law.

No question of difference between the British and Canadian nationality would arise.

"Every dollar imperfectly spent," a well-known financier once declared, "is a crime against posterity." Viewed in that light, the duty of becoming a wise consumer is one of the largest duties in a woman's life.

The Horrors Of War Strikingly Illustrated

MEXICO CITY, May 3.—One hundred and twenty persons were killed by the dynamiting of a train by Zapatistas near La Cascada, in the State of Morelos, Thursday, according to information received here to-day. Contrary to earlier reports, there was a military escort aboard the train, all of the members of which are said to have been killed in an attack by the Zapatistas. The government is encouraged by reports from the Durango garrison, which for three days has been able to withstand attacks. Between Terreon and Guascalientes rebels are reported to be robbing trains and marauding the country.

California Passes Anti-Alien Land Bill.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 3.—The administration anti-alien landholding bill, drawn by Attorney General Webb Passed the Senate early this morning by

a vote of 36 to 2, after nearly ten hours of debate. The only negative votes were cast by Senators Cartwright, Democrat, and Wright, Republican.

The utility of Secretary Bryan's mission was shown in the vote of his own party. Nine of the Democrats voted contrary to the advice which he brought from President Wilson, while not a single Progressive yielded to his expressed wishes.

More Tunnels For New York

NEW YORK, May 3.—The problem of establishing a means of communication between New York City and the New Jersey side of the river, so as to make it possible for vehicles to cross from one State to the other without depending upon the cumbersome and antiquated ferry system, has formed the subject of a careful investigation and study by the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission. At last the final report of the commission has been submitted to the State Legislature. There had been considerable agitation in favor of the construction of a bridge to span the river between New York City and the New Jersey shore and the commission went into the subject with great thoroughness, obtaining estimates of the cost by experts and having trail boring made to determine at which point or points the conditions of the ground were most favorable for the erection of the towers which would have to carry the weight of the super-structure of the bridge. The report of the commission does not favor the plan of building a bridge. The cost of such a structure is conservatively estimated by the experts at \$42,000,000 and it is quite possible that unforeseen complications would increase the cost considerably. Owing to unfavorable conditions it would be practically impossible to construct the bridge where it would fulfil its object of relieving the congestion of traffic between New York City and New Jersey. In view of these facts the commission recommends the construction of two or more tunnels between the congested business sections of New York City and the New Jersey side of the river. The cost of two tunnels each with a roadway seventeen feet wide, one to be used for eastbound, the other for westbound traffic, is estimated at \$11,000,000 and it is believed that these tunnels would accommodate 5,000,000 vehicles yearly.

Russia's Attitude to Austria and Italy

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany, May 3.—Russia will not regard Austrian or Austro-Italian intervention in Albania as a cause for war, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg to the Frankfort Gazette. The Russian government will probably, however, demand declarations from both the Austrian and Italian governments that their occupation of Albanian territory is not intended to become permanent and a refusal of such declaration by those governments would have a bad effect on the situation.

HAITI'S PRESIDENT HAS CROSSED THE BAR.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, May 3.—The President of the Republic of Haiti, General Tancrede Auguste, died last night after a brief illness.

Pope Pius X. Steadily Improving

ROME, May 3.—Pope Pius X. continues to progress in the recovery of his health. Every day he descends to his library and devotes several hours to his work. It is learned that one of his first acts after he became convalescent was to appoint Dr. Andrea Amici his own private physician. Although Amici is not the official Vatican physician, he shared with Prof. Ettore Marchiafava the responsibilities of caring for the Pontiff during his recent illness. His Holiness expressed the warmest desire to-day to receive Cardinal Ferrata, who has just returned from Malta, and to hear from him everything concerning the Eucharistic Congress which has just been held there.

Dr. Friedmann now in Montreal

MONTREAL, May 1.—Dr. Friedmann, discoverer of the alleged cure for tuberculosis, arrived in the city this morning from New York for the purpose of re-treating the patients he had vaccinated on the occasion of his first visit to Montreal. The announcement in the morning paper of the intention of the Germain physician to return here to-day caused hundreds of tuberculosis victims to surround the King Edward Institute where a clinic will be held this afternoon. Dr. Friedmann, however, will not vaccinate any new patients and will content himself with giving a second injection to those he treated before.

