Another Modern Miracle Paralysis Permanently Cured

The Sufferer Paralyzed from Waist to Feet — Encased in Plaster of Paris for Nine Months—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure After Four Doctors Had Failed — The Cure Vouched for by a Well Known Clergyman.

Paralysis, no matter how slight, is a terrible affliction, but to be paralyzed from waist to the feet, to be a helpless cripple, totally dependent upon what others do for you, is a condition as wretched as man could possibly bear. Such was the state of Mr. Allan J. McDonald, of Rice Point, P. E. I. For over a year he was a helpless invalid. He was paralysed from his waist to his feet and for nine months lay in bed encased in a plaster of paris cast. Four of the best doctors in Prince Edward Island were unable to help him and he seemed doomed to a life of misery and despair. But hope came to him when he read of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done for other sufferers from paralysis. He procured a supply of the pills and began taking them. Gradually they broke the chains of disease that bound him, and filled his whole body with new blood, life and vigor. Mr. McDonald says:—"I am a farmer and in consequence have a great deal of hard work to do. One day while about my work I injured my back, but at the time I paid little attention to the injury and continued my work. As time went on, though, the pain became more severe and I soon found myself unable to lift anything no matter how light. It was not long before I had to stop work altogether and consult a doctor. He treated me and I rapidly grew worse. I had to take to my bed, and in the hope that my spine might receive strength I was encased in a plaster of paris cast. This did not help me and I could feel the paralysis slowly creeping over me till I was totally paralysed from my waist to my feet. I lost all control over my bowels and bladder, and my legs had no more feeling than if they were made of wood. Three other doctors strived to cure me, but their treatment also was a failure, and for over eleven months I lay in bed unable to move. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were then advised and I was shown testimonials of others who had been cured of paralysis through them. I bought a supply and in less than three months they made a remarkable change in me. I was able to get out of bed and crawl along the floor on my hands and knees. Gradually my limbs became stronger. Soon I could walk with the aid of a cane and inside of nine months after I had begun the use of the pills I was totally cured, and once more able to do light work. Now I am as strong as ever I was and can do my work about the farm without the least trouble. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are without an equal, for, besides my own case, I know of two other cases of paralysis cured by them. Two young girls who had been cripples and whom I advised to try the Pills."

In corroboration of what Mr. McDonald says, the Rev. D. MacLean of Charlottetown, P. E. I., writes:—"I visited Mr. McDonald many times during his illness. He was attended by three or more doctors and put in plaster paris, and everything imaginable which might be of benefit was done for him without success. He had lost all power of his body from his waist down and I think he was nearly a year under treatment before he began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was with him the day he first moved his big toe and from that time on he gradually improved and for the last few years he has been perfectly well. I can vouch for the cure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effected in his case."

If you are sick and the treatment you are now taking does not help you, give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. They have cured thousands after doctors and other medical treatment had hopelessly failed. These Pills actually make new, rich, red, blood, feed the starved nerves and bring health and strength to every part of the body. This is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure such apparently hopeless cases as Mr. McDonald's, and it is why they have cured thousands and thousands of sick, discouraged people in everp part of the world. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TO CELEBRATE TERCENTENARY OF CHAMPLAINS DISCOVERIES

Canada, New York and Vermont Will Celebrate Champlain's Discovery of Lake Bearing His Name — Pageant Will be a Most Interesting One.

It was in 1690 that Samuel de Champlain, the French soldier and explorer, discovered the lake that bears his name, and the tercentenary is to be fittingly celebrated next July by New York and Vermont, the two states between which the lake lies.

A commission has already been formed ot represent each of these states, and Canada, whose early history is so bound up with this valley, will also send a representative across the border to help in the celebration.

There are elaborate plans for the reproduction of historic scenes, and, with the lake itself as a background, the commission hopes to appeal to the imagination and make Americans realize in fact some of the scenes of the time.

L. O. Armstrong, of Montreal, who had the direction of the Indian pageants and exhibition at the Quebec Tercentenary celebration last year, has closed a contract for the similar work on Lake Champlain during the week of July 4.

"I shall utilize 175 Indians in the exhibitions," he says. 'Rehearsals have already begun, and from now up to the date of the celebration I shall personally direct two rehearsals a week.

"In my collection of Indians I have some of the finest specimens of human build. Fully 60 of the number are over six feet tall, and as straight as the straightest arrow ever made by redskin.

