

Safest Medicine for Women's Complaints

Women certainly do neglect themselves. They work too hard—over-tax their strength—and then wonder why they suffer with diseases peculiar to their sex.

Most cases of female trouble start when the bowels become inactive—the kidneys strained—and the skin not cared for. Poisons, which should leave the system by the bowels, are taken up by the blood, and inflame the delicate female organs.

Fruit-a-lives

on FRUIT LIVER TABLETS remove the CAUSE of these diseases. "Fruit-a-lives" sweeten the stomach—make the bowels move regularly every day—strengthen the kidneys—improve the action of the skin—and thus purify the blood.

"Fruit-a-lives" take away those distressing headaches, backaches and bearing-down pains, and make women well and strong. "Fruit-a-lives" are fruit juices, intensified, with tonics and antiseptics—absolutely pure. At all druggists—or from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

BRITAIN MUSTERS GREATEST FLEET

Amazing Power of Huge Armada to Gather Off Lagos Next Month.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The largest number of battleships and cruisers ever brought together at one time will assemble at Lagos for maneuvers, which are to take place off the coasts of Portugal and Spain. The Channel, Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets, with attendant cruiser squadrons, will take part in the evolutions.

Almost immediately afterward the redistribution scheme announced by Lord Tweedmouth comes into effect, under which a number of ships now serving at sea are to be stripped of their crews and placed in that strange invention, the "special reserve."

This great gathering of ships will therefore be the last of the series inaugurated by Lord Selborne when he was First Lord of the Admiralty.

Whether after the redistribution comes into effect a new series of these combined maneuvers will be inaugurated remains to be seen.

The assembly at Lagos will provide one of the most important lessons possible as to Great Britain's naval strength under present conditions. Not a ship in reserve will have been called out, and only three fleets with their attached cruiser squadrons of those scattered all over the world will take part.

The total number of ships which will assemble at Lagos will be sixty, divided as follows: Battleships, 20; cruisers, 16; scouts, etc., 14.

When it is pointed out that the total of the effective fleets of Germany and France combined number seventy-seven ships, the power of the combined British fleet will be realized.

At the same time it must be remembered that Great Britain has an average 65 ships at home and in different parts of the world which are ready if called on for active service. If the tonnage of the ships which will assemble at Lagos be considered it works out as follows: Battleships, 439,350 tons; cruisers, 186,020 tons; scouts, 56,350 tons.

The German navy has a total tonnage of 525,734 and the French navy has a total of 703,331, so that this combined British fleet will have greater displacement than the whole of the German navy and nearly as much as that of France, and there will still be over a million tons of British fighting ships not included in the fleet.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—Discussing overcrowding in street cars yesterday, Mayor Coatsworth heard a suggestion that people should refuse to pay fares unless they got a seat. His Worship said, "I'll back up the man who'll do it—in fact, I'll be the man to do it myself. I intend to make a case out of the truth of what I believe to be a principle of common law, that every person who pays street-car fare has a right to a seat."

The "Jolts" and "Jars" of Life

are what we people up. Most people live pretty well up to the limit of their powers, and so long as everything goes smoothly, that is apparently all right; but a "jolt" or a "jar" in the shape of business worries, domestic anxieties, or an attack of La Grippe, Pneumonia, Typhoid, or other wasting disease, suddenly reveals the fact that there is a sad lack of reserve force to meet these contingencies and the result is serious, often fatal. A wise man will see so it that his system is fully fortified against sudden attack. To attain this result nothing is so sure and effective as

FERROL

This fact has been fully established by actual experience. If therefore, you feel you are not in first-class shape physically, do not fail to take a course of FERROL, at once. It contains Cod Liver Oil, Iron and Phosphorus—just what you need, it is easy to take, never fails, and you

"Know What You Take" Canada Drug & Book Co., Sole Agents.

MEXICAN TROOPS ENGAGED

Fight With Yaqui Indians Results in Twenty Mexicans Being Killed—Number of Indians Slain Unknown—Government Without Information

EL PASO, Jan. 25.—Reports were received here last night of a desperate fight between Yaqui Indians and Mexican troops on Wednesday in the mountainous regions southeast of Guaymas, Sonora section, in which is the station of Lenocho, which was destroyed by the Yaqui in December.

Mexican troops have been hunting the Yaqui since the Lenocho incident and

have had frequent skirmishes with them. Not until Wednesday were they able to force an engagement with any considerable force. In this fight twenty Mexicans were killed and a number were wounded. The Yaquis were defeated with considerable loss but as they took both their dead and wounded with them when retreating, it is not known how many were killed. Representatives of the Mexican Government are without official advice of the battle.

