

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Premier McBride has called attention again to the scandalous revelations of the late session of the legislature by causing to be published what is described as a review of the proceedings. Some of the statements made by Mr. McBride call for comment. They are just such statements as we would naturally expect to issue from the mouth of the leader of the government. His reputation as a "careless" commentator on events political is already firmly established in the minds of people who intelligently follow the course of public events in this province. But the fact that at this time, when it is evident that the sagacious policy for the ministry to pursue with respect to what transpired during the session of the legislature would be to keep silent in the hope that the public would forget—the fact that the Premier after his trip to other sections of the province has felt impelled to essay a defence of the course of the government proves that he realizes that his administration is in deep disgrace and that it is necessary for him to say something that he believes will redeem its lost character.

Premier McBride's boldness and effrontery have often compelled our admiration. The Kalen Island deal and the connection of his government therewith is something he is proud of. If the whole thing were to do over again he would do it in the same way, he practically avows. Does he expect persons of intelligence to believe that? Does he think for a moment the assertion that no single statement in the minority report (on the Kalen Island deal) is sustained by the evidence? Does he ask men of affairs to credit his statement that the sale of ten thousand acres of land to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company as a terminus for the transcontinental railway, in the light of the connection of Messrs. Bodwell, Anderson and Larsen therewith, "was a direct sale to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company itself, and with no middlemen or profit-making intermediary whatever?" Is it not as plain as if all the facts were engraved on the stones of the parliament buildings that Messrs. Bodwell, Anderson and Larsen were intermediaries between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company in the Kalen Island deal and that they, not the Attorney-General or any member of the administration, undertook to secure the location of the terminus of the railway on Kalen Island? Is it not a fact that Mr. Anderson received from his partner, Mr. Larsen, "in settlement of their interests in Kalen Island and other adventures in the immediate neighborhood the sum of \$10,000, besides salary and expenses?" Is it not a fact that Mr. Anderson also "received one-sixteenth interest in North and South Porpoise Islands and in other lands contiguous to Kalen Island, located by him under South African war scrip, and also about five square miles of coal lands some distance down the coast?" Is it not a fact that Messrs. Anderson and Larsen entered into an agreement with Mr. Morse, representing the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, under which they (Messrs. Anderson and Larsen) were to receive \$40,000 for their interest in the ten thousand acres of land on Kalen Island? And if the foregoing are all facts, and we challenge Premier McBride or any of his ministers to deny that they are facts, do they support his mendacious, reckless assertion that the Kalen Island deal was a direct transaction with the transcontinental railway company, and that no middleman or profit-making intermediary was in a position to personally profit by the bargain?

We again assert that the Kalen Island transaction was a scandalous and indefensible deal, that it was an outrage upon public decency, and that Premier McBride in his attempt to make it appear otherwise but aggravates the offence against the public committed by his government. The fact that a majority of a partisan committee selected by the government for the purpose of whitewashing the parties to the transaction carried out its instructions lends no weight whatever in the face of the evidence dragged out of unwilling witnesses by the leader of the opposition and the member for the Islands.

The Premier's impotent attempt to justify the course of his government with regard to the Columbia & Western deal will also fail to satisfy the minds of the public. His misrepresentation of the facts and the attitude of the opposition is only what might be expected considering their source. But again the facts are all against him and simply prove how absolutely unscrupulous and reckless the man can be when he finds himself in desperate straits. The facts as stated by the Premier with reference to the Columbian & Western land grant are:

"There was a company which made a bargain with a previous government of the province. They had, in course of time, completed that bargain, though the original government with whom they contracted had not lived to see it. They then came to the present government with the request that, having completed their undertaking in good faith, the province should now fulfil its share of the contract."

