POOR DOCUMENT

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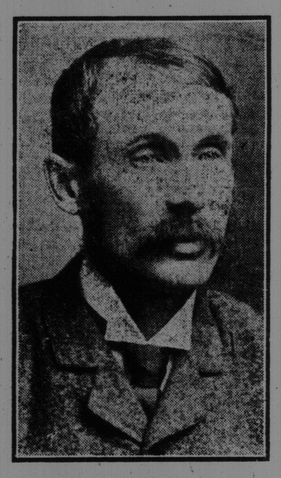
DR. PARKIN'S HOPE IN NATIONAL UNITY, BRITISH COLONIES TO DEVELOP AS ONE GREAT PEOPLE

Rhodes Scholarship Commissioner Gives Striking Addresses Before Canadian Club and Board of Trade

Great Future of Canada Lies in the Closest Possible Connection With the Empire Consistent With Free Government—We Must Contribute to Our Own Defences--Good Settlers Needed for the Maritime Provinces.

The newly organized Canadian Club held its first meeting Tuesday in the assembly rooms of Keith's Theatre, under peculiarly happy auspices. Dr. G. R. Parkin, the commissioner for the Rhodes scholarships, was the guest of the evening and delivered a stirring address on the aims and advantages of Canadian clubs. He spoke also on the tremendous possibilities which the future had in store for the dominion, and concluded with a brief but highly interesting review of the career of



DR. G. R. PARKIN.

Cecil Rhodes, emphasizing the strong points in the character of the great empire builder.

Later in the evening Dr. Parkin delivered an able address before the board of trade on Canada in the Present and in the Future, and made a strong plea for closer national unity.

The proceedings of the Canadian Club opened with a luncheon at 6.15 p. m., to which the majority of the 250 charter members of the club sat down. W. E. Earle, the president, occupied the chair, having Dr. Parkin at his right and the mayor at his left. The gathering was a most representative one. On conclusion of the repast, Mr. Earle briefly introduced the guest of honor, and after a reference to his great work in connection with the Rhodes scholarships, tendered Dr. Parkin the first honorary membership card issued by the club.

Dr. Parkin's First Address.

Dr. Parkin met with an enthusiastic reception, being received with musical honors and three ringing cheers and a tiger. He felt greatly honored, he said, by being made the first honorary member, and he need not say how he appreciated the great privilege of being their guest and of having an opportunity to address the first meeting of the Canadian Club. It was only natural that he should feel peculiar gratification at a recognition which came from that particular corner of the world where he was born and spent many years of his life.

He must first warmly congratulate them on the formation of such a club. Such organizations were bound to make a profound impression on the thought and training of Canadians and he would have been sorry if New Brunswick, which had furnished many of the clearest thinkers in church, state and journalism, should have lacked the same opportunities for training her young men as existed in larger cities.

The governor-general, in speaking to him recently on the subject of Canadian clubs, had said he looked upon them as windows through which the clear light of truth could be let in on the younger generation in Canada. No country today needed such hard thinkers as Canada. What problem could be more striking than the responsibility which fell to the Canadian people to guide the destinies of such a nation? He had visited many colonies of the empire blessed with a soft and easy climate, but he came back to Canada with a profound respect for what was termed her hard climate.

"Hard" Climate Great Asset.

History had shown it was the best asset they had. It drove the people to seek home life and it drove them to work, which were the foundation of national character. Reports from the Northwest told of a few men having been frozen to death. It was one of the best things which could happen for the future of the country. For what reason? A man might be frozen to death here and there this year, but if he was frozen to death next year people would say "He's a fool; he deserves it." The speaker's remark was greeted with roars of laughter, in which Dr. Parkin joined on becoming conscious of his slip.

He meant, he went on, that such tragedies would teach men to think ahead and prepare for winter. If they neglected such precautions they should receive no pity. The cold climate had also the advantage of excluding southern settlers. There was no need to be ashamed in calling Canada "Our Lady of the Snows."

