The Colonist.

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THE DAILY COLONIST.

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A GREAT BOOM.

The expression "boom" applied to the events to which we wish to draw attention, is, perhaps, a misnomer. Properly used, the expression means a temporary stimulation of business through the speculative inflation of values. But a similar result is caused by the discovery of new sources of wealth, the opening up of new lands and an inrush of people, with this difference, that the good times brought about in this way are permanent and not temporary. It is in this latter sense that Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are enjoying a great boom at the present time, and the difference between the two kinds of boom can be excellently illustrated by the history of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories themselves. From every source we receive authentic confirmation of the fact that the inrush of settlers to, and the prosperity of, the Canadian Northwest is at the present time extraordinary and unprecedented. Here, for instance, is a clipping from a Toronto despatch, dated the 7th of April:

"It is stated at the Manitoba government office today that since the inauguration on the first Tuesday of March of the homeseekers' excursion to the Northwest, between 3,600 and 3,800 settlers have gone from Ontario, taking with them six hundred carloads of effects. Never before, according to those in charge of the office, have so many taken advantage of the excursions. The majority of them are practical farmers of the best class who ten or twelve years ago scoffed at the idea of any other province competing in agriculture with Ontario."

Here again is another:

"Two hundred and fifty farmers from the western and southwestern sections of Ontario, with sixteen carloads of effects, left the Union station for Manitoba and the Northwest today. A party of seventy-five settlers from New Hamburg, Berlin and Waterloo county passed through Georgetown on their way to Didsbury, N. W. T. This makes the third party of the kind going from Waterloo county to the point mentioned within the last three years."

But it is not only from Ontario that people are crowding in, but from all over the Middle and Western States. From some localities, indeed, such an exodus is taking place, that the State authorities are attempting to stop it. We hear of immigrants, bringing with them a wealth of settlers' effects and well supplied with money, arriving in Winnipeg at the rate of 1,000 a day, and from thence distributing themselves over the virgin plains of the Northwest. In evidence of this fact, we have the testimony of figures. In one week the bank clearings of the city of Winnipeg jumped over one million dollars, a tolerable stride for the Chicago of Canada. Not only so, but we learn that the contracts have been let by the C. P. R. for 100 miles of track running northwesterly from Moosomin, and that 200 miles more of the road will be let as soon as the surveyors have completed their notes. That this and other railways are to be constructed forthwith is confirmed by absolutely authentic information that contractors' supplies are being unostentatiously provided for in unprecedented quantities. A contemporary assigns the following reason for this great activity on the part of the C. P. R.:

"It is understood that unprecedented speed is to be made in the construction of this piece of line and those acquainted with the situation and with the charters granted attach more than ordinary importance to the letting of this contract. The surmise is that the C. P. R. is looking toward the Yellowhead Pass and that between this company and the Canadian Northern there will be a race for that coveted break in the Rocky Mountains. The Canadian Northern is now well up to Prince Albert and is expected to be pressing farther to the westward. The country through which these lines of railway would pass is yet untested as to its capacity for grain production, but it is thought that it will turn out as good a grain producing section as any in the Northwest; the extent of it is enormous, and the completion of one or both of these lines will open for settlement a country which promises to prove very enticing for immigration."

We know, besides, that the sales of land in Manitoba and the Northwest have reached incredible figures; and that those lands have been sold not to speculators, but to occupiers and tillers of the soil.