The truth is that the Columbia & Western Railway Company, in order to earn the subsidy of eight hundred thousand acres of public land, should under its contract have completed its line to Pentticon. It has not done this nor has it any apparent intention of

doing so. If the company had abided by the terms of its agreement it would have conferred a great benefit upon the province, inasmuch as it would have provided means of transporting the farm products of one of the most fruitful regions of British Columbia into some of the great consuming portions of the province, and thus have conferred a very material blessing alike on the agriculturists and horticulturists of the Okanagan, and upon the consumers of such mining districts as the Boundary. If it had lived up to the letter of its contract the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway, in which the province was so largely interested, might have, and doubtless would have, become a profitable concern. Still the Premier, in the light of the facts, which are known to all men, indulges himself in four columns of futile verbiage and misinterpretation in the hope of convincing the public that he and his government are absolutely free from the influences of private and corporate grafters and that the deals he so futilely attempts to defend were carried through in the interests of the country and for the maintenance of the country's honor.

One does not expect Premier McBride to be subject to the restraints ordinary public men put on themselves when dealing with facts which are on record. The leader of the administration is a law unto himself when the spirit of political controversy is upon him. He assumes that statements at direct variance with facts will bear all the weight of sublime truths when they issue from his official lips and will therefore be accepted unreservedly by the public who are his judges. He says it was argued in the House (he does not know by whom) that because the Columbia & Western contract had been made by another government the present government would have been justified in taking advantage of a technicality and repudiating that claim for services which had been duly performed. It is needless to say there is not one word of truth in this statement as far as the opposition is concerned. The opposition took the logical ground that the contract had not been carried out, that the province had not received the benefit which would have accrued if the contract had been lived up to, that the government was under neither legal nor moral obligation to make the grant, and if such an argument as that suggested by the Premier was advanced it must have emanated from the lips of one of the supporters of the administration.

The statement that the opposition opposed the alleged increase in the taxation of railways is also untrue and incapable of proof.

A GREAT PROVINCIAL ASSET.

With reference to the value of water power now that electrical energy can be economically distributed through areas at a great distance from the source of its generation, we observe that commercial bodies in the East as well as legislatures are giving the matter their most serious consideration. We keep harping upon this subject because we believe it to be of the greatest importance to the province of British Columbia. If we of the far west are ever to become a force in the world of manufacture, it must be because of the wealth of our raw material and of the abundance of energy stored up in our rivers and streams waiting to be applied practically. It is true we have large coal measures, also a source of illimitable energy, but electricity generated by flowing water is the agent of the day above all other powers. It is inexhaustible and endures as long as the earth remains habitable, whereas coal fields must in time run out. Far-seeing speculators have become seized of these facts and, as usual, are on the alert to profit by them. A private interest in a water power to-day is vastly more valuable than a share in the ownership of a coal or an iron mine. And it is as a result of a diffusion of that knowledge of this fact that the public in other parts of Canada is beginning to press upon governments the necessity of carefully safeguarding the rights of the community, rights which are acknowledged to be paramount in this great asset.

As we have stated, other communities in Canada having become alive to the value of water power, are taking action looking to the conservation of their rights in it. A municipal power commission appointed by the Ontario government has reported the result of its investigations and submitted its findings for the consideration of those interested. As a result of the conclusions arrived at a public meeting held in Toronto and the Board of Trade of the same city passed resolutions strongly advocating action by the government. The information upon which the resolutions were based was conveyed in an address delivered by Hon. Adam Beck, a member of the Ontario government, in which speech the minister said that electric energy could be developed at Niagara Falls for \$8 per horsepower, which figure would cover money invested and operating expenses; that it should only cost \$5 for transmission to Toronto; that under such conditions the saving to consumers of Toronto as against steam would be from \$500,000 to \$750,000 a year, and that it would mean a saving of \$10,000,000 a year to the province as against steam. The Times some time ago gathered from discussions carried on in technical journals information of very much the same character as that fur-

Leading stores everywhere have Belding's Silks.