"The drama of 'Hiawatha' has already been written to conform to the Algonquin and Mohawk idea, which is diverging from the Ojibway version as written by Longfellow. It is more warlike—more natural —and it will be given from the actual viewpoint of the Indians themselves. I am sure your people will like this production fully as much as they will the pageants depicting the discovery of the lake and the fight of Champlain and his Algonquins with the Iroquois."

The United States troops and the national guards of New York and Vermont will take part in the military pageant, to be held at Fort Ticonderoga and Plattsburgh.

No part of the United States is more interesting than this beautiful section of the country. Not alone does it abound with the story of the predatory savage and the bloody scout of frontier settlement, but it was the bone of contention, the key to Canada, for which the representative armies of the two great Latin and Anglo-Saxon races fought. Before the settlement of Canada by the French, the Iroquois occupied the territory south of the St. Lawrence River, and were to be found in great numbers around Montreal and in the valley of Lake Champlain. They had been driven at one period from these hunting grounds by the Adirondacks, who then lived near "the three rivers," but they in turn had driven the Adirondacks out of their old haunts to a position some distance below Quebec.

In the year 1608 the Iroquois lived upon the banks of the Mohawk, and ninety years later we find them strongly intrenched in what is now known as Central New York, where they were broken up into separate bands and were called "the five nations," consisting of the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senacas.

For many generations they had been a united confederacy, with a territory which took in the valley of the Hudson river and stretched its western limits as far as the falls of Niagara. This confederacy was known as the "long house" At the time that England and France first settled in America the Iroquois league was engaged in a long career of conquest. The Algonquins, all the way from the Connecticut river to the banks of the Mississippi, were treated as vassals and continually forced to pay tribute in weapons and wampum.

This, however, was brought to an end by the French in the seventeenth century. For two hundred years prior to the war of 1812 the Lake Champlain territory was the scene of almost continual strife and contention, and stories of stirring phases in its development have been handed down in tradition which takes us back to the dim past and far beyond the first discovery of the lake.

Champlain came from a noble French family; his father was a seafaring man, and it was the voyages that he made in his father's vessel to other lands that first aroused in the boy his spirit for adventure. At the age of 20 he had fought in the battles of his country, and thereby risen high in the estimation of the king. In 1599, Champlain visited Mexico, and returned to Paris in raptures over all he had seen, and when Henry IV. of France sent an expedition to this country under the command of Pontgrave to make still further discoveries on the St. Lawrence, Champlain was attached to the command.

The two men became fast friends, and their friendship which lasted to the end was the means of great expectations being realized from time to time. Pontgrave had already been in this country, and it is interesting to learn that on his return to France on the previous expedition he had induced two Indians of the Algonquin tribe to accompany him to France. Champlain, who was to become such an influence among the Indians, thus met his first Indian, not in the forests of America but in a Paris salon.

After having spent the summer abroad the Indians returned on the same vessel that brought Champlain to this country for the first time. Posterity is greatly indebted to Champlain, not only for his actual achievements in the New World, but for the well-kept records that have been handed down to us. All his life he made it a habit to keep a diary, and in many cases his own crude sketches are full of interest, as an accompaniment to his writings.

The importance that Indians attached to dreams is often mentioned by him in this diary. Whenever he awoke the first question was "What he dreamed of?" "Had he dreamed of or had he seen the enemy?" On one occasion when the enemy lay concealed near Crown Point, he fell asleep and in his dreams saw the Iroquois in confusion, drowning in the lake, and within sight of the encapment. In relating his dreams to the Indians he says it "gained such credit among them that they no longer doubted but that they should meet with success." That night they came across a party of Iroquois who were paddling their canoes down the lake, As soon as they discovered the enemy the Iroquois quickly made for the shore, and having made their boats fast immediately began to cut down trees and erect a barricade. The Algonquins and Hurons paddled out into the lake, within arrow distance of their enemy and made fast their canoes by securing them with poles: they then sent two men ashore to ask whether the Iroquois were ready to fight. The answer was that as it was getting dark hostilities should be postponed until the morning.

Champlain's own record of what occurred the following morning is told as follows:—"The moment they landed (Algonquins and Hurons) they began to run about 200 paces towards their enemy, who stood firm, and had not yet perceived my companions who went into the bush with some savages; our Indians commenced calling me in a loud voice and opening their ranks placed me at their head, about 20 paces in advance in which order we marched until I was within 30 paces of the enemy. The moment they saw me they halted, gazing at me and I at them. When I saw them preparing to shoot, I raised by arquebus, aiming directly at one of the three chiefs. Two of them fell to the ground by this shot, and one of their companions received a wound from which he afterwards died. I had put four balls in my arquebus."