We may take the facts for granted. A wonderful movement is in progress. But such a movement must have a reason. We once knew a man who said that porpoises came to the surface of the ocean because they felt like it. That is not true of the movements of porpoises. There is a scientific reason for them, though we may not know what it is. Certainly there is a scientific reason for migrations of the human race, which it is never impossible to discover. In this particular instance the reason is plain. It is, that in the Northwest there are enormous undeveloped resources, and that people are now able to get at them and develop them. They are able to get at them and develop them because a parallel system of transportation to the Canadian Pacific Railway has been constructed, making it comparatively easy to gridiron the whole country with north and south feeders as the settlement of intermediate lands may justify. And why is it that Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are receiving this benefit now, instead of an indefinite time hence? There is only one possible answer to that question. It is because of the policy adopted to the Canadian Northern Railway system by the Manitoba government. We do not need to remind our readers what that policy was. It involved the giving of large bond guarantees and exemption from taxation and procuring assistance in cash and land from the Dominion government. It was a policy which was experimental in its nature. No province in Canada ever did any thing quite so bold and decisive before, and the opinion of a great railroad president was that it would "bankrupt Manitoba." Has it bankrupted Manitoba? Is it likely to bankrupt Manitoba? Is it not manifest that the burden assumed is far outweighed by the additional power given by the investment to carry it? The Manitoba government had to fight all the narrow-minded men in Manitoba, it had to fight opposing transportation systems, and it had to convince the people of Manitoba against the suspicion engendered by an experimental policy. It carried the matter through, and the result is already visible in the growth and prosperity of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Now in British Columbia are we not face to face with similar conditions to those which confronted Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, in the possession of a great, rich, undeveloped Northland? But people say, these wise individuals, who are the people with whom wisdom will die, that there is nothing in the northern part of British Columbia to attract people to it. Rubbish! What built up the Kootenays? Was it the building of the C. P. R.? No. The Kootenays did not begin to sprout until the Great Northern was completed, that is not until there were two transcontinental systems with the possibility of north and south connections to open up the country between. So much was this recognized that the C. P. R. built another east and west line along the boundary to keep the business as much as possible in their own hands. That country now contains 60,000 people and is exporting $16,000,000 a year in mineral wealth. A few years ago it had a population of about 1,500, and had never produced one dollar, and there were just as many people ready to say of it then, as are now ready to say of the north, that it never would produce a dollar. But rich as that country is, it is as nothing compared to our great Northland, which will be tapped by the Canadian Northern system from Yellowhead Pass to Bute Inlet, not to speak of Vancouver Island at all, which, in itself, contains incalculable stores of coal, iron, gold, copper and timber, all the main materials of industry. Here, then, we have no experiment but a certainty, proved by the development of our own country to the south of the C. P. R. and by the experience of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Are we in such a hell's broth of pettifogging politics, in which men would rather knife their neighbors than advance the common good, that the opportunity to secure this enormous development, and to secure it quickly, is to be lost?

It should not be forgotten that these spurts of development come in waves. There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune, but it must be taken, grasped, and it must be taken at the flood. Opportunities once lost are never to be recovered. British Columbia's opportunity is now, not next year, nor ten years hence. Are we to allow the men of small minds, petty ambitions, narrow jealousies, blear-eyed pessimists, atrabilious doubters, knavish frustraters of the public good to their private advantage—are we for one moment to permit such as these to come between us and our hopes and to balk us of our desires? "In truth," says Edmund Burke, "the tribe of vulgar politicians are the lowest of our species. There is no trade so vile and mechanical as government in their hands. Virtue is not their habit. They are out of themselves in any course of action recommended only by conscience and glory. A large, liberal and prospective view of the interests of states passes with them for romance, and the principles that recommend it for the wanderings of a disordered imagination. The calculators compute them out of their senses. The jesters and buffoons shame them out of everything grand and elevated. Littleness in object and in means to them appears soundness and sobriety. They think there is nothing worth pursuit but that which they can handle, which they can measure with a two-foot rule, which they can tell upon ten fingers." Of such there are abundance in British Columbia, and they are one and all at the present time spitting out their venom upon the railway policy of the government, which is too broad and big for either their minds or their hearts.

VOTE IT DOWN.

We observe that Mr. Curtis' Bill for the protection, or as it should be called, for the prostitution of trade unions is coming up shortly for its second reading. The object of the Bill is to relieve trade unions from responsibility for acts of intimidation, violence or damage on the part of their accredited officers, unless these acts have been specifically endorsed by the trade union and authorized beforehand. This would not only place unions above and beyond the common law regulating the actions of all associations and companies, but is a direct inducement to trade unions to suffer the control of irresponsible and hot-headed men. To be just to trade unions, they do not approve of such control. They endeavor to elect to executive offices their wisest and most prudent members, and they generally succeed in doing so. But sometimes, through the apathy of the rank and file, they permit visionary and dangerous hotheads to monopolize the executive control. Then, if a time of stress comes, the unions are involved in action of which the members do not approve but which they are powerless to resent. It is well that unions should have a full sense of the responsibility they are delegating when they elect executive officers, and also that the officers elected should have a full sense of the responsibility they are assuming. This proposed legislation would not merely be bad for the unions themselves, but it would be class legislation of the most vicious sort. Why should one man be exempted from the common law, which is the palladium of every man's liberty, more than another, and why should one association of men be so exempt more than another? The next thing would be a law that joint stock companies should be exempt from damage suits where the damage resulted through the order of an officer, unless the shareholders had previously authorized this particular order, and another law that railway companies should be exempt from damage suits where the damage resulted from some order of the president, or action of a subordinate, unless that action or order had previously been authorized by a meeting of the shareholders. That would be a nice kettle of fish for employees and the traveling public. Legislation is surely not for destroying the principles of justice, but for expressing even handed justice in the institutions of a country.