Belding's Spool Silks

are some of the little things that save dressmakers and tailors a world of trouble. Twisted evenly—spooled carefully—free from knots, kinks and weak spots.



nished the people of Ontario by Hon. Adam Beck. It was because we were in possession of the opinion of experts with respect to the value of water power that we criticized the action of the City Council of last year in entering into the "secret agreement" with the Tramway Company. We held then that if the municipal corporation acquired a valuable water power, such power should be held for the benefit of the citizens, to be applied in such a manner as the circumstances of the time seemed to warrant. The resolution passed at the public meeting held in Toronto was as follows: "That this meeting heartily congratulate the Municipal Commission on their very valuable and exhaustive report. The great saving shown in the cost of power, and the impetus that would be given to the industrial life of a large portion of the province is beyond question. Having considered the report, and the various means by which it is possible to obtain this power, the conclusion arrived at is: That the province of Ontario should develop or obtain and distribute, by expropriation or otherwise, Niagara power to all municipalities within reachable and profitable distances. Believing that this is of the greatest importance, we strongly urge that immediate and final action be taken at the present session of the Legislature to bring about the best informed opinion so far regarding this as an improbable outcome, chiefly because the African blacks are not homogeneous and have in the past been bitterly jealous one tribe of another. During the recent war the best informed opinion was that the neutrality and the Zulus even sought to secure service in the British army. Both these races are reported to be disinclined toward intimate intercourse with the Kaffirs. A united movement, therefore, seems unlikely. But it is not impossible, and the actual situation in Natal will be watched with the utmost interest and anxiety."

Fishing is a very popular and healthful pastime for a very large proportion of our comparatively small population. For a very large number—far too large a number, we are sorry to say—it is an occasion not for rational, temperate recreation, but for thoughtless, unbridled excess. We do value our privileges as we ought to value them. If our enthusiastic anglers could only be compelled to take thought by reading of the futile efforts of their brethren in the crowded centres of population to obtain a trifling taste of the sport we value so lightly, they would surely not abuse their privileges so wantonly by taking fish untaken by the rod and the reel. The foregoing reflections are the result of reading in the London Chronicle an article descriptive of a "fishing competition" on one of the British streams. The writer in the Chronicle says: "On most other rivers coarse fishing ceased for the close time a day or two ago, but on the Lea it is still permissible to angle for roach and pike until the end of the month. Thus it happened that some men crammed themselves into special trains at Liverpool street and journeyed to Rye house. It was the last angling competition of the season under the auspices of the Central Association, and even the 600 shillings paid in fees by the 600 actual competitors goes to the Anglers' Benevolent Society. At a bugle call the anglers were allowed to go to the river. They stood not on the order of the day, but on the order of the anglers, young and aged, had in mind some swim where he was positive that the catch of the year could be made. It was a sight to see them hustle to their boats on the placid river, some to be disappointed by more active competitors. The Lea roach is the most timid or artful creature known to anglers; he must be lured by the gentlest of devices and the finest of tackle. He was not sacrificing himself yesterday to any extent, as may be seen by the record of the principal prize winners when the weigh-in of the catch took place: First, 1lb. 11½ oz.; second 1lb. 8½ oz.; third, 1lb. 5½ oz.; fourth, 1lb. 5½ oz."

THE TROUBLE IN NATAL.