SUIT AGAINST THE G. N. R.

Proceedings Commenced Against Company Said to be Parent of Hill's Line—Charges Made of Gross Inflation of Great Northern Capitalisation

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 25.—Attorney General Young today began proceedings in the supreme court to compel the Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Co. to show why its charter should not be forfeited. This company, formerly known as the Minnesota and Pacific Co., is really the parent company of the Great Northern Railway Co., and the Great Northern is joined in this issue, as it is the owner of the Manitoba Co.

The complaint goes into the alleged details connected with the forming of the "merger" known as the Great Northern Railway Co. Mr. Young charges that the St. Paul, Minneapolis

& Manitoba Railway Co., since its transfer to the Great Northern on February 1, 1890, has ceased to perform the function for which it was created. It is charged further that in the alleged purchase of property a large amount of watered stock was issued by the Great Northern Co. Mr. Young continues: "It seems that the Great Northern Co. was created solely to make it possible to inflate the capitalisation of the system, by making the sale of properties to the Great Northern at a price in excess of their value. It is easy to see why under the circumstances the Great Northern Co. should pay a premium of \$5,000,000 in the purchase of the stock of the Manitoba Co."

REGINA PUTS IT OVER MOOSE JAW BY 7 TO 2

Capitals Outplay Railway City Team at All Points in a Fast and Clean Game—Brandon Officials Act as Referee and Judge of Play—Good Defence of Winning Team

MOOSE JAW, Jan. 24.—The third game in the Western series of the Saskatchewan League took place here this evening, Regina winning easily with the substantial margin of five goals, the final score being 7-2 in favor of the Capitals.

Play was somewhat late in starting owing to the late arrival of the train carrying the Regina boys and it was close upon 9.30 before the puck was faced off.

The game throughout was fast and clean, and considering the weather was witnessed by a fairly large crowd.

At no time throughout the entire game did the home team get anything like a look in, the nearest they could get to the Regina goal being 4-2 in the second half. The score, however, did not remain long at that, Regina before the close of play adding three goals in succession. At

half time the score was 3-0 in favor of Regina.

While the play of the Regina team was good in every particular, the defence was exceptionally so, proving apparently an impenetrable barrier for the Moose Jaw players.

Carmichael was the most prolific scorer for the visitors, all of the old goals, viz., 1, 3, 5 and 7 being placed to his credit by the female sex, and Lydia E. Pinkham's friends and neighbors learned that her compound relieved and cured it and became quite famous among them.

All this so far was done freely, without money and without price as a labor of love.

But in 1873 the financial crisis struck Lydia. Her family were too poor to pay for the large real estate interests of the Pinkham family, as this class of business suffered most from the panic of 1873, and the Centennial year dawned it found their property swept away. Some other source of income had to be found.

At this point Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was made known to the world.

The three sons and the daughter, with

WHO SHE WAS TO UNFOLD THE RICHES OF NORTHERN CANADA

Sketch of the Life of Lydia E. Pinkham

And a True Story of How the Vegetable Compound Had Its Birth and How the "Panic of '73" Caused it to be Offered for Public Sale in Drug Stores.

This remarkable woman, whose maiden name was Bates, was born in Lynn, Mass., February 9th, 1819, coming from a good old Quaker family. For some years she taught school, and became known as a woman of an alert



Lydia E. Pinkham

their mother, combined forces to restore the family fortune. They argued that the medicine which was a good food for women, friends and neighbors was equally good for the women of the whole world.

The Pinkhams had no money, and little credit. Their first laboratory was the kitchen, where roots and herbs were steeped on the stove, gradually filling a gross of bottles. Then came the question of selling it, for always before they had lived it away freely. They hired a job printer to run off some pamphlets setting forth the merits of the medicine, now called Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and these were distributed by the Pinkhams sons in Boston, New York, and Brooklyn.

The wonderful curative properties of the medicine were, to a great extent, self-advertising, for whoever used it recommended it to others, and the demand gradually increased.

In 1877, by combined efforts the family had saved enough money to commence a newspaper advertising and from that time the growth and success of the enterprise were assured, until today Lydia E. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound have become household words everywhere, and many tons of roots and herbs are used annually in its manufacture.

Lydia E. Pinkham herself did not live to see the great success of this work. She passed her reward years ago, but not till she had provided means for continuing her work as effectively as she could have done it herself.

During her long and eventful experience she was ever methodical in her work and she was always careful to preserve a record of every case that came to her attention. The case of every sick woman who applied to her for advice—of thousands—received careful study and the details, including symptoms, treatment and results were recorded for future reference, and today these records, together with hundreds of thousands made since, are available to sick women the world over, and represent a vast collaboration of information regarding the treatment of women's ills, which for authenticity and accuracy can hardly be equaled in any library in the world.

