CRIPPLE FROM RHEUMATISM

Now in Perfect Health Thanks to "Fruit-a-tives"

Vancouver, B. C., Feb 1st, 1910—"I am well acquainted with a man, known to thousands in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, who for nearly a year was practically a cripple from rheumatism. He was so troubled with the disease that he found it difficult to even turn over in bed. His heart appeared so weak that he could hardly walk upstairs.

Last June he received a sample of "Fruit-a-tives". He used them and dates his recovery from that time. Today, there is no man in Vancouver enjoying better health.

He was building a house this fall and shingled a good part of the roof in a driving rain, without suffering any bad effects."

JOHN B. LACY.

Mr. E. E. Mils, (assistant postmaster at Knowlton, Que.- also writes: "I honestly believe that "Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Rheumatism cure in the world." Try it yourself.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"H" COMPANY TAKE DINNER AT WHITES

62nd Officers and Men Enjoy Good Time Last Evening—Lengthy Toast List and Fine Entertainment.

H Company, 62nd Regiment, gave a dinner in White's restaurant last night and the affair was a highly enjoyable one. Capt. May, of the company, presided and after all present had partaken of a dainty repast, toasts and music were in order.

The toast to The King was duly honored, the regimental band playing the National Anthem.

The toast to The Regiment, was proposed by Capt. May and was responded to by Major Perley.

Sister Companies, proposed by Col. Sergt. Dorman; responded to by Sergt. Major Lamb and Col. Sergt. Nuttall.

Rifle Club, proposed by Capt. May, and responded to by Major Frost.

Our Guests, proposed by Sergt. Ingram, responded to by Capt. Miller.

Our Captain, proposed by Col. Sergt. Dorman, and responded to by Capt. May.

Regimental Band, proposed by Sergt. Ingram, and responded to by Bandsman Abbott.

The Ladies, proposed by Sergt. Clowes and responded to by Sergt. Nuttall.

The Press, proposed by Capt. May, and responded to by H. V. McKinnon.

The caterer's health was honored and responded to by Mr. Menzies.

During the evening H. V. McKinnon rendered a piano solo; J. L. Robertson gave a reading; Sergt. Nuttall was heard in monologue and song.

The band rendered a couple of selections and a most happy time was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

WOULD REMOVE CANADA FROM IMPERIAL ORDER

Continued From Page One.

Mr. Chamberlain foresaw that the result of diverting Canadian wheat to the United States would be the cultivation of other crops in that country and a constantly increasing drain upon Canadian supplies heretofore sent to England.

The railway trucks that carried wheat to the south naturally would carry back American manufactures to the detriment of British producers. An enormous stimulus would be given to stock raising in the United States, further placing the producers of meat in this country at the mercy of American trusts, while the manufacturing and producing power of the United States would be immensely enhanced not only by the favorable terms under which the Canadian market was entered but by reason of the favorable position to secure the use of the vast natural resources of the Dominion.

Blamed Government.

The speaker blamed the British government for having ignored the Canadian proffers of preference and concluded by quoting Premier Laurier as having said a year ago that if a tariff reform government were returned to power there would be little prospect of any large measure of reciprocity with the United States.

Sidney Charles Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, answered that the government was quite unrepentent and immovable in its views that tariff reform would injure both this country and the Empire. He said that the statement of Canadian Finance Minister Fielding was a complete answer to almost all of the serious arguments Mr. Chamberlain had used. He added that the government did not share the apprehensions of the Unionists in regard to the proposed agreement.

Continuing Mr. Buxton said: "The agreement of Canada is a very delicate matter to discuss without the possibility of being misunderstood on the other side of the Atlantic, which is the last thing to be desired. Canada has a free hand in this matter, and the fact that they have come to terms with the United States is a matter upon which they may congratulate themselves."

Mr. Buxton said the agreement afforded a good object lesson showing the evils and dangers of the fiscal relations advocated by the Unionists, and pointed out that if the policy of Imperial preference had been in force, Canada would have had to consult Great Britain in reference thereto, with the result that the local interests of the Dominion would have been arrayed against Great Britain. Such a situation might have brought the chain of Empire almost to the snapping point.