To those not familiar with the conditions in Natal the action of the military authorities in ordering the execution of twelve natives for murdering one white man, and of the civil authorities in endorsing the sentence of the court martial, may at first consideration appear just a trifling precipitate and autocratic. But in these days of advanced humanitarian views it may be accepted as a fact that those in authority in the South African colonies would be very careful to act strictly in line with what they believe to be the best interests of all concerned. It is, therefore, morally certain that the object of the government was to impress the native population and to avert a crisis that they believed to be impending. The reasonableness of this view is borne out by what has subsequently transpired. It is quite evident now that the blacks had been roused to a state of excitement as a result of causes not clear to those on the outside, and that the administration considered some energetic measures necessary in order to preserve the peace and to avert consequences that might be disastrous to the colony. The implied disaster and bloodshed, possibly of an appalling description. Whether the menace to whites and blacks alike was grave enough to warrant the action taken by the military and civil authorities it is not for persons who possess no first hand knowledge of the circumstances to dogmatize upon. It is sufficient for us that we comprehend that if the superior race is to maintain its position of dominance it must be left to govern according to its discretion and knowledge of the circumstances. Any outside interference, especially if such meddling is calculated to produce on the minds of the natives an impression that they have the sympathies of the all-powerful over-lords in the north, can but complicate the situation and make mischief. If the home government believes that injustice has been done, let an investigation be held after peace has been made and the safety of the minority assured. In order to emphasize our views and to indicate as clearly as possible the situation, we clearly state that the people of Natal find themselves to-day with a vengeful horde of ignorant natives surging around them and menacing the safety of the whole population, let us quote from an independent authority—an authority which does not regard with favor the doctrine that as a general principle the native populations of backward countries should receive scant consideration when the ambitions of the ruling races appear to require sacrifices for the good of advanced mankind. The authority to which we refer points out that Natal is one of the most peculiar of the British provinces in South Africa, having a very large Kafir population, a very small European population, and a form of government which gives to the latter considerable

though not complete independence and responsibility. Population of all sorts has increased rapidly, having nearly doubled in the last dozen years, and now amounts to about 1,100,000. But of this 600,000 Europeans are only 82,542, while the Kaffirs are 577,888, the remainder being Asiatics. Thus it will be seen that the whites, necessarily the ruling class, under suzerainty based on ownership or leasing of real property, are only one-tenth as numerous as the blacks and less than one-twelfth of the total population. Obviously any serious trouble with the blacks is sure to arouse the utmost excitement among the fraction of whites who are in actual control.

The situation in Natal is complicated by the fact that on the western border of the colony lies Basutoland, with its population of some 350,000 natives and but a few whites, while Zululand is a part of the colony of Natal. Among these blacks there has appeared within the last few years a religious movement known as Ethiopeanism, said to be organized by blacks from the Transvaal and having perhaps vaguely, for its chief object the realization of the dream of "Africa for the Africans." It is impossible to say what substance there is in this movement. Naturally it is regarded with terror by the more excitable of the small white minority who are literally surrounded by blacks. Should the movement become fanatical and spread, the consequences might be serious enough. The best informed opinion so far regarding this as an improbable outcome, chiefly because the African blacks are not homogeneous and have in the past been bitterly jealous one tribe of another. During the recent war the best informed opinion was that the neutrality and the Zulus even sought to secure service in the British army. Both these races are reported to be disinclined toward intimate intercourse with the Kaffirs. A united movement, therefore, seems unlikely. But it is not impossible, and the actual situation in Natal will be watched with the utmost interest and anxiety."

David Spencer Ltd. WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

Easter Display of Women's Suits and Coats

Garments that possess the master touch of elegance and refinement, that appeal to women who require and demand something different from the ordinary factory made suits and coats. We will put into stock on Monday fifty new models (no two alike). Prices, \$20.00 to \$45.00.

Easter Millinery

During this week the showing here will be at its largest and loveliest. Our effort to give everything in beauty and style that is given by the leading houses of the country is appreciated as it should be. Besides the very elaborate showing of expensive hats, hundreds of stylish hats are here at popular prices.

On Easter Sunday Spring Fashions

In men's garb will be displayed by the men who have a regard for the conventionalities of correct style and who wish to be considered well-dressed men. If you have delayed purchasing your Spring Clothes, don't put it off another day—come here and we'll show you the newest-looking, the best-tailored and the best-fitting suits you ever tried on for the moderate prices we ask. If you must wait until the "eleventh" hour—Saturday night—you can come here then

confident of getting exactly what you want.