Discussing the aims of a Canadian club, Dr. Parkin said it was a place where public men could meet and discuss their views on the great questions of the day, with fairness and without the introduction of politics. Such a club could call in the great party leaders and receive their clearest thought on their policy. It would provide a great field for the younger men to form a sound judgment on such questions.

In conversation with Sir Wilfrid Laurier recently they had differed widely in their views. The premier had said he took the political view and could not pretend to follow his (the speaker's) ideals. His answer to that was that the people ought to be left free to develop and to obtain a government as good as they required.

Dr. Parkin went on to speak of political corruption in Canada, and urged upon his hearers that if the people of Canada insisted on clean elections they must necessarily follow. It was a subject, he added, the club might well discuss.

He also spoke of the necessity of a free communion of ideas between all parts of Canada, and the great opportunities open to Canadian clubs in this direction. There was danger, he said, of a club becoming parochial or provincial. With half a continent on their hands, Canadians could not afford to take a narrow minded view. Men should meet for discussion as a means of training men to do their duty to the state in the public service. Such service should be entered not for what could be got out of it, but for what could be given to it. No other inspiration but that had actuated the great statesmen in the past.

Rhodes and His Work.

Dr. Parkin said he had been asked to make some reference to the life and influence of Cecil Rhodes, a man whose dominent idea was to do all he did for the public. Speaking on this subject, Dr. Parkin said in part:

"The Rhodes scholarships represent one of the great ideas of a great man; probably the one Englishman since Chatham's time whose mind has moved on lines as great as his. Few realize how much Cecil Rhodes accomplished in his term of life. He left college at 23 and died at 49; yet in that brief period he had done things to fill a much longer life. He had added to the empire Rhodesia—a country one-fourth the size of the United States, he had conceived the Cape to Cairo route of which nearly two-thirds is now completed from north to south; he had organized the great diamond industry, which now has an output of five millions sterling a year. Vast irrigation systems, fruit farms, dynamite works, experimental farms for Africa were among his mind's activities; and all this was given, and meant to be given to the service of the public; his splendid estate at Capetown, another at Buluwayo, the Inyanga farms, all given to the people with provision to maintain them.

"He projected himself upon the whole future of our race and of the world by this scholarship scheme, which provides that for all time to come 175 to 200 young men shall be studying together at the centre of the empire for the great ends which he had in mind. Then in addition to this he gave the remainder of his large fortune to a group of his chosen friends—all men of mark in the world—with the simple injunction to carry out his ideas.

"What are the circumstances which produced such a man? Rhodes himself said that one thing which had greatly influenced him was a line of Greek which he had read at Oxford. It is a sentence in which Aristotle says that the greatest happiness in life is to be derived from the conscious pursuit of a great purpose. If all our young men studying at Oxford or elsewhere could be inspired in a similar way it would make a great difference to the world.

"When he was only 23 he had written out his confession of faith, his plans for the future to work for the empire and the world. Then he went to work making money. 'What is the use of having big ideas unless you have money with which to carry them out?' he said to General Gordon, who had asked him to go to the Soudan with him. 'When we consider all that Rhodes accomplished one is tempted to reverse the question and ask 'What is the use of having plenty of money without big ideas to match the wealth?'

"The truth is that he had the business capacity which organizes wealth, and the imagination which enabled him to use it as to leave a stamp upon his country and his age. He made mistakes—great ones—but you have no doubt heard the saying that 'a man who never made a mistake never made anything.' But he was essentially a dreamer of dreams even though a man of business. The combination is rare."

In conclusion, Dr. Parkin said the spirit which actuated Rhodes was the spirit needed in the public service. The millionaires of the ancient empires were forgotten today; it was the thinkers and dreamers who were remembered. Canada, with her strong race, should strive for such a high and lofty spirit and in this province especially there should be and doubtless would be a race capable of higher things. (Cheers).

Thanks of the Club.

Rev. G. M. Campbell eloquently expressed to Dr. Parkin the thanks of the club, and moved the following resolution:

The Canadian Club cordially welcomes Dr. Parkin, records its appreciation of his personal worth and ability, thanks him for his appropriate and inspiring address, and assures him that his lofty sentiments upon Canada's responsibilities and opportunities, expressed in eloquent and persuasive terms, are accepted and heartily endorsed by its members.