Champlain further describes this battle as having been fought on the 30th day of July, 1609, near "the point of a cape which juts into the lake on the west side," probably somewhere between Crown Point and Fort George. A description is given of the subsequent return to Canada of the victorious party, with a harvest of weapons and spoils, which had been left behind by the fleeing Iroquois. When about eight leagues down the lake they landed after dark and began to enjoy and celebrate the occasion. The chief part of this celebration seems to have been at the expense of one of their prisoners, who was put to death with the most horrible and protracted tortures before the eyes of the other prisoners, who were probably to go through the same tortures later on.

Champlain was invited by the Indians to take part in these tortures, but he was so utterly disgusted with their brutalities that he indignantly declined. When he suggested putting an end to the miseries of this poor wretch, it seemed to satisfy the tormentors to know that he had taken some interest in their cruelties, so, taking up his arquebus, he soon put the poor wretch out of suffering. This gives in a general way the substance of the first visit of civilized man within the limits of the state of New York.

That battle gave a strong ally to the English and Dutch; to the French they were to be the most dangerous enemies, as the vindictive spirit of the savages never forgot their defeat, and no occasion to make their enemy realize how deeply rooted had become the hatred of the Iroquois was missed.

Perhaps one of the most interesting passages that occur in his diary has reference to the question of a canal at Panama, which he gives as follows:

"One may judge, that if the four leagues of land which there are from Panama to the (Chagres) river were cut through, one might pass from the South Sea to the ocean on the other side, and thus shorten the route by more than 1,500 leagues; and from Panama to the Strait of Magellan would be an island, and from Panama to the New-foundlands would be another island, so that the whole of America would be two islands."

After three years' sojourn in Paris Champlain returned to this country in 1623, bringing with him his young wife Helene Boulle, a mere girl brought up in Paris with the best social and educational surroundings.

She managed, however, to adapt herself to her new surroundings, and did much to help the Padres in the conversion and education of the Indians. We are told that the Indians were greatly impressed with her beauty, and were quite prepared to worship her as their goddess had she been disposed to accept their homage. In those days ladies sometimes wore small mirrors as charms around their necks. The Indians,, upon seeing their reflections in her mirror, felt quite assured that she carried each one of them in her heart, and were more than ever ready to make her their goddess.

Champlain was governor of Quebec until 1629, when Canada was surrendered to the English, and then again from 1633, when the French took possession of the country, until he died, on Christmas Day, 1635. In the middle of October he was struck with paralysis, and after that, until his death at the fort where their governor lay helpless, soldiers, traders, priests, and Indians moved about in a subdued manner, knowing that after 68 years of storm and stress their father, guide, and friend had done his work, leaving them alone to work out their own future on the plan of his ideals. The most curious ending to his life's work was discovered upon the reading of his will, when it was found that he had left his whole fortune, 4,300 livres, to the Virgin Mary, and, as vice-regents upon earth of the Virgin, the Jesuits claimed the property.

Religious and devotional as her husband Madame Champlain did not dispute the will; it was, however, contested and broken by a cousin. Of this most picturesque figure in Canadian history, Parkman says: "Of the pioneers of the North American forests his name stands foremost on the lists. It was he who struck the deepest and boldest strokes into the heart of their pristine barbarism. At Chantilly, at Fontainbleau, Paris, in the cabinets of princes and and of royalty itself, mingling with the proud vanities of the court; then lost from sight in the depths of Canada, the companion of savages, sharer of their toils, privations, and battles, more hardy, patient and bold then they, such for successive years were the alternations of this man's life. Champlain belonged partly to the past, partly to the present; the preux chevalier, the crusader, the romance-loving explorer, the curious, knowledge-seeking traveller, the practical navigator, all claimed their share in him."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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He—Yes, dear, I come into a fortune the day I marry.

She—But how can a girl tell whether you're a tightwad or not if you don't have it while you're engaged?

PAPA WAS WRONG.

She—Papa says you don't know the worth of money.

He—Haven't I tried to borrow it

SEVEN YEARS AN INVALID

Then She Took "Fruit-a-tives" and Is Now Well.

Arnprior, Ont., Nov. 27, 1908.

I was an invalid for seven years from fearful Womb Trouble. I had falling womb, with constant pain in the back and front of my body and all down my legs. There was a heavy discharge and this made me weak, sleepless, restless and miserable. Often I was obliged to be in bed for a month at a time. I was treated by several doctors, but their treatment did me no permanent good.