Your inspection is particularly invited of our large collection of Spring Sack Suits, at \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$18. At these prices you have a vast variety of smart effects to choose from in fabrics of finest quality, single or double-breasted cuts of extreme or conservative style, superbly hand-tailored—equal in every detail to the tailors \$25.00 and \$30.00 productions.

The Family Shoe Department

This is the department to buy shoes for the entire family. We carry large stocks of all the best makes for men, women, young people, children and babies. Everything we can think of to make this place a reliable, dependable all around good shoe buying department has been done.

Good service, obliging clerks, reasonable prices and the best appearing and wearing shoes the market affords.

These are our claims which we invite you to put to the severest test.

Children's English Sandals

Are just what you want for the little one, unsurpassed for style, fit and quality. Children's white doe skin sandals, hand-made, guaranteed, \$1.25 per pair. Children's fawn colored suede kid sandals, hand guaranteed, \$1.25 per pair. Sandals for boys, made of tan calf skin, strong and durable, \$1.75 per pair.

Yes, soft sole shoes for babies, too, in white, blue, tan and black, 25c. per pair.

Just what you want. You can't beat them; a pair of our \$1.65 shoes for your boy.

Oxfords

A DREAM IN LEATHER.

Ladies' Oxfords in white canvas with white soles; white buckskin turn sole, chocolate viol kid turn and welt sole; gun metal calf, Russian calf; black viol kid; dog-gold kid, patent cut, turn and welt sole, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$5.50 per pair.

Many other attractive lines too numerous to mention here. Men's Oxfords in chocolate colored viol kid; Russian calf, patent leather; viol kid patent tip; Dog-gold kid; correct in every detail, \$2.25, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Silk Waists For Easter

At \$4.50—White Jap silk waist yoke; trimmed baby Irish medallions; val-insetion, front 1½ inch, hemstitch tuck and val insetion. Short sleeve with cuff and full of lace. At \$5.00—The V shaped lace yoke front and back also handsomely trimmed lace insetion and pleates at \$5.00. Front and back a solid mass of tucks and lace. The new glove sleeve. At \$5.75—Jap silk with embroidered silk-insetion front and back, val lace and tucking. At \$5.00—V shaped yoke of lace with one row of wide silk embroidery across front.

Bargain Basement

ALSO CROCKERY, GLASSWARE AND HARDWARE DEPARTMENT THE FOLLOWING ON SALE TUESDAY

Eureka Clothes Wringer—Horse shoe steel spring frame, rollers standard grade, best rubber; \$2.50. Royal Canadian Clothes Wringer—Maple frame with guide attachment, best rubber rollers; \$3.65. E. Z. Clothes Wringer—Maple frame, steel spring, enclosed cog wheels with ball bearings, improved guide board; \$3.90. Mrs. Potts Irons—Three-irons, 1 handle, 1 stand polished; \$1.25 set. Universal Meat Chopper—One required in every well regulated kitchen; book of recipes with every machine; \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2.65 each. Universal Bread Makers—For house wives; kneads dough in 3 minutes; great time and labor saver; 2 sizes, 4 and 10 loaves; \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. Kitchen Scales—With tin scoop, 10 lbs.; \$3.50. Mining Knives—Hardwood handles, warranted saw steel; 20c. each. Kitchen Meat Saws—Steel backs; 25c. each. Wellington Knife Boards—That polish and clean at the same time; 25c. each. Gees Wellington Knife Polish—Is the original preparation, and the only one which will clean and polish cutlery; 25c. big tin. The Red Axe—With keen edge, medium handle, very serviceable for woodshed; 50c. each. Solid Steel Shingling Hatchet—Very strong; 50c. Red Ridge Claw Hatchet—Splendid for trimming or making kindling; 50c. Red Ridge Hunter's Hatchet—Very handy, and will do great execution; 50c.