Dr. H. S. Bridges seconded the resolution, which was adopted with much enthusiasm, by a standing vote.

After a verse of The Maple Leaf had been sung, the members of the club were introduced to Dr. Parkin, and the proceedings closed.

Addresses Board of Trade.

There was a large attendance of members of the board of trade who attended soon after 8 o'clock to hear Dr. Parkin on the subject of Canada in the Present and in the Future. J. H. McRobbie, the president, was in the chair, and W. E. Earle also occupied a seat on the platform.

In introducing Dr. Parkin, Mr. McRobbie made passing reference to the large contribution by New Brunswick since confederation to the up-building of Canada and to the prospect that in the near future the government would assist St. John. The promises of confederation, he said, had not been altogether realized, but they had now great hopes that more would be accomplished.

Dr. Parkin said that although not a business man, perhaps the fact that the power of observation which had come to him in his wide travels and the opportunities furnished him of seeing other communities carrying out the work of nation building might justify him in delivering an address to a board of trade. When they came to regard the social and political problems, the commercial and industrial questions which faced Canada today at every turn, it almost paralyzed the imagination. A recent calculation in the London Times showed that if the present average of railroads in Canada were continued for the next five years the tracks and plants alone would cost $500,000,000. That was for transportation alone.

How prodigious, then, would the figures be for production and marketing? Knowing the west, he did not think the figures were an exaggeration. The traffic of the country was congested today for lack of lines and plant. The dominion had a prodigious future, and Lord Strathcona's prophecy that Canada would have 80,000,000 inhabitants by the end of the century, seemed no unlikely thing. One great feature of this growth compared with other colonies was found in the fact that in this province, as an example, there was not an acre but represented the energy of men who hewed down the trees and dug up the stumps. It was one of the greatest blessings that a country should begin building on a broad agricultural basis. Every acre was a permanent base to live on.

Dr. Parkin then contrasted the conditions in Australia, where as a mining country its wealth was represented by holes in the ground dug out and exhausted. No one, he contended, could understand the position of Canada to the world unless they realized this advantage she possessed. The next point in which Canada held an advantage was her position on the shortest route between China and Japan and Europe, countries with which trade was possible. It was an advantage of a striking kind.

Problems Confronting Canada.

There were two problems which confronted Canada, the speaker continued, the problems of the east and of the west. It could hardly be expected that the western prairies would be entirely peopled by the English, Scotch and Irish races, used, as they were, to hills and valleys. He believed the people would eventually come from the steppes to fill up. There would undoubtedly be a great mixture of races, and therein lay a large responsibility. The national idea must ever be born in mind when in touch with these millions, and the right influence brought to bear on this vast population.

In a recent conversation, Hon. W. S. Fielding had urged the necessity of keeping up a closer news connection between the east and west. A broad view must be taken. Ships loading in St. John drew their freight from 3,000 miles away and it was a question needing much anxious thought how, linked industrially and commercially as they were, they could keep in touch with either side.

Turning to the problems of the east, Dr. Parkin said anyone brought up on a New Brunswick farm, as he had been, knew the hard conditions. There had been certain disappointments since confederation. In this perhaps they were themselves to blame. They had lumbering and fishing, and turned to farming only in their spare time, with the result that the province did not develop. All that had been changed, and there were now immense possibilities. With the sea front their natural right and the produce of the west pouring in, they must grow and increase. The present was only a fraction of what the future would bring and he was delighted to know that the government were beginning to realize their duty to place the seaboard in a condition to handle the traffic.

Good Settlers Wanted Here.

There was, however, the question of filling up this eastern section. It had been peopled with a select race of settlers, or they would never have withstood the whirlwind of revolution. The maritime provinces had furnished much of the thinking power which controlled the continent. The subject of settlers was one the local government might fairly take up, and he hoped his old friend, Dr. Pugsley, now he was premier, would consider the problem. There was a class in the old country who were used to hard conditions—hardy Englishmen and Scotch who could fill the gaps left by those which the tide of enthusiasm had carried to the west. Prices were fifty per cent. higher today, and there was no reason why these desirable people should not come out. But a country must have contented settlers, men that had been kindly received and treated, not skinned and advantage taken of their ignorance. Then they would come in succession, for the contented settler was the man who drew others.