THE TREADGOLD CONCESSIONS.

We learn from Ottawa that the objectionable features of the Treadgold concession have been withdrawn. From Dawson we learn through a long and indignant memorial, extensively signed, that in the opinion of the miners and mining companies of Dawson, the objectionable feature about the Treadgold concession is the concession itself. We know, of course, that a Liberal government never gives away the rights of the people to private corporations. It is only the wicked Conservatives who ever do that. But it appears that the Dominion government has given away to Mr. Treadgold and his associates every inch of unlocated and abandoned placer ground in the gold-producing area of the Klondike. And what are the miners of the Klondike to receive in return? The Treadgold syndicate is to be privileged to sell them water at a higher rate than it is now costing, and with a pressure at an effective head of not less than 300 feet, something provided already by those who have received no concessions or privileges whatever. We do not know who Mr. Treadgold is, but we do know who and what Mr. Sifton is. This concession out-Siftons Sifton, and when we say that, what more is there to be said? Carried out, it will result in a monopoly of the medium grade ground in which the gold lies, obtained in consideration of also acquiring a monopoly of the water with which to work it. The Treadgold concession is a complete illustration of the Western slang expression, the "double cross." It hits the community both ways, and gives a lien upon productive resources which add $20,000,000 annually to the wealth of Canada, to a private corporation. It is gigantic in its conception and gorgeously one-sided in its minutest detail. It is a deal of a kind calculated to make the most successful "boodler" in North America burst with envy. A government giving a concession of this character should not be spoken of as granting it, but as perpetrating it. Canada is unlikely to ever have another Klondike; she is certain to never have another Sifton. The resources of both are incalculable. With Sifton in the West and Tarte in Quebec, Canada is having an educative experience of the immaculate character of Liberal administration.

THE FAR EAST.

The great Powers have for some time past looked upon China as an estate to be cut and carved at their Imperial pleasure. The Chinese themselves have an entirely different idea. No sooner was the Boxer movement subdued, and a severe lesson read on the duties of hospitality towards the great gospel, gin and gunpowder mission of modern civilization, than up starts another rebellion of even more alarming proportions than the Boxer movement. At the present time the whole of Southern China is seething with revolt, revolt against which the Imperial troops seem quite unable to make any headway towards suppression. If we suppose that the Manchu dynasty is unable to stem this revolt, what is going to happen next? The European powers might unite to support the integrity of China and to restore, or keep in power, the present dynasty. But this would lead to a European control similar to that proposed to be exercised by Great Britain and France in Egypt. We all know what the result of that would have been if France had not taken backwater, and has put herself out of court. If the dual control of Egypt nearly led to a European war, what would an attempted concert of all the powers in China lead to? Yet it is equally true that no one power could come to the assistance of the present dynasty in China. Such a step would raise jealousies not to be laid except in blood. So that unless the present rulers of China are able to suppress the revolt themselves, it is not likely to be suppressed without a European war resulting. Are they able to suppress it? They may be able to put down one particular uprising, or even two particular uprisings, or even three, but can they permanently crush out the spirit of revolt which is steadily making for the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, or for its reorganization after a revolution? France taught the world that a country might be deluged in the blood of revolution, and, instead of being exhausted, emerge from the bath a much stronger world power than it was before. It is quite possible that if China goes through an internal revolution, she might come out of it as the aggressive apostle of a policy of "China for the Chinaman," and neither for the Russian, the German, nor the Briton. Not only that, but the revolutionary and reactionary forces in their anxiety to conquer one another, would look less askance upon modern inventions which might assist them to do so, and would be ready, by the time their domestic troubles were over, to face the world armed with quick-firing guns and modern rifles. The effect upon Russian policy in the Far East would be startling and conclusive. It would either mean a war in which both nations would be exhausted without material gain, and of which the Western industrial nations would supply the munitions, or it would mean a prompt withdrawal of the Russian Empire before the aroused Mongolian. These, of course, are all speculations, made, it must be confessed, in dense ignorance of the motives and purposes of the impenetrable Chinaman; but whatever is going to happen, and whatever the outcome of the present rebellion, there is no doubt but that the events at present transpiring in China are pregnant with fate, not merely to the Orient, but to the world, and particularly to that portion of the American continent which borders upon the Pacific ocean. Before the curtain falls upon settled conditions in the Far East, one of the greatest dramas ever presented on the world stage will have been played, a drama of which we in British Columbia may be much more than interested spectators. We are likely to have an important stake on its ultimate denouement.