He took the view that the present system of the Unionists was overdone and declared that even if the proposed agreement had been in force in 1910 only one and a half per cent. of Great Britain's exports to Canada would have been affected. The president of the board of trade argued that the more Canadian wheat goes to the United States, the more the United States would send to Great Britain with the result that the prices will decline.

The speakers that followed reflected the views of the respective party leaders.

Not Consulted.

Premier Asquith in a reply to a question in the House of Commons, stated that the reciprocity agreement was not submitted to the British government, whose assent was not required for changes in the Canadian tariff, but that Mr. Bryce, the Ambassador to the United States, notified the foreign office of its signature. It is not proposed, Mr. Asquith continued, to lay the papers on the subject before parliament, as the correspondence is still incomplete. It is now anticipated that the debate on the address will close on Tuesday next, and that the veto bill will be introduced on Feb. 16.

In a long letter advocating Imperial preference, Joseph Chamberlain expresses regret that Canada did not wait for the Imperial conference before concluding a reciprocity agreement with the United States.

Immigrants Pass Through.

Five carloads of immigrants landed in Halifax and who are bound West, passed through the city about four o'clock this morning.

Comic Opera Battle Fought at Gates of Picturesque Juarez

A street scene in Juarez—The church in the center of the picture is nearly 300 years old.

Nobody Injured in Exchange of Shots--Rebel Leader Tired But Determined --Women Camp Followers Supply Food.

Sandiego, Cal., Feb. 8.—Fifteen rebels killed and six horses and 25,000 rounds of ammunition captured, was the result of a battle between sixty rebels and 75 Mexican troops under command of Captain Gonzales which was fought in Picachio Canon, 18 miles east of Campo late yesterday afternoon.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 8.—The first battle of Juarez between federal troops and insurrectionists was exhibited yesterday. "Exhibited" is the proper word, for no one was hurt on either side and the "exhibition" was viewed by a thousand or more El Pasoans who lined the bank of the Rio Grande on the American side about three miles west of El Paso, having come out in automobiles, on horseback, in carts, etc., to view the spectacle, while others walked from the end of the car line.

The exchange of missiles lasted about fifteen minutes and about two hundred shots were fired. According to Pasquale Orozco, leader of the insurrectos, his men fired only fifty of these. He declared that the federals got away so fast that they were out of range before more shots could be fired at them.

Careworn but Determined.

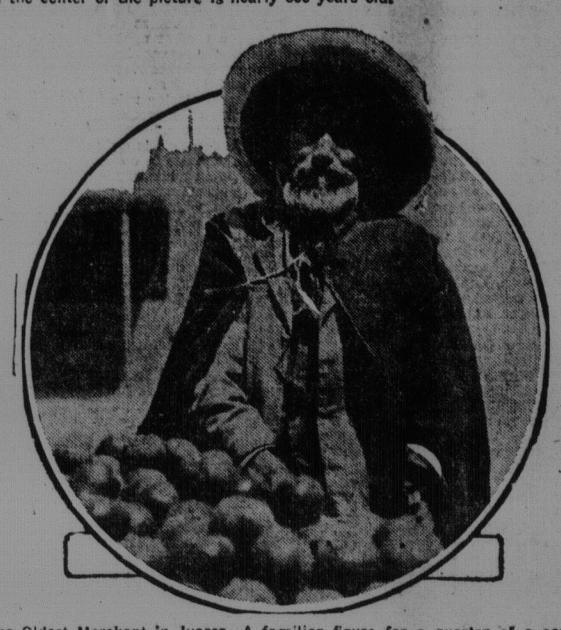
Orozco looks careworn but determined. He expressed a wish to get to El Paso so that he could get a square meal as he is tired of goat meat.

The Mexican government has no commissariat, but women camp followers provide forage for the soldiers who turn over the few centavos allowed by the government for food. These women are recognized by the government and get transportation with the troops. A pathetic and ludicrous sight of the federal advance today was the presence of a dozen of these women, most of them barefooted, who ran along behind the horses. Their faces showed anxiety as they are bound by what serves as matrimony to men in the ranks. Residents of the district say these women are hardy and cruel and that they strip the dead after a fight.