Dr. Parkin claimed that the people of this province had not taken advantage of their opportunities and instanced Tasmania as transporting apples 12,000 miles in much better condition than those sent across the North Atlantic.

Canada's Future.

After an argument in favor of a large university in the province, which he contended should absorb the smaller institutions, Dr. Parkin turned to speak of Canada's future. Canada had come to the stage, he said, of national consciousness but not to the stage of national responsibility. She was entering on the race of a nation and it was a question how the problem would work out.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a recent debate, argued that nations would not change their condition unless they had some grievance and that Canada was contented. In answer to that he could tell them that the last thing he did before he left England was to draw a check of one shilling for every pound he earned and paid it as income tax. No one did that in Canada. Four-fifths of that money in England went to support the army and navy which existed to protect every ship which left a harbor in Canada.

The Englishman paid and the Canadian did not, yet when such questions as the Alaska boundary or the Newfoundland dispute came up Canadians wanted England to be ready to fight. To an Englishman it was inconsistent. He had been told that it would be a crime to take a dollar from the development of the country. For that there was something to be said but Canada would have to make up her mind sooner or later to take up her share of the empire's work and bear part of the expense. He never cared for the name imperial federation but preferred that of national unity and for the colonies to develop as one great people.

Canada belonged to the greatest, oldest and strongest race the world had ever known and closer connection was essential and would ultimately prevail. So absorbed was Canada in her own affairs that she was forgetting the great outside link with the mother country.

Besides the question of free trade or fair trade, there was behind the greater question of safe trade which could come only from a united British empire. Canada had her own great problems of evolution but the more other nations were studied the more clear it became that the great future of Canada lay in the closest possible connection with the empire consistent with free government. (Cheers).

W. E. Earle in a happy speech moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Parkin for his able address.

Rev. G. A. Kuhring seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. McRobbie tendered the vote of thanks and Dr. Parkin briefly replied.

The meeting was brought to a close by singing God Save the King.

A LIVING GHOST!

That is What Her Friends Said About Her

Read how Mrs. James Steele, Waterville, Que., was cured by the use of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

she writes: "For the past fourteen months I was nervous all the time, and became so run down I was unable to walk across the house without getting dizzy. My friends told me I looked like a living ghost and advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I got two boxes and within two weeks I had improved wonderfully and after finishing the fourth box I was completely cured. They are the greatest pills I ever used and I can recommend them to all sufferers."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills act directly on the disordered heart and nerves, and restore them to healthy action. They have no equal for reviving and strengthening the heart beat, invigorating the nervous system, and acting as a food for the blood, improving its quality, making it rich and red.

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FOWLER WANTED THE DEAL KEPT DARK

Bought Collateral of Peter Ryan from Bank of Montreal

Transaction Made Through Third Party, and Suit Up at Toronto Wednesday Furnished Some Interesting Testimony.

Toronto, March 6—A suit brought against the Bank of Montreal and J. D. Montgomery, solicitor, by Peter Ryan for $50,000 damages, was before Justice Clute in the assize court today. Ryan's allegation is that the bank wrongfully accused him of being in debt and transferred and assigned his account with the collateral held, to Montgomery.

In the evidence today it transpired that the funds which purchased Ryan's account and collateral were furnished by G. W. Fowler, M. P., Montgomery, who is Fowler's representative, negotiated for the account under Fowler's instructions, purchased it with his money and now holds it in trust for him. A number of letters between Montgomery and Fowler were produced and read in court.

The judge severely criticized the action of the defence in holding back the letters until this time, saying they should have been produced on the affidavit of production. Montgomery in explanation, said Fowler had been anxious not to appear in the deal. He did not want his name mentioned or disclosed to Ryan. In one letter to John Shields, of the Ashcroft Company, Montgomery says: "Fowler is possibly one of the most unsatisfactory business men I have ever had anything to do with. It's almost impossible to get a reply from him. It's cost me nearly $15 or $20 telegraphing him."