Owing to the strong stand that many Montreal physicians have taken against the doctor since the announcement was made that his cure was to be commercialized and the fact that none of the patients previously inoculated have shown any sign of improvement the visit caused not the show of interest among the medical men that the first clinic aroused. It was stated by doctors this morning that not only has the alleged cure failed to help patients, but it has apparently retarded the progress that was being made in two cases.

Dr. Friedmann said that societies to handle tuberculosis cases, similar to those to be established in the United States, would be started in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and London and other important Canadian centres. The doctor said that he would return to Canada in order to instruct the physicians who would operate for the societies in the use of his "cure."

Railway Fire loss of \$500,000

Bradford, Eng., May 3.—Extensive sheds of Midland Railway, and containing quantities of freight, were burned down here during the night, causing a loss of \$500,000.

Mysterious fires have broken out in these sheds on three successive Friday nights. The militant suffragettes were suspected of arson, but there is no proof of this. The latest fire was evidently incendiary, as the firemen discovered that it had been started simultaneously in several parts of the building, which is 250 yards long by 50 yards wide.

A serious fire occurred at Lyster, Megantic County, Quebec, on Friday afternoon, fifteen houses and two general stores being destroyed. It is thought that only the two stores owned by Thibadeau & Gagnon, carried any insurance.

TEN THOUSAND ROBINS KILLED

In Louisiana alone it is reported that during the short season 10,000 robins a day are killed by brutal men and boys. They are shot, clubbed to death in the trees where they roost at night in great numbers slaughtered by the wholesale to be sold for a few cents apiece. And yet the robin and its nestlings are perfect gormandizers when it comes to making a meal of bugs and caterpillars, the fledglings eating one and two-fifths times their own weight of worms and insects each day. No wonder men speak of many of these little birds as "worth their weight in gold." How magnificent the economic wisdom of the state that allows their destruction at the hands of men who sell them for less than an ounce of copper!

A tonsorial parlor in which only dumb barbers were employed would probably do an immense business.

Queen Alexandra has lent the weight of her influence to the campaign against "monstrous millinery." She never wears a hat, and does not believe that birds and animals should be sacrificed for the adornment of human beings.

LORD WOLSELEY AND CANADIANS

The Famous General's Complimentary Address to the Troops in 1870 Are Recalled

Lord Wolseley was more intimately associated with Canada, perhaps, than any other great British general since the days of Wolfe, and Canadians have always taken the keenest interest in his brilliant career. There is a common idea that Lord Wolseley was born, so to speak, with a field marshal's baton in his hand, but the fact is that he fought his way upward step by step, for he entered the British army as an ensign at the age of 19. His father was a major, but it does not appear that Lord Wolseley had any other advantages to assist his promotion save his natural gifts as a soldier. He was a veteran of the Crimea and at the Siege of Sebastopol received the Legion of Honor, and was severely wounded. Later on he went to China and saw active service, receiving a medal and two clasps. Shortly after the Chinese War he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General in Canada.

Training a Canadian Army

The Trent affair gave scope to his remarkable organizing ability, for it devolved upon him to make the arrangements for conveying the British troops overland up the St. John Valley to the Riviere du Loup. He carried out his difficult duties with much success. In 1865 a camp of instruction was formed at La Prairie, and Colonel Wolseley was placed in command of the three battalions. A year later the Fenian Raid occurred, and the training that the 2,500 men had received under the British colonel was noted by military critics. When the Red River Rebellion broke out in 1870 there was a demand from all parts of Canada that Colonel Wolseley should be given charge of the Canadian forces. How successfully he handled this situation need not be dwelt upon, but to show that Wolseley had as high an opinion of the Canadian militia as the volunteers had of him, it is interesting to quote from the farewell address he issued to the troops.