ALIEN VOTERS.

The Legislature was treated yesterday to another dissertation by the third member for Victoria on Mr. Martin's bill to prevent aliens from voting in municipal elections. The Bill was accepted by a large majority of the members of the House; not one member who opposed it, ventured to attack the principle of the Bill itself, however, they may have felt on it. In addition, the Bill does nothing but bring municipal elections in Vancouver into harmony with municipal elections elsewhere in the province. Yet Mr. McPhillips said that he had heard, and by repeating it, he evidently wished to spread the statement, even if he were somewhat guarded in endorsing it, that the Bill had been introduced by Mr. Martin for the purpose of wreaking some private vengeance on some individual in Vancouver. It appears to us that Mr. McPhillips, and, for that matter, the other members of the opposition, are borrowing the methods of political warfare adopted by Mr. Curtis. Mr. McPhillips knows that Mr. Martin, as well as others, usually leaves the chamber as soon as he begins to talk, and his conduct is certainly susceptible of the interpretation that he wished to give this insinuation currency without actually fathering it and becoming responsible for it. Mr. Martin has only one way of meeting such charges against himself. It is a bad way, an indecorous way, and it shocks the maidenly propriety of ping-pong legislators like Mr. McPhillips, but it is Mr. Martin's way. He brushes away the veil of parliamentary decorum in which the objectionable statement is wrapped, and resents it with the fluency of a fishwife and the vocabulary of a Texan mule driver. It must be admitted it is a monstrously effective way. It reflects the enormity of the previous statement in its blunt characterization by himself. But if every member of the House adopted it, it would have a peculiar effect upon the gravity of our legislative deliberations, at least for a while. After a little time members might become a little more careful as to their parliamentary methods. The rules of parliamentary procedure were largely A LITTLE PREVIOUS.

The citizens of Greenwood and Grand Forks are in a fearful way because of the fact that the name of the Attorney-General appears on the injunction granted against the V., V. & E. company. His being made a party to the suit is some legal formality which we do not profess to understand, but to which he was compelled to submit by an order of the Court which he could not disobey. If the good people of Greenwood and Grand Forks had not been under a complete misapprehension of the facts, they would have had ample cause for their indignation. It certainly is not the function of a government to interfere in the private disputes between two railway companies.

THE ESTIMATES.

The estimates brought down yesterday are the most businesslike financial arrangements ever laid before the people of British Columbia, and reflect the greatest amount of credit upon the present Minister of Finance, the Hon. J. D. Prentice. The estimate of revenue is most conservative, and moderate. The total revenue, although it is proposed to collect $820,000 arrears of taxes, is only slightly in excess of last year's estimate. It is therefore likely that the revenue will equal, if not exceed, the forecast now made. We observe that a decrease is made in the estimated revenue from Free Miners' Certificates and Mining Receipts general, two sources from which the revenue is largely inflated during times of mining speculation and excitement; whereas a very large increase is expected from the mineral tax, a source of revenue dependent on productive mining. This shows the healthy condition in which the mining industry is, in spite of the fact that the low prices of the precious metals have a tendency to diminish prospecting and the flotation of new companies. The conditions now prevailing, however, are likely to alter for the better, and the revenue from the first named sources to expand again. The royalty on coal is also progressing in its contribution to the revenue, another very satisfactory indication of the condition of industry. A new source of revenue appears in the Fisheries. The lifting of the reserve on the foreshores is bound to result in a handsome revenue to the government, provided valuable franchises are not given away, as the estimates indicate they will not be. The most important feature of the estimated revenue, however, is the indication given that a determined effort will be made to collect arrears of taxes. The arrears of taxes in this province are appalling. Capitalized these arrears would at a low rate of interest bring a revenue of something like $50,000 a year. So that they really amount to a very large indirect charge upon those who do pay their taxes. This is a question to be grappled with, and firmly, and the people of the country will warmly second Mr. Prentice in his efforts in this direction. Both in his educational measure which had an important financial bearing, and in his method of dealing with arrears, Mr. Prentice has shown strength and courage, as well as a grasp of the economic difficulties and financial necessities of the province. If we turn to the expenditure side of the sheet these qualities are conspicuous also. The expenditure on public works has been reduced by $150,000 in round numbers. Nothing will point the demand of the provincial government for better terms from the Dominion, and press it home upon the people of the province better than that. Public works in which the Dominion government does not assist, add more to the revenue of the Dominion government than they do to that of the province. Railways assisted by the Dominion government, are, of course, in a different position. Consequently, the people must either submit to heavier taxation, give up some useful expenditure, or procure fairer and more reasonable assistance from the Dominion. Unquestionably this is the biggest issue before the people. We certainly have no alternative but to tax ourselves more heavily, or to secure better terms from the Dominion. This is one of the financial lessons taught by the present estimates. It is to be hoped it will be laid to heart, and a healthy public opinion surround the policy of the government in its agitation for better terms. With very moderate and careful estimates of revenue, Mr. Prentice has succeeded in more nearly balancing his expenditure with his revenue than has been the case for some considerable time, and we may hope that through the stimulus given to development by the successful inauguration of the government's railway policy his expectations will be exceeded.