CANNERS MAY EXPORT LOBSTERS WITHOUT LABEL

Ottawa, March 6—The meat inspection bill was taken up in senate committee. Sir Richard Cartwright said there had been objection from the lobster packers of the maritime provinces and the salmon canners of British Columbia to the provision requiring a Canadian label to be placed on all cans. It had been decided to concede to their objection by an amendment which declared that "If it be shown to the satisfaction of the government that the presence of a label on a can would prevent the sale of the goods in any British or foreign market, the government shall have the right to allow unlabelled cans to be exported."

Geo. Carvill, of the I. C. R., received advices Thursday that the steamer Minto is still in the ice three miles from Pictou Island. There was no chance to move Thursday, as snow was falling. The Stanley was still at Georgetown.

Rosy Cheeks

The Ambition of Every Woman.

Hollow cheeks with dark lines, sallow complexion—how a woman hates them.

But rosy cheeks, clear skin, bright eyes—give them to a woman and she is happy.

In the blood is found the first sign of trouble.

It grows thin and watery, its color fades, and increasing pallor and sallowness give the outward evidence of the change within.

Soon the nerves weaken, the heart easily tires and palpitates, strength declines.

The delicate mechanism of the womanly functions is interfered with, and pleasures, activities and even duties are loaded down with the burden of declining health.

Why is it that women neglect the first warnings?

Usually she waits till she is ready to drop—often then it's too late.

These conditions are easily checked, easily cured at the beginning,—but even when long established Ferrozone will remove the cause and cure the trouble.

Ferrozone's action aids the three principal functions of the body—digestion, assimilation, elimination.

By strengthening digestion it forms an abundance of rich, red blood—this gives good color.

By perfecting assimilation Ferrozone supplies nutrition—this gives strength, vim, stability.

Elimination is assured because Ferrozone quickens the action of the liver, kidneys and bowels—this guarantees the maintenance of vigorous health.

Ferrozone puts you on the right road—the one that leads to health.

Not a man, woman or child needing blood, vigor, endurance—not a person who is weak, nervous or sickly, not a person in ill-health who won't receive immediate help from Ferrozone.

As a tonic and restorative, as a health-bringer and body-builder, Ferrozone is unrivalled. It cures because it nourishes, because it contains that build up and strengthen yourself—sold everywhere.

PUGSLEY AND HAZEN EULOGIZE TWEEDIE

Express Their Satisfaction With New Governor Before Legislature

New Boom Company's Petition to Take Over Old Concern Before the House.

Fredericton, March 5—This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Hon. L. J. Tweedie took the oath of office as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick before Chief Justice Tuck. The house met at 3.30.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said: "A week ago yesterday it was the painful duty of Premier Tweedie to announce to this house the death of Lieutenant-Governor Snowball, and to move that the house be adjourned until today. The adjournment was necessary because the death of the governor necessarily suspended the public business. Since then, as you are all aware, the Hon. Mr. Tweedie has been called upon to fill the position of lieutenant-governor. While those of us who have so long followed Mr. Tweedie's leadership will rejoice at his elevation to the highest office in this province, I am sure the members of the house generally will regret that we are now to lose the benefit of his long experience in public life. He was first elected to this house in 1874, thirty-three years ago, and except for a short time has been almost continuously in public life ever since. He has a unique record of having been a member of the government of this province longer than any other individual since confederation, having been made surveyor-general in 1890, afterwards becoming provincial secretary, and in 1900 premier, so that for seventeen years he has occupied a cabinet position.

"I think I may say with confidence that he has discharged the duties of his office as a member of the government with great satisfaction to his colleagues and advantage to the province. There has never been any charge made against him personally, and while gentlemen opposite may have differed with him on questions of public policy, he enjoys the distinction of never having been open to any personal attack for malfeasance in any office that he has filled.