A few months ago, I was persuaded to try "Fruit-a-tives." I took several boxes, and from the outset of this treatment I was better, the Constipation was cured, and the discharge lessened. I took, for the paleness, several bottles of the Iron Mixture as recommended in the "Fruit-a-tives" book, but I feel that it was "Fruit-a-tives" alone that cured me.

(Mrs.) Eliza Levesque.

Take Mrs. Levesque's advice. Take "Fruit-a-tives" and cure yourself. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50; trial box 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

HUDSON BAY ROUTE IS IMPRACTICABLE

So Says Thomas Mackenzie, Hudson Bay Co.'s Factor from Whale River.

(Montreal Star.)

That the Hudson Bay route is bound to be a failure for the shipment of western grain was the statement made to The Star this morning by Thomas Mackenzie, a Hudson Bay factor from Moose Factory.

"I have been up in that region for twenty years," said Mr. Mackenzie, "and I know whereof I speak. I have seen ice come into the Bay in September and I have known the company boats to be caught in the ice for ninety days. The railway will be all right, but the steamship will not be able to run on schedule time, and there will be no money in it."

Mr. Mackenzie speaks feeling on the subject of being held up in the Bay, because last year he started for the Old Country on a year's leave and the vessel was wrecked on the way out and he had to give up his year's holiday.

Mr. Mackenzie is a hardy-looking Scotchman and bears the bronze of an outdoor ilfe. He left Moose Factory on May 26 and was eight days getting down to the railway. Moose Factory is on James Bay, but Mr. Mackenzie has spent the greater part of the year at Whale River, on the western side of Hudson's Bay. After leaving here, he now speaks of a journey into Labrador. While in Montreal, Mr. Mackenzie, who is accompanied by his wife and one child, is a guest at the Queen's Hotel.

BACK STRAINED BY HEAVY LIFTING

Lay Helpless in Bed for Four Days, Crippled, Suffering Agony and Torture.

"While engaged with a large construction company," writes Amos E. Wilbur, from Concord, "I wrenched my back while lifting a steel beam. I realized at once that I was hurt, but finished the day out. I was so lame when I reached home that my wife insisted on my going to bed. I applied poultices, hot water bags and other remedies, but at the end of the fifth day my suffering was more intense than at the first. A fellow workman brought me a bottle of NERVILINE, and rubbed my back twice during the evening. This gave me relief. Rubbing with Nerviline was continued the next day, and by night I was much improved. Nerviline must have penetrated right into the muscles that were sore, because it took out the stiffness, cured the pain, and had me well in four days' time. Of course, to strengthen my back, I put on a Nerviline Porous Plaster and find it a wonderful help to a working man."

Not a liniment on earth today that compares in pain-subduing, healing and curing power with Nerviline. Fifty years' record has established its unusual merit. Look out for the substitutor, insist on "Nerviline" only. Large 25c. bottles at all dealers.

TRACK SLIPPED INTO THE LAKE

Kenora, Ont., June 18.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon 150 yards of C. P. R. track over a fill at Hawk Lake, twenty-five miles east of here, slid into the lake, leaving only a few timbers. Had train No. 97 been on time it is probable it would have gone with it, but being about half an hour late, a disaster was averted.

The passengers were transferred, but all freight trains are held up. It may take two or three days to build a trestle work for trains to cross.

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OBSERVATION CARS

C. P. R. Opens New Service on Transcontinental Trains

(Montreal Witness.)

The Canadian Pacific has just made another important advance in providing for the comport of passengers on its transcontinental trains by providing a library and observation car for each train throughout the entire run. Twenty-two of these cars are now being turned out, eleven being of what is known as the 'Glen' type, and eleven of the 'Mount' type, they being slightly different in their construction. Four of these cars are already temporarily in service between Calgary and Vancouver, and the whole number will be in operation about the middle of July.

The observation room, which is twenty-eight feet long, is provided with large windows reaching within twelve inches of the floor, so that passengers sitting inside of the car enjoy an unbroken view of the passing scenery. The walls of this room are neatly designed, and finished in "Padonk," a wood somewhat similar to Spanish mahogany, but of a much deeper red. The furnishings include eighteen large armchairs of various designs. These chairs are made of the same wood as described above, and are upholstered with Morocco leather. Some of the chairs are fitted with a small tray-rest, 'pivoted to the arm of the chair, for the purpose of holding light refreshments, which are prepared in a buffet situated in the car. There is a carefully selected assortment of books, in a cabinet placed at the end of the observation room, at the left of which is a neat escritoire, provided with all the necessary stationery.