Orozco, while maintaining that he would attack Juarez, was evasive in his replies, and he is believed to be waiting news of the advance of Gen. Navarro, who is said to have a thousand seasoned federal troops.

A city where all sense of responsibility sems to have been suspended where languid-eyed senoritas run mad rivalry for the white man's smile, where thousands of dollars pass over poker tables a easily as nickels pile up in a soda fountain cash register, where men wear spurs and shoot, and where the bull fight is more popular than the drama—fancy, if you please, such a city and you have a mind picture of Juarez, Mex.

Travel a year in any direction and you would not find a more cosmopolitan place on the map of the universe, for in Juarez almost every nationality



The Oldest Merchant in Juarez—A familiar figure for a quarter of a century on the streets of the border town.

is represented. Jauraze's chief claim to distinction is the fact that it is the Monte Carlo of North America—a city where gambling attracts no more attention that the sale of bibles in Philadelphia, or the reading of Shakespeare in Boston, the killing of hogs in Chicago or the grinding of wheat in Minneapolis.

From New to an Old World.

Juarez is across the Rio Grande river from El Paso. From the Plaza in El Paso to the Plaza in Juarez is but a 15 minute ride on a trolley car—a sudden transition from one republic to another, from a new to an old world.

Time was when El Paso was a Monte Carlo, with wide-open ground floor gambling. El Paso is still what is commonly understood as a hot town, but public gambling had to give way to the onward march of civilization, and buildings that were originally occupied as gambling dens are now given over to grocery stores or book stores.

Monte Carlo moved across the river, and quaint old Juarez was suddenly transformed.

By reason of its charming climate the territory around Juarez is a Mecca for health seekers and tourists. They come from all parts of the world. The resident population, not only of Juarez, but also El Paso, includes all of the nationalities, and men of national prominence attract but little attention on El Paso streets, because their presence here is but a common incident. Within three months of eath other Rider Haggard, Lord Beresford, Gen. Joe Wheeler, Alexander Dowie, George Ade and many other notables have visited in Juarez. Millionaires in El Paso are common as newsboys, and of beggars there are hundreds.

It is the wild and whoolly west in the complete sense of the expression, and an enterprising saloon-keeper told the truth when he displayed a placard reading: "Always Something Doing in Juarez."

Perhaps nobody knows just how many gampling houses there are in Juarez, because new ones are coming and going constantly. It is, of course, the business of the authorities to know, but they are in no hurry about it. In fact, to make a census of Juarez gambling establishments would be real work, and it is a well-defined trait of the citizens of Juarez to put off everything until tomorrow—everything except sport.

Every place has its music. The orchestra usually plays some entrancing Spanish air, and now and then a bevy of senoritas drop in and execute a fandango and there is invariably in every place a blond American woman—sometimes she is young and pretty—to sing "My Old Kentucky Home" or some other familiar air.

There is most always an American playing high stakes and such songs spread a sort of United States feeling over the cosmopolitan scene. Once he is at ease, the American buys more chips and delves more recklessly into the game.

The Juarez bull ring, which is second in picturesqueness only to the gambling houses, is one of the most costly in Mexico. It has the good will of the governor of the state of Chihuahua, and from one of the governor's ranches come the ferocious Spanish bulls which meet death at the hands of Juarez bull fighters

Many Americans at Fights.

There is a bull fight in Juarez every Sunday, largely patronized by American tourists. The seating capacity is 12,000; it is frequently occupied to the limit.

As if to add to paradoxical silhouet to the daily and nightly scene of revelry, old Guadaloupe church towers over all and few visitors leave Juarez without passing through the building. In the yard are numerous slabs of stone and under each stone is buried a priest. This remarkably interesting house of worship is literally surrounded by gambling dens and the bull ring is less than a stone's throw away.

As a show place, Juarez is worth travelling thousands of miles to see.

LABOR TROUBLES AT PORT MORIEN

Port Morien, C. B., Feb. 8.—Apparently the labor troubles at the collieries of the North Atlantic Coal Co. are not settled. Yesterday afternoon at the instance of local officials of the U. M. W. the miners were called out of the pit for the purpose, they were informed, of attending a meeting, to be addressed by Deputy Minister of Labor Ackland.