"Changes take place among us rapidly, and there is no engine that is more potent in bringing about such changes than death. I have been called upon by the lieutenant-governor to form a government, and tomorrow I hope to have completed the task and to be able to announce to this house the personnel of the new administration. I therefore move that this house do now adjourn until tomorrow at 3 o'clock."

Boom Company Petition

Mr. Hazen—"Before that motion is put, on the ground of urgency, I would like to have an opportunity of presenting the petition of Louis H. Bliss, J. Fraser Gregory and Allan H. F. Randolph in favor of a bill entitled "an act to vest the property, plant and assets of the Fredericton Boom Company in the St. John River Log Driving Company."

Last session an application was made by the Fredericton Boom Company for an increase of their tolls, but it was refused by the legislature. It was thought that some changes of management would, under favorable conditions, make their business more profitable. They continued their operations last year and although the season was favorable they went behind, so that now they owe the People's Bank about $56,000, and decided not to continue.

Mr. Winslow, a member of the company, applied for a winding up order, which was granted. In a few weeks lumber will be coming down the river and it will be necessary to have some one to take care of it. Those who are interested in the lumber business have come to an agreement with the company which will be embodied in the bill. It provides that all the property and plant of the Fredericton Boom Company shall vest in the St. John River Log Driving Company. Bonds will be issued to the amount of $65,000 at six per cent. for the payment of the debts of the Fredericton Boom Company; these bonds had to be paid off at the rate of $3,000 a year. Scrip to that amount will be issued to all persons who have had more than 100,000 feet of logs going through the boom pro rata, according to the amount of their lumber handled by the company. This is to protect the lumbermen in the event of a company going out of business.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—Does this bill increase the tolls?

Mr. Hazen—Yes, by fifteen cents, which was the amount asked for last year by the old company.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—Would it not be well to advertise the provisions of the bill. Of course if all the lumbermen are equally interested in the log driving company it would make no practical difference, but as a matter of precedence I think some public notice should be given.

Mr. Hazen—All the lumbermen have agreed to this, but I will telephone to Mr. Barnhill and have notice published. I may say that this agreement was only reached on Saturday.

Mr. Hazen's Tribute.

Mr. Hazen—I trust I may be pardoned if I now take an opportunity of expressing the regret I felt at not having been able to be in the house on Monday week, when it adjourned in consequence of the death of the lieutenant-governor. Had I been here I would have taken the opportunity to express my regret at his death and my sympathy with his family, as well as my appreciation of the manner in which the late governor discharged the duties of his high office, not only as a constitutional administrator but in dispensing the hospitality which appertains to the position. Governor Snowball fully realized his duties and, aided by his wife and family, with whose sorrows we all sympathize, won the respect and affection of every member of this house.

With regard to the gentleman who has been called upon to fill the office of lieutenant-governor, I may say that I have sat eight sessions in this house with him, and while I have differed from him on matters of public policy, nothing has ever occurred to interfere with our kindly personal relations. I believe that gentleman, who has been so long in public life, can be safely entrusted with the position of lieutenant-governor, the duties and limitations of which he thoroughly understands.

It was but natural that the Hon. Mr. Pugsley, the senior member of the government, should be called on to form an administration, and I hope that during the proceedings of this session, however much we may differ on points of public policy, wherever the interests of the province are concerned we may be found working together for the common good.

The house then adjourned.

Presentation to Gov. Tweedie.

The executive council chamber was the scene of a pleasing incident at 4 o'clock this afternoon when Lieut.-Governor Tweedie was waited upon by officials of the local government and presented with a congratulatory address. The address, which was read by Deputy Provincial Secretary Tibbits, expressed pleasure and satisfaction at his honor's elevation to the highest office in the province and tendered him hearty congratulations.

Following a long line of illustrious predecessors such as Howard Douglas, Sir Edmund Head, L. A. Wilmot and Mr. Tilley, the officials felt sure that his honor would maintain the dignity and traditions of the office and would freely sustain its constitutional requirements.

The lieutenant-governor made a feeling and eloquent reply, which was followed with much interest. He referred to his seventeen years service as a member of the government and regretted the severance of ties which had bound him to its officials. While at times he might have acted in a brusque manner towards them he always entertained the highest respect for the officials of the government and it was with great regret that he parted from them. He thanked them very heartily for the address and wished them all happiness and success.