Canadian Fine Troops

"In saying good-bye to you," he said, "I beg that each and all of you will accept my grateful recognition of your valuable services, and my best thanks for the zeal you have displayed in carrying out my orders. I congratulate you upon the success of our expedition, which has secured to this country a peaceable solution of its late troubles. The credit for this success is due to the gallant soldiers I had at my back; upon you fell the labor of carrying the boats and heavy loads, a labor in which officers and men vied with each other as to who should do the most. Nothing but that pluck for which British soldiers, whether born in the colonies or the Mother Country, are celebrated, could have carried you so successfully through the arduous advance upon this place. You had to carry upon your backs a vast amount of supplies over no fewer than 47 portages, making a total distance of seven miles, a feat unparalleled in our military annals. I can say without flattery that, though I have served with many armies in the field, I have never associated with a better set of men."

From Victory Unto Victory

On his way home Colonel Wolseley was tendered a great reception at Montreal, his time not permitting him to receive a greeting at Toronto as the citizens had planned. Shortly after returning to England he was sent in command of the Ashantee campaign, and received the submission of the king at Coomassie. For these services he was voted the thanks of Parliament, the sum of \$25,000, and created a K.C.B. As Sir Garnet Wolseley he was commander of the Egyptian expedition in 1882, which ended in the defeat of Arabi Pasha at Tel-el-Kebir. He conducted the operations for the relief of Gordon and Khartoum, and on this occasion sent to Canada for a company of voyageurs, who were of great service to the Nile expedition, and received the public thanks of the commanding general before returning home. Lord Wolseley was a great soldier, and with Roberts and Kitchener, was one of the three greatest British generals since Wellington.

One For the Inspector

Before Dr. Macnamara, the Canadian entered the British Parliament he was a schoolmaster, and inspector of duty sometimes fell his way.

On one such occasion the doctor asked a ten-year-old pupil in an elementary school to define a pilgrim. "A pilgrim," promptly replied the boy, "is a man who travels from place to place."

"I do that," observed Dr. Macnamara. "Am I a pilgrim?" "No, sir," responded the lad; "a pilgrim is a good man."

Artificial Sponges

Artificial sponges, said to equal in usefulness the natural one, are made by treating paper pulp with chloride of lime, adding common salt and drying and pressing it in machines to the desired forms.



Debate Resumed On Tariff Bill

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The wool schedule, involving the fight of the anti-free lumber advocates, was the target of attack when the House to-day resumed debate on the tariff bill. Democratic leaders, however, expect to make great progress in the reading of the bill for amendment by the conclusion of to-night's session.

The agricultural schedule, involving the contentions of the minority that the majority has put almost everything that the farmer holds lower on the free list. The wool section, which will precipitate the struggle of the opposition to free raw wool and the income tax with its graduated system that is expected to bring \$100,000,000 into the treasury coffers annually, were in sight when the Democratic leaders reviewed the situation as the discussion began to-day. The leaders were confident, however, that there would be no disturbance of the caucus approved bill and the minority was wearying of the steady fight with scores of constantly rejected amendments.

Minister's Warning.

London, Ont., May 2.—The abolition of the time limit on the pastoral term of Methodist ministers, advocated at Toronto, finds favor here.

In an interview to-day, Rev. R. Whiting stated that unless the time limit was abolished in the cities, the Methodist church would go backward in its work.

"The sooner the laymen of the Methodist Church realize that it is necessary to keep a minister for an indefinite term in the cities, the sooner the church will be benefited," he said. "A great deal of the work is lost by changing. A minister's greatest efficiency is after he has become acquainted with all the families in his pastorate. This requires some time, and when he is doing the greatest good he is removed. If no action is taken the Methodist Church will not go forward, but backward."

White net with insects of printed batiste is being used for afternoon frocks.

"Kitty," said a mother rebukingly to her little daughter, "you sit still when you are at table." "I can't mamma," the child protested. "I'm a fidgetarian!"

The difference between an art, a profession and a trade is that a man is nearly always able to make a living at a trade.

Idleness travels leisurely, and poverty soon overtakes her.

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 Are you prepared to relieve sudden cramps and pains that may come any time?
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