With Lydia E. Pinkham worked her daughter-in-law, the present Mrs. Pinkham. She was carefully instructed in all her hard-earned knowledge, and for years she assisted her in her correspondence.

To her hands naturally fell the direction of the work, and her originator passed away. For nearly twenty-five years she has continued it, and nothing in the world has been so successful as E. Pinkham's dropped her pen, and the present Mrs. Pinkham, now the mother of a large family, took up the work of her mother-in-law, and continues it as her own.

Such is the history of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; made from simple roots and herbs; the one great medicine for women's ailments, and the fitting monument to the noble woman whose name it bears.

B.C. ELECTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

R. L. Borden Endeavors to Assist B. C. Conservatives by Bringing Up Question of Land Grant in the Commons—Foster on the Constitution

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—Sir Frederick Borden introduced a bill in the House today to amend the criminal code so as to permit the working of militia stores.

On motion to go into ways and means, Mr. Borden moved to make the order-in-council in reference to the British Columbia grant of 10,000 acres of land for \$1 per acre. It was not the terms of the order, but the fact that it was objected to, but to the unwarrantable, impertinent and indecent interference of the Ottawa Government with the Province.

Mr. Oliver told Mr. Foster that there was still a claim of \$31,894 for 6,530 immigrants yet to be paid.

Mr. Borden presented a petition signed by Dan Galloway and others asking that the disqualification against Dan Galloway by the Supreme Court be removed, preventing him from sitting in the Dominion Parliament, or holding any public position under control of Parliament be removed. The disqualification is for seven years.

There was a brief discussion on the Trent Valley Canal, which the Minister of Railways and Canals said was being proceeded with on business lines.

Denatured Alcohol.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—Mr. Miller of Grey moved a resolution that the subject of denatured alcohol and of legislation permitting the manufacture and use of the same free from excise duty, and that the Government and Parliament. After some discussion Mr. Templeman moved the adjournment of the debate, it being 8 o'clock, the hour of adjournment.

It is stated that Mr. Stanton Ennis of London has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Ottawa division of the Grand Trunk Railway, vice Mr. L. G. Coleman, transferred.

LETHBRIDGE, Jan. 25.—Lethbridge as a manufacturing centre is attracting the attention of the American continent, and the latest enterprise to become a candidate for a location in Lethbridge is a million dollar sugar factory. A strong company that have a big line of sugar manufacturing in Southern Idaho and Colorado are looking over the ground and are prepared to locate here if it is given a cordial reception.

ROBBED TRUNKS

G. T. R. Baggageman Arrested and Charged With Systematic Thieving.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 25.—John D. Currie, G.T.R. baggageman at Glencoe, appeared today on a charge of robbing trunks. The Grand Trunk authorities claim that he has been systematically robbing trunks and valises, etc., for a long time. Four hundred and fifty dollars worth of goods have already been recovered. Currie is a married man and has been a trusted employee. He was remanded.

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TO UNFOLD THE RICHES OF NORTHERN CANADA

Senator Davis Moves for Special Committee of the Senate to Enquire into the Resources of the Country North of the Saskatchewan—Untold Wealth of Timber and Minerals

OTTAWA, Jan. 24.—Senator Davis in the Senate today moved "that a select committee composed of the Honorable Messrs. Talbot, Loughheed, Douglas, Delver, Antr'y, Tessier, Wilson, McMillen, Young, Ferguson, Ross, (Moose Jaw), McGregor, Power, Robertson, Watson, Bernier, Kirchoffer, Ellis, Thompson, Peary, Riley, Bostock, Bonville and the mover, be appointed to enquire and report from time to time as to the value of that part of the Dominion lying north of the Saskatchewan watershed, east of the Rocky Mountains and west of the Hudson's Bay, comprising the northern parts of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and Mackenzie territory; its extent of navigable waters, rivers, lakes and seacoast."

Senator Davis said a good deal was known of the grazing lands of Alberta and the wheat lands of the North-West, but little was known of the great hinterland to the north beyond the Saskatchewan. He had lived there 27 years and had gone over a good deal of it, but he was learning more about it every day. Several years ago the Schultz committee of the Senate had obtained a great deal of valuable information about the West as far as the Saskatchewan Valley, Railways and stock-raising were concerned. The ground reported on by that committee and it was time to extend the enquiries further. Men had gone to the region between the Saskatchewan and the Yukon. A. They had found great areas of timber, mineral deposits, water power and all things that go to make up a great country. A great deal of valuable information could be obtained by examining the reports, although a better way would be to have one or two exploring parties sent out.