Robert S. Barker, who efficiently discharged the duties of private secretary for several governors, has been appointed private secretary to Governor Tweedie.

Col. McLean, of St. John, and Col. McKenzie, of Chatham, will likely be appointed A. D. C.'s.

A Proven Cure For Indigestion

A healthy stomach does two things.

1st—gives up enough gastric juice to digest food—and

—2nd—churns food, by means of its muscular action, until digestive juice and food are thoroughly mixed.

An unhealthy stomach is either too weak to properly churn the food or it does not give up enough gastric juice to make digestion complete.

Then you have Indigestion—Heartburn—Distress after Eating—Sour Stomach—Headaches—and finally chronic Dyspepsia.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia because they give you a healthy stomach.

"Fruit-a-tives" actually strengthen the muscles of the stomach—increase the power of the churning movement—and also enable the stomach to excrete sufficient gastric juice to completely digest every meal.

"Fruit-a-tives" also cure the Constipation and Biliousness with which so many Dyspeptics suffer.

"Fruit-a-tives" are intensified fruit juices, combined with tonics and antiseptics—and are an infallible cure for all Stomach Troubles. Try them. 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Thousands have been cured of Indigestion and Dyspepsia by "Fruit-a-tives" alone.

Fruit-a-tives

(OR FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.)

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TRUE BILL AGAINST BEDELL FOR ASSAULT

Andover, March 5—(Special)—The circuit court opened here today, Judge McLeod presiding. In the assault case against E. R. Bedell, the grand jury found a true bill, as also in the libel suit against J. W. Correll, editor of the Victoria County News.

In the assault case the evidence of Mr. Wylie was taken in the afternoon and the case will be continued tomorrow; Thane M. Jones and T. J. Carter for the prosecution and F. B. Carvell and Mr. Stratton for the defence.

There was one civil case, Tibbits vs. Hutchinson, which was postponed till March 26; H. A. Powell, K. C., and Mr. Stratton for the plaintiff; Mr. Carter for defendant.

Lynn Man Suicides.

Lynn, Mass, March 5—James C. Raymond, 21 years old, a salesman of a local leather company, committed suicide today by hanging himself from the headboard of his bed. It is believed that he was suffering from the effects of a severe attack of grip.

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These books are a welcome addition to any library.

Abbe Constantin.. .... Ludovic Halevy.
Alice in Wonderland.. .. .. Lewis Carroll.
Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table.. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Bitter Sweet.... .. .. J. G. Holland.
Black Beauty.. .. .. Anna Sewell.
Black Rock.. .... Ralph Connor.
Browning, Mrs., Poems.. ..... .
Burns' Poems.. ....
Browning, Robert, Poems .. ...
Courtship of Miles Standish.... .. Longfellow.
Crucifixion of Philip Strong.. .. Sheldon.
Drummond's Addresses.... .... .
Emerson's Essays.... ....
Ethics of the Dust... ... ... John Ruskin.
Evangeline.... .... Henry W. Longfellow.
Golden Legend, The.... .... Longfellow.
Grandfather's Chair.. .... Hawthorne.
Hiawatha.... .... Longfellow.
House of the Seven Gables, The.. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow.. Jerome K. Jerome.
Imitation of Christ.... .... Thos. A. Kempis.
In His Steps.... .. .. Charles M. Sheldon.
Jane Eyre.. .... Charlotte Bronte.
John Halifax.. .... Miss Mulock.
Lady of the Lake.... .... Sir Walter Scott.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.
Little Minister.
Longfellow's Poems.
Lorna Doone.... .... R. D. Blackmore.
Lowell's Poems.
Lucile.. .... Owen Meredith.
Milton's Poems.
Minister's Wooing, The.. ..... Mrs. Stowe.
Mornings in Florence.. .... John Ruskin.
Mosses from an Old Manse.. .... Nathaniel Hawthorne.
One Hoss Shay and Other Poems. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
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