DROPPED THE BOOTY.

The Treadgold concession has evaporated. The ground proposed to be monopolized is to be thrown open at once, and that covered by another concession reported to be owned by Dr. Milne, of Victoria, is to be opened on the 1st of May. As an illustration of the feeling aroused in Dawson over the matter, we quote a couple of paragraphs from letters written by a young man to his parents in Victoria on the 17th of February and the 3rd of March:

"We are having all kinds of trouble here the past few days over an order-in council passed at Ottawa giving away the whole country to Treadgold, an English capitalist. There is going to be a mass meeting tonight, and the people here are going to do their utmost to have the order knocked out. That fellow Sifton is doing all he can to kill this country, and I would be pleased to see him do a charitable act and drop off the face of the earth. He is the worst I have ever heard of. The people here are pretty hot about it, and I wouldn't take very much to rouse them up to rebellion, and I wouldn't blame them a bit. It is a shame that things should be run in such a manner. They are trying to make the miners leave the country instead of offering them some inducements to stay here, as they should do. It really makes one ashamed of his country, or the government of it, rather."

"I suppose you have heard all about that Treadgold mining concession. It has caused a lot of trouble in here, and will cause a great deal more if the thing really goes through. I sent a telegram to Mr. Dunn asking him to use his influence for the cancellation of the concession, but I don't know how he would receive such a proposition from a Conservative. Pa is quite a newspaper writer, and he ought to send some pieces to different papers saying that this concession is going to hurt the country and drive honest, hard-working prospectors from this country. He could fix up quite a heart-rending letter, and would even be able to convince those flint-hearted Liberals that they are doing this long-suffering country an injustice by granting such a gigantic monopoly. I am a good and patriotic Canadian, but if they ever had any trouble over this concession here, and were calling for volunteers to put down any rebellion, I don't believe I would be one of the few to stick up for the country. There is very bitter feeling here against this concession, and the government at Ottawa had better think twice before giving away the best part of this district to some capitalist who will do more injury than benefit to the place."

That is pretty strong language, even allowing for the warm blood of generous youth. But it gives a vivid picture of the sickening results of Mr. Sifton's rule in the Klondike. Verily the Liberals are great protectors of the interests of the people.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and good effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try they will certainly please you.

STORY WITH A MORAL.

Once upon a time a country cat that was also a hayseed cat, visited the city and learned many new things about life that she never dreamed of before, and put some of them into practice. Her city cousin showed her about and improved her mind and manners in many ways.

Finally the country cat was taken to a manicure establishment, where her nails were carefully trimmed, rubbed with orris root powder and polished to a high degree.

When the country cat returned to her rural home, she expected to cause a sensation.

As she approached her home she met her hereditary enemy, the fox terrier, and the dog, from force of habit, emitted a bark and gave chase.

The cat, also from force of habit, made for the nearest tree and tried to climb to its topmost branches.

But her claws were so short that she could not adhere to the tree trunk, and the dog grabbed her thorax and choked the life out of her, all the lives, in fact.

Moral—Of what use is a bath-tub in a country house where there is no water?—Judge.

Supreme Court.—Owing to the absence of the judges, who are attending the sitting of the full court in Vancouver, there was no Supreme court business transacted in Victoria yesterday.

Extreme Case Of Nervousness.

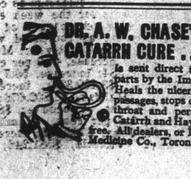
a Very Painful Operation—Was Pale and Weak and Fainted Often—Doctors Failed to Help Her.