The men left work and went to the hall, where they waited until they were told that Mr. Ackland had not arrived. The supposed visit of the Deputy Minister of Labor was to the Men's request for a conciliation board. The colliery is idle today, and will probably be so tomorrow. The cessation is due to the heavy storm prevailing and the difficulty in shipping coal.

HOLD TRAIN CREW RESPONSIBLE FOR WRECK

Brantford, Feb. 8.—The jury is unanimous that Conductor William Meacham and Engineer Robert Earith in charge of engine 629, were responsible for the wreck in collision with the regular train No. 39, which caused the death of Peter McFarland and others

NEWFOUNDLAND HAS BEST YEAR IN HISTORY

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 8.—Declaring that the past year had been the most successful in the history of the colony and emphasizing his statement by figures, showing the revenue surplus to have been greater than ever before, the colonial governor, Sir R. C. Williams, K. C. M. G., was warmly applauded during his address at the opening session of the legislature today.

The outlook for the future, Governor Williams declared, was never brighter. He spoke particularly of the success which has been attained in the pulp and paper industry.

Following the governor's remarks, the legislature on motion of the premier, Sir Edward Morris, adopted a resolution declaring the loyalty of the colony to King George.

The above was the verdict returned by the jury at the inquest held at Princeton this afternoon touching the wreck between Paris and Drumbo on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the Grand Trunk last Saturday night, in which 6 lives were lost.

Kansas City, Mo., Fb. 8.—Frank Gotch, world's champion wrestler, tonight won from Gus Schoenleyn (Americus), in straight falls. The first fall came after 42 minutes, 23 seconds, with a half Nelson and crotch hold, and the second in twenty minutes, 22 seconds, with a toe hold.

Half Price Sale

Hair Brushes

Ebony, Fox Wood, Olive and Celluloid

Regular prices 50c to $5.00

Military Brushes

With cases and without. All kinds of backs and bristles.

Regular Prices $1.00, 1.50, 6.00

Cloth Brushes

Ebony and other solid backs. Black, grey and white bristles.

Regular prices 40c, 50c, 60c, $1.00 up to $3.00

Hat Brushes, Ebony Mirrors, Shaving Mirrors, Silver-Mounted Canes.

ALSO A FEW MANICURE, TOILET AND SHAVING SETS.

This sale is to clear out a shipment of Christmas Goods, which only arrived last monthi

3 Days Only, Thursday, Friday and Saturday

All Cash Prices. No return or exchange. Remember these are New Goods.

Chas. R. Wasson

100 King Street The Rexall Store

NO ELECTION IN "JACK POT"

Members of U. S. Senate Object to Lorimer Taking His Seat—Corrupt Methods Denounced by Speakers.

Washington, Feb. 7—The Illinois legislative "jack pot," which has received frequent mention in connection with the discussion in the Senate of the accusations of bribery atending the election of Senator Lorimer, was charged in that body today with responsibility for any corruption that may have occurred in connection with that event.

The speaker was Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, who, testifying to his high personal regard for the Illinois senator, still took position against him on the ground that the "jack pot" fund had been used to purchase votes for him. Mr. Jones contended that the animating purpose behind the use of the "jack pot," in the senatorial election had been the defeat for re-election of the senator, A. J. Hopkins, rather than the elevation of Lorimer to the senatorial office.

Discussing the "jack pot" which, since Senator Root's speech and Senator Hale's consequent denunciation, has come to possess exceptional interest in the Senate, Mr. Jones said:

"The committee finds that there was a 'jack pot' fund that was used for or against legislation. It had been in existence for many years. It had become a well-known appurtenance of the Ilinois legislature."

This, the Senator thought, threw much light upon his testimony of the witnesses in the case who confessed that they were paid money after the election, but that no promise had been made to them before that they were to receive any money, and also that when they did reeive the money they asked no questions.

The Senator said "it was not necsary to promise any money; it was not necesssary to ask why the money was paid. This was a part of the system.