Crucible Cast Steel Claw Hammers—Best quality and fine finish; \$1.20 each. Classic Claw Hammers—Two sizes; 10c. and 20c. Upholsterer's Tack Hammers—Polished steel, plain handle; 10c. each. Butcher Cleavers—Seven in. fine steel blade, half round polished handle; 60c. each. Steel Cable Clothes Lines—Galvanized, prevent rust; 35c. each. Sterling Slicer Machine—Slices all kinds of fruit and vegetables; \$2.25. Japanned Coal Shovel—Long or short handles, heavy weight; 10c. each. Putz Cream Metal Polish—Will remove any kind of stain from brass or copper; two size tins; 10c. and 20c. Galvanized Clothes Line Pulleys—Will not rust; 2 size; 25c. and 35c. LePage's Glue—Warranted to stick. Mirror Rat Traps—The newest style trap out; a splendid decoy; 15c. each. Mirror Mouse Traps—Always sure; try them; 10c. each. Gee Wfz Rat Traps—Heavy spring, strong framing; 15c. each. Mill Saw Files—Best refined cast steel, from 4 inches to 8 inches; 10c. and 15c. each. Japanned Trimmers—Extra good steel, fine polish; sizes 7½ in., 50c.; 9 in., 75c.; 10 in., \$1.25; 12 in., \$1.75. Embroidery and Work Scissors—Diamond steel, full nickel plate; ¾ inch, 25c.; 4 inch, 50c.; 8 inch, 75c. The Christie Bread Knife—Centre cut, the newest idea in cutlery, varnished wood handle and polished steel; 50c. each.

Double-Sheet Steel Haul Slicers—Stained Handle, oval or straight edge; 50c. and 65c. each. Rogers' Butcher Knives—Warranted best steel, 6 inch, 8 inch, 10 inch, 25c., 50c. and 75c. each. Kitchen Knives—Sanitary, hot water proof, cocobola handles; 10c. each. Kitchen Knives—Enamelled handles, 5c. each. Rogers' 1847 Plated Dinner Knives—They are the genuine; \$4.50 doz. Rogers' 1847 Plated Dessert Knives—Best quality; \$4.00 doz. Rogers' Medium Steel Dinner Knives—Celluloid handles, will not crack; \$6.00 doz. Rogers' Steel Dessert Knives—Celluloid handles, will stand any climate; \$5.00 doz. Medium Table Knives—Celluloid handles, good cutters; \$4.00 doz. Rogers' Medium Steel Dinner Knives—Celluloid handles, fine finish; \$2.50 doz. Medium Table Knives—Celluloid handles; \$2.00 doz. Medium Carving Knife and Fork—Ivory handle, oval edge; \$1.50 pair. Rogers' Carving Knife and Fork—Celluloid handles, oval edge; \$2.00 pair. Rogers' Tip Table Spoons—Extra plate; \$5.00 doz. Rogers' Tip Dessert Spoons—Extra plate; \$5.00 doz. Rogers' Tip Tea Spoons—Extra plate; \$3.00 doz. Rogers' Tip Table Forks—Extra plate; \$5.50 doz. Rogers' Tip Dessert Forks—Extra plate; \$5.00 doz. Heavy Nickel Silver Table Spoons—Windsor shape; \$1.80 doz. Heavy Nickel Silver Dessert Spoons—Windsor shape; \$1.20 doz. Heavy Nickel Silver Tea Spoons—Windsor shape; 60c. doz.

Saxony Hearth Rugs, Special Value, \$4.50

AXMINSTER CARPETS, \$1.25 Yard

10 P TIERNS TO CHOOSE FROM.

along the projected line than it was along the American route when the original Great Northern was built. What Mr. Hill will do in Canada will only repeat what he has done here. He will make vast potential wealth a positive actuality.

The opposition in the Alberta Legislature is composed of two members out of a total of twenty-five. These two stalwarts, we are gravely informed, are doing good work. What they lack in numbers is quite compensated for by the wide ramifications of their talents. Circumstances have not yet revealed the leader of this talented aggregation. But it is said one is a Scotch Calvinistic of the most austere type, and the other a Polish Jew-thinker. Also it has been noted that

the opposition sits with a substantial post dividing it asunder. "What for?"