In the centre of the car is a large smoking room, similar in design to the observation room, but finished in English oak. In front of this room are placed a state room and a drawing-room, each being provided with toilet accommodation. The rear end of these cars is equipped with a spacious platform, enclosed by a massive brass railing and gates, which renders it perfectly safe, even for children. Deck chairs are provided and twelve or fifteen persons can be accommodated.

A party of Montreal newspaper men went as far as Ottawa, on the opening run of this observation car service. At the Capital they were met by a number of the local press men. It was intended to take the visitors to the Experimental Farm, but owing to the rain the idea was abandoned.

Phosphonol — The Electric Restorer For Lost Manhood.

Restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $3.00 a box, or two for $5.00. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. The Scovell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

"Dad," said the victim of the paternal palm, "you're awfully cruel." "Why so, son?" "'Cause you don't lick me oftener." "What's that?" "If you licked me oftener I'd get tougher and it wouldn't hurt so much."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GERMANY IS ANXIOUS FOR CANADIAN TRADE

Association is Organized to Promote Better Commercial Relations Between the Two.

London, June 17—Writing in the Journal Wesdebate, Robert Ducasble, government councillor on foreign commerce, says the result of the tariff war between Canada and Germany have given rise to much uneasiness in Germany, which is likely to be aggrevated by the recent Franco-Sanadian convention.

The German-Canadian Association, accordingly has been formed in Berlin with the object of securing an abolition of the Canadian surtax in return for an extension of the continental tariff to Canadian products, as counteracting the disastrous effects of the preferential treatment accorded to British goods.

The German government, Ducasble says, is also considering the best means of rendering the Canadian and German markets more accessible to one another. To this the Canadian government is apparently favorably disposed.

The Berlin association has decided to send to Canada a deputation of representative business men. Meanwhile the association is organizing public lectures and publishing pamphlets extolling the excellence of Canadian products, pointing out the advantages of the country as a field for German emigration.

This propoganda is being carried on in the hope that Canada will display gratitude towards the nation which shows a preference for the produce of the Dominion above that of all other countries.

Bronchitis Runs Into Consumption

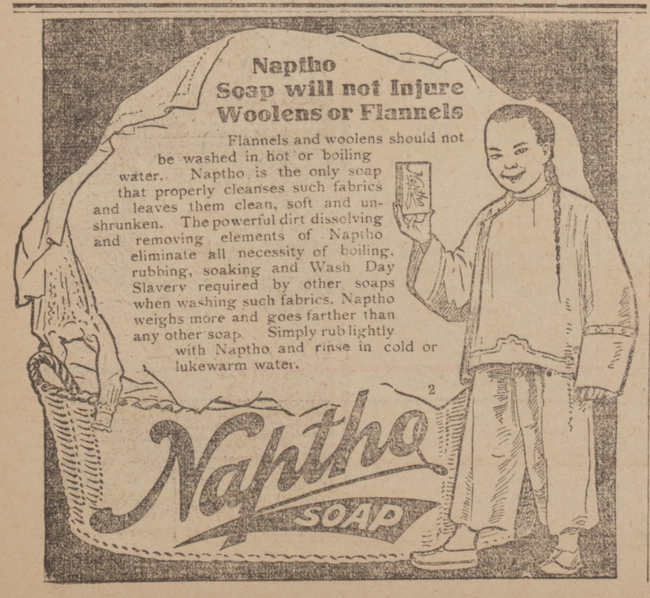
Coughing weakens the tubes and makes a resting place for the baccilli. Why let Bronchitis become established? It's easy to cure—just inhale Catarrhozone—breathe in its soothing balsams and relief comes at once. Catarrhozone is so certain in Bronchitis that every case is cured. Throat is strengthened, cough stops, irritation goes away, all danger of tuberculosis is prevented. For throat trouble, catarrh and coughs, Catarrhozone is The Remedy. 25c. and $1.00 sizes at all dealers. Get it today.

The Concrete Home

When the average individual hears of the word concrete he thinks of hot city streets, hard sidewalks, big railroad tunnels, cellar floorings and many other things that concrete has made possible and durable.

Of course, it mystifies women, as a general thing, when you talk to them about concrete, but it is simply a combination of many of earth's natural elements driven together by the second greatest of all the elements—water.

The home of the future appears to be pretty near to the mud cabin of half a century ago. Concrete means sand and gravel and lime and stone mixed in certain proportions with water to form a compact and hard substance, which congeals easily and forms itself to many purposes. At the present time builders and capitalists are very much interested in the success of the concrete houses that are being built thoughout the country.



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