"So under this system it is doubtles true that if a member was indicted for bribery in connection with legislation, he could say that he had not been promised a dollar to support or oppose such legislation, and that he had not received any money in consideration of his vote thereon, and that nothing had ever been said to him in regard to it.

"Under such a condition of things what would naturally happen? Those who were looking for money for any act in connection with their legislative duties would flock around this jack pot fund and around those handling it like vultures around a dead carcass. When they came to the fountainhead there was a complete understanding as to the course of procedure, without anything being said. All they had to do was to do as they were asked and then reward would come in due time."

Surmising that the "fund" had been contributed from various undermined sources, Mr. Jones said that its existence had been generally known and relied upon for certain lines of service in the legislature.

Coming then to the use of this money, and possibly of additional funds in the senatorial contest, the Washington Senator brought Mr Hopkins into the controversy, saying:

"There was bitter and determined opposition to the re-election of Senator Hopkins. There was strong opposition to him in the Republican ranks, and it also appears that among the Democrats there was a very intense hostility to him especially, and this opposition had something behind it besides the personal opposition of the members of the legislature, and if there were interests outside of the legislature that habitually contributed to the jack pot fund to control legislation, it takes no stretch of the imagination to believe that there were outside interests that would be perfectly willing to contribute to the jack pot fund for the purpose of defeating Mr. Hopkins. Money was used to defeat him, and this money was put in the hands of the same person who handled the jack pot fund; if it was not put into the fund itself. The money was not money to elect Lorimer; it was money to defeat Hopkins. It could be used to elect anyone they could elect, so it was not Hopkins. This is the reason why Browne was so insistent that his men should not vote for Lorimer until he was sure that there were enough votes 'to put it over.' "

But notwithstanding his exoneration of Mr. Lorimer from participation in the alleged frauds, Mr. Jones still found ground to oppose his retention of his seat because some of the votes cast for him had been procured by corrupt methods. He argued that in reality all of the thirty Democratic votes influenced by Lee O'Neill Browne had been tainted, but contended that even if such were not the case, Lorimer still had failed to obtain a majority of the unchallenged votes cast in the senatorial election. Finding the bribe givers to be as much at fault as the bribe takers, he said there was no doubt that seven fraudulent votes had been cast for Lorimer. Deducting the seven votes from the Lorimer column, but not from the total vote, he found Lorimer to have been one short of a majority.

Senator Root in his vigorous speech of a few days ago, made it very plain that Senator Lorimer would not be allowed to take his seat, taking the ground that it would lower the dignity of the Senate to countenance the corrupt methods by which the election was won. He was ably supported by Senator Hall.

The Land Tax.

Ald. Potts intends to continue his crusade to secure the adoption of a tax on land values. The general opinion among the smaller merchants and workingmen is that a reform of the city's taxation system is a more important matter than that of changing the form of city government. It is said that the experience of western cities goes to show that a tax on land values is an efficient means of promoting the development of a city. In Vancouver where the single tax has been adopted many new buildings have been put up and manufacturers have come in from neighboring cities and erected factories.

Wholesale Deportation.

Recently in Alberta among a colony of Gypsies, a number were found guilty of thieving and conducting houses of an unlawful character. Twenty-five of these people will arrive here next week to be deported to the old country. Nine English immigrants in the West Side immigration buildings, who did not pass the inspection, will be deported tomorrow.

Mrs. R. L. Smith and Miss M. McLean of M. R. A.'s retail millinery department, left last evening for New York.

POOR OF ST. JOHN IN GRIP OF STARVATION AND MISERY

Secretary of Associated Charities Says There Seldom Has Been as Much Suffering--Work on Winterport Light and Many Attempt to Live Without Proper Food.

"The winter so far has been an exceptionally hard one for the poor of the city," said Mrs. C. H. Hall, secretary of the Associated Charities yesterday. "Abject poverty, with all its squalid misery, obtains in St. John today to an extent that would horrify many well-to-do citizens, if they could realize what it means in hardship and suffering to their fellow humans. The month of January has been an unusually hard one on the poor. The numbers of cases of absolute distress with which we have had to deal has been much higher than in other years.