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Senator J. B. P. Casgrain thought the motion ought to take in the Labrador Peninsula. Little was known of Ungava. It was stated last year that there was no timber there, yet Lord Strathcona, who had spent 30 years of his life in that region, told him there were great stretches of most valuable timber in Labrador.

Senator Power thought exploring parties would produce a great deal more valuable information than would a committee. A committee was the most expensive and least effective manner of getting information. He offered an amendment dropping the provision for a committee, but requesting the mover to take steps to procure information upon the unexplored portions of the North-West and Ungava. A committee on a route to the Yukon had reported in favor of the worst possible route.

Hon. Mr. Scott thought information was always valuable. The committee would not cost a great deal. He supported Mr. Davis' motion. Senator Watson would like to see both the committee and exploration resolutions passed.

Sir Richard Cartwright supported Senator Davis' motion. We hardly, he said, know anything about the resources of Canada. The Yukon and Cobalt were hints of what was yet to come. Senator Gibson supported the amendment. The Interior Department could prepare a report on the North as well and at less cost than a Senate committee.

Senator Ross said it was most important to have the knowledge of our north land increased as soon as possible. Ontario had sent out exploring parties, each of which included a geologist, a surveyor, an agricultural expert and a forester.

NEW PRE-EMPTION REGULATIONS

Three Dollars to Be Minimum Price for Pre-empted Land—Full Details.

The bill to consolidate and amend the acts respecting the public lands of the Dominion, which was introduced in the House of Commons by Frank Oliver, Dec. 19, 1906, and referred to by D. W. Bole, M.P., in his speech at the Old Timers banquet on Dec. 31, contains the following regulations with regard to the right of pre-emption which it is proposed to again bring into force:

27. A person who has obtained entry for a homestead and who continues to hold the land included therein, but who has not acquired or does not hold a pre-emption, may pre-empt any available quarter section lying alongside such homestead or separated therefrom by only a road allowance, and upon the payment of the fee of ten dollars such quarter section shall be entered upon the books of the land office and in the returns of the agent as pertaining to the homestead, and the agent shall issue a receipt for such fee in the form O in the schedule of this Act; and upon (a) completing the requirements requisite to obtaining letters patent for his homestead, (b) residing on his homestead or on the land so appearing thereon for at least six months in each six years subsequent to the date of entry for his homestead, (c) cultivating in addition to such cultivation as he may be required to make on his homestead, fifty acres either on his homestead or on the land so appearing thereon, and (d) paying for such land on the terms hereinafter set forth, such person shall be entitled to letters patent therefor.

Provided that this right to pre-empt a quarter section lying alongside a homestead or separated therefrom by only a road allowance, shall not apply to any quarter section lying alongside or separated by only a road allowance from a quarter section taken as part of a land grant by any railway company, or included in any tract of land reserved for the purpose of there being selected therefrom land for a railway land grant.

28. A person who, previously to this enactment, obtained entry for a homestead, but did not acquire or does not hold a pre-emption, and by lying alongside whose homestead there is not a quarter section available for pre-emption under subsection 1 of this act, may, after the issue of letters patent for his homestead, or upon completing the requirements requisite to obtaining letters patent therefor, pre-empt any quarter section open for entry as a homestead in the manner set forth in this section; and upon the payment of a fee of ten dollars, for which a receipt shall be issued as aforesaid, such quarter section shall be entered in the books of the land office and in the returns of the agent as so pre-empted; and after (a) residing upon the quarter section so pre-empted six months in each year for three years subsequent to the date of pre-emption, (b) cultivating fifty acres thereon, (c) erecting a house of a value of at least three hundred dollars thereon, and (d) paying for such land on the terms hereinafter set forth, he shall be entitled to letters patent for the quarter section. Provided that if the quarter section so pre-empted is situated within a distance of not more than nine miles from the homestead, residence upon the homestead may be reckoned as residence on such quarter section.

And provided further that when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the conditions obtaining in the township or group of townships are such as to make the requirement of fifty acres of cultivation excessive, he may fix a lesser area.

3. Application to pre-empt shall be in the form L in the schedule to this Act, and shall be supported by

THE DAKOTA BLOCKADE

Hops Expressed That Service on the Soo Line Will Be Resumed.

(Associated Press Despatch.) ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 25.—Good news for those interested in the conditions of relations along the Soo Line was received today from General Superintendent G. R. Huntington, who is at Enderlin, N. D. From the best sources he is led to believe the blockade will be raised by tomorrow night and that fuel supplies as well as passenger trains will be moved. The Kenmare line is yielding to the attacks of cold weather, and the difficulty in getting men to work under the prevailing adverse circumstances.

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