There is scarcely a limit to the sufferings which women endure when their nervous systems become run down and give way beneath the burdens which they are forced to bear. There are ills peculiar to women, which in nine cases out of ten are the result of a low state of vitality and a depletion of nerve force. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures women of their ills, irregularities and weaknesses by thoroughly restoring the vigor of the nerves.

Every woman will read with interest the following letter from a lady who has been cured of a serious illness by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She says the testimonials she reads are not half strong enough.

Mrs. Benjamin Hatfield, Hillyard street, St. John, N. B., writes:—"For three years I was a sufferer from extreme nervousness and female weakness and found it necessary to undergo a very painful operation. I was pale and weak, had no appetite and would sometimes faint two or three times a day. For seven weeks I was under the doctor's care but he seemed unable to help me. Despairing of recovery, I took the advice of a friend, who told me that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food would build me up and make me strong and well again. After four months' use of this preparation I found myself greatly improved, but continued the treatment for one year, using in all sixteen boxes. I have been blessed with a young daughter now, and believe that I am as strong and well as ever in my life. As a result I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has performed a complete and thorough cure in my case, and I am healthier and fleshier than I have been for years. The testimonials I see are not half strong enough. I tell my friends and neighbors about it, and many of them join me in pronouncing Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the most effective restorative obtainable. Desiring that other sufferers may benefit by my happy experience with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I willingly give you permission to use this testimonial."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an up-to-date, scientific preparation of most extraordinary merit. It has proven itself the most effective nerve restorative of the age. It is certain to benefit everyone who uses it, because it forms new red corpuscles in the blood and creates new nerve force. It is especially efficacious in the cures of female ills and weaknesses; 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

SUFFERED THREE YEARS. CATARRH OF STOMACH.

Miss Evelyn Morse writes from 651 Adams Street, Minneapolis, Minn. as follows:

"I suffered for nearly three years with catarrh of the stomach which no medicine seemed to relieve, until a friend advised me to try Peruna. Although skeptical, I tried it, and found it helped me within the first week. I kept taking it for three months, and am pleased to say that it cured me entirely, and I have had no symptoms of its return. I am only too glad to recommend it."— EVELYN MORSE.

Adia Brittain, of Sekitan, O., writes: "After using your wonderful Peruna three months, I have had great relief. I had continual heaviness in my stomach, was bilious, and had fainting spells, but they all have left me since using Peruna. I can now get around and do my housework, and think Peruna the greatest medicine I ever used."—Adia Brittain.

Mrs. Lizzie Blevins, 102 Boliver street, Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "I candidly feel Peruna was the means of saving my life, for I suffered for months from catarrh of the stomach. Two bottles of Peruna cured me."—Mrs. Lizzie Blevins.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

GARDEN TOOLS

Lawn Mowers and Poultry Netting

FOR SALE BY

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ld.

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This Is a Deep Subject

This question of economy in buying. We want you to consider it well. Don't just look at the surface of saving. See that you get real worth when you buy. We regard your interests and tell you of them.

VEAL LOAF, tin ..... 15c.
HAM LOAF, tin ..... 15c.
DEVILED HAM, tin ..... 15c.
LUNCHEON SAUSAGE, tin ..... 15c.
CHILLIWACK HONEY, jar ..... 15c.
C. & B. MARMALADE, tin ..... 15c.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Where Cash Talks.

One Phase of the New Woman

It is quite the thing just now to make sport of the aggressiveness of the new woman, but there is one thing that the new woman is fitting herself to do, for which she must be commended, and that is, either to earn her own living or to implement her ordinary income. If the inclination of the new woman is towards independence and freedom from restraint, it is equally in the direction of improvement of her condition and betterment of her surroundings. In various honorable ways she earns money without resorting to drudgery. The Song of the Shirt has no place in her vocabulary. She may work with her pen or her brush, or her voice or her musical touch may be made to contribute to her creature comforts; but by far the larger number of women of all ages and in various walks of life earn their livelihood, in part or in whole, from the skillful employment of their needle. Knowing how to do it is the great secret, and every lady of ordinary intelligence can learn how to do the most artistic and elaborate crocheting, knitting and embroidery by following up the simple lessons in the Corticelli Home Needlework Magazine. The spring number of this admirable quarterly is now ready for delivery, and, like its predecessors, is a marvel of usefulness and beauty, and furnishes valuable instructions in the art of French lace embroidery, modern lace making, embroidered shirt waists, new centerpiece designs, crocheted purses and bags, etc.

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