"We have heard many complaints about the great scarcity of work. Opportunities for employment on the winter port have been very poor. Although the number of sailings have been about as usual, there has not been much freight to handle, most of the boats taking grain which requires few men to load. I know numbers of good men on the winter port who have gone a week or more without getting an hour's work to do. And I am told that every time a boat comes in, there are hundreds looking for jobs, and can't get them.

"Naturally when a laboring man is out of work for a week or more, he gets behind. A man was in to see me the other day.

"'Mrs. Hall,' he said. 'I'm hungry. I've been working for two weeks on bread and tea. I owe the landlord and others, and I've not been able to get anything in my house but bread and tea. I can't shovel coal on that diet in this climate.'

Starving For Weeks.

"Another man came in the other day who looked as if he was in the last stages of consumption. He was a respectable looking man. Subsequently I found out that he had been starving himself for weeks. He had been idle for some time—having been laid off through no fault of his own—and had been too proud to make known his wants until he became afraid he would drop in the streets and reveal his condition to the public.

"The association had a busy time last month," continued Mrs. Hall. We dealt with 513 applications of various kinds. We had found employment for ten men, and gave 39 others recommendations to employes. We were able to find employment for 40 men, 4 boys and 10 girls, 3 nurses and 2 housekeepers. Advice was given to 36 persons on all sorts of subjects, and 12 cases of distress were investigated. We gave records of 45 families to clergymen and others interested in charitable work. We also wrote 12 letters for people unable to write.

Not Enough Money.

"Unusual demands have been made upon the society this winter, and we have not had money to do all we would like to do. St. John people are very charitable and ready to give when they realize the need. Some time ago we sent out circulars with the object of enlisting the active support and sympathy of a larger number of citizens, but the response was not as good as it no doubt would be if the people realized how much distress and sickness there was in St. John at the present time. The ordinary worker cannot save anything in this city, because the cost of living is so high. So when he is out of work he falls into debt and soon has to seek relief.

"And to add to the troubles of the poor the landlords have started increasing rents. The problem of housing accommodation in this city will soon have to be dealt with in a vigorous manner. In many districts where the rear tenement abounds, the houses in which the workers live are little better than hovels. The Board of Health is giving some attention to this matter and is effecting some slight improvements, but there are many tenements which are a disgrace to the city.

The board of management of the Associated Charities held their regular monthly meeting in the Y.M.C.A. yesterday afternoon, with the president, W. S. Fisher, in the chair. The report submitted by the secretary dealt with matters touched on in the interview given above. Those present at the meeting were Wm. Young, Rev. G. F. Scovil, J. E. Secord, J. Hunter White, Adj. Carter of the Salvation Army, and Mrs. G. F. Smith, Mrs. Franklin Stetson, Mrs. C. H. Hall and Miss G. O. Robertson.

EXPECT APPROVAL AT WASHINGTON

Continued From Page One.

The greater part of the agreement deals with natural products which Great Britain does not send us. The range of manufactures affected is comparatively small and in most cases the reductions are small. It appears to be assumed in some quarters that the tariff rates agreed upon discriminate in favor of the United States as against Great Britain. There is no foundation for this. In every case Great Britain will still have the same rate or lower one.

Canada's right to deal with the British preference as she pleases remains untouched by the agreement. The adoption of the agreement will probably lead to some further revision of the Canadian tariff in which the Canadian parliament will be entirely free to fix the British preference tariff at any rates that may be deemed proper. You ar free to use this in any way you think best.

Asks Ratification.

Washington, Feb. 8.—John Norris, representative of the Association of American Newspaper Publishers, informed the Ways and Means Committee of the House today, that he would present a statement tomorrow showing that the paper and pulp clause of the Canadian agreement should immediately be ratified without change of language.

Mr. Norris stated that mistaken impressions existed as to the effect of this feature of the agreement; and that he would have a complete summary of Canadian restrictive laws and other facts bearing upon the situation, to present to the committee.

Lack of assurance of permanence in any action Canada might take to put into effect the reciprocity agreement, was charged in a symposium of views of individual members of the committee today. It was a hearing mostly in name only, for those present other than the members, were two representatives of paper interests and the newspaper correspondents