John Alexander Dowie may be all that he is represented to be by the men who have deposed him and set themselves in the seat he is said to have dishonored. At the same time what guarantee is there that his successors, seeing what a good and desirable situation he had, are not prompted by motives of an altogether disinterested character? Dowie is a man of strong personality. By sheer strength of his individuality, admitting that principle had nothing whatever to do with the organization of the Zionist movement, Dr. Dowie set up his unique latter day deocracy. What is the meaning of the following statement? If it does not reveal human selfishness and lust of power and wealth in all its repulsive

ness: "Alexander Granger owns this tabernacle. He owns this entire estate. What I want you to do is to send the money to Zion in the name of Overseer Granger instead of in the name of John Alexander Dowie."

The Laurier tower on the Western Block of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa has collapsed. Neither Mr. Foster nor Mr. Maclean was blowing his horn at the time of the downfall, therefore the event must be a portent of evil. Cannot the opposition seize upon the omen and apply it to some cheering purpose? Its leaders are sadly in need of some such stimulant.

In the British parliament they are discussing (unofficially) the question of Irish devolution. That has a less sinister sound than Irish home rule.

Ashamed of h

Now proud of the c

"Fruit-a-tives"

Bad complexions common among women skin becomes sallow and blotches break out and "beautifiers" will injure the skin. Think of constipation digestion—sick torpid liver—as the cause of a dreadful complexion. I was advised to try Fruit-a-tives. Before I had finished the constipation was relieved, the complexion cleared, and my eyes were clear. I have continued to use it, and now my complexion is as clear as a young girl's. I was suffering from constipation and particularly those who are troubled with "Fruit-a-tives" will find it to be the best remedy. FLORENCE JAMISON.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver strike right at the trouble. The skin dispose of the skin body. When the bowels move regularly—kidneys are clogged carries the poisons bowels and kidneys off, to the skin. The skin becomes clear this poison and the becomes grey or irritated and inflamed pimples and blotches natural result of clogged blood.

"Fruit-a-tives" faulty digestion and bowels move regularly act directly on the and open the mill pores of the skin, ing and strengthening glands. This is waste of the system removed as nature. It insures pure, and who ever has complexion which was rich and pure.

"Fruit-a-tives" cost worth 50c. to any woman's complexion. If you are troubled with constipation, we will send them to you. 50c. a box or 5 boxes for \$2.50.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED

Local N

—The regular monthly of the Refuge Home closed at the home of 10th at 3 o'clock.

—There are still of Tourist Association, one thousand mailing wishing to get same are requested to call number have already

—T. T. Dougie, night mill of Brockton & from his cart while daughter along Birdseye afternoon. He wound, but was not hurt. His daughter any injury.

—Enthusiastic Ed. Walton will be interested in the cabins of Holmes for so many lake have changed been taken over by intends making a number. He will extend each the building that a large number visit that popular resort of necessary convenience.

—Starting on the hour day is to be C. Electric Railway system instead of the now in vogue. The met and reached at the end of the proposed staid been acceptable. The result, it is expected, will increase in the number played on the cars engaged on the cars.

—Those who have their names as members organized Literary Association, as tending to join, are in subjects for study season (October, 1906) the convener of the Mrs. C. E. Cooper before April 14th. The next meeting of members, subjects voted, programme arranged, but.

—Bradstreet's following comparison clearings throughout real, \$27,388,466; decrease \$22,750,813; percent, Winnipeg, 88 percent, Ottawa, 19.6 percent, Hamilton, 8.1 percent, Montreal, 6.6 percent, Toronto, 6.6 percent, increase 12 percent, 569; increase 5.6 percent, \$1,011,675; increase \$1,138,325; increase \$57,446; percent, as will be at the figures mentioned per cent. is other city in the D.