

Awful Nervousness and Paralysis Cured By "Fruit-a-Tives"

The Miracle Worker, That Cures When
Doctors Fail—Now Used in Thou-
sands of Homes in Every Section of
Our Great Country.

Two Men, From Widely Different
Parts of Canada, Tell How They
Found Health and Happiness By
Taking These Wonderful Fruit
Juice Tablets.

Walkerton, Ont., May 9th, 1911.
"I have been in Walkerton in business for a good many years and many of my townsmen know that my health, for long periods, was precarious. My trouble was extreme nervousness, brought on by indigestion or dyspepsia, from which I suffered in its most severe form. It was so bad that I could not sleep before about four in the morning. I noticed in the Toronto World one of your published testimonials of how someone had used 'Fruit-a-tives' for similar trouble, and asked Mr. Hunter, my druggist, his opinion on the matter and he advised their use. I immediately procured several boxes and I am pleased to say that I now enjoy splendid health and could not possibly feel better. I can eat with every degree of satisfaction, and sleep without an effort, which pleasure I was denied before I was cured. I strongly advise anyone suffering from 'Fruit-a-tives' immediately. Don't stop at a few doses—but continue, using 'Fruit-a-tives' until a cure is accomplished."

Mr. Alex. McCarter.

Bristol, N. B., July 26th, 1911.
"I am unable to say enough in favor of 'Fruit-a-tives,' as it saved my life and restored me to health, when I had given up all hope and when the doctors had failed to do anything more for me. I had a stroke of paralysis in March, 1910, and this left me unable to walk or help myself, and the constipation of the bowels was terrible. Nothing did me any good and I was wretched in every way. Finally, I took 'Fruit-a-tives' for the constipation, and it not only cured me of that trouble but gradually this fruit medicine toned up the nerves and actually cured the paralysis. Under the use of 'Fruit-a-tives,' I grew stronger and stronger until all the palsy and weakness left me. I am now well again and attend my store every day and all day, I recently say 'Thank God! for Fruit-a-tives.'"

ALVA PHILLIPS.

These two cases show the wonderful powers of "Fruit-a-tives" in restoring a shattered nervous system to health and vigor—in entirely curing obstinate constipation—and in completely relieving indigestion and dyspepsia. What other medicine in the whole world has ever done so much? "Fruit-a-tives" cures.

It is the only medicine in the world actually made from fruit with the addition of valuable tonics. It is pleasant to take and will always give the most gratifying results when taken regularly.
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

WITNESS AGAINST

Continued From Page One.

called by the prosecution. She had her evidence in writing, very voluminous, containing several vague charges. The first was that Mr. Morgan opened a letter from the department by which Mr. Walker was appointed to succeed Mr. Morgan. The next was that the postmaster had endeavored to persuade her to influence young men to vote Lib. Later she charged that Mr. Morgan had refused to place copies of the Toronto News in the letter boxes for voters, and that he had destroyed some circulars sent out by Mr. Elliott, the Conservative candidate.

Miss Stonehouse was vague as to dates, the circumstances under which these things were done, and everything else.

She was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. McDiarmid. He wanted definite dates and circumstances. Questions as to who the charges had not made public, the charges against Mr. Morgan before she was dismissed, she begged the commissioner to protect her.

"This is not in the charges," she declared.

However, Mr. McDiarmid made her answer it, and she said she was afraid. Later she acknowledged that she should have done so before.

Mr. McDiarmid also became inquisitive as to who was paying her expenses from Moose Jaw and return. He appeared rather skeptical, as did others, when she said that she was paying her own way in the interests of justice.

Mr. Morgan's Evidence.

Mr. Morgan was called and gave a straightforward explanation of all the matters with which he was charged. He denied emphatically that he had opened the letter addressed to Mr. Walker. He knew nothing of the contents until he was told several days afterwards. He called up the London postoffice, and discovered that Mr. Walker had been appointed. Mr. Morgan was well aware of the fact that to open a letter was a criminal offence, and he declared that he was too much of a man to do such a trick. He notified the commission that he would call Dr. Campbell, the postoffice inspector, and Mr. Walker, to whom the letter was addressed, to prove conclusively that he did not open the letter.

It seemed peculiar to the spectators that the prosecution had not called these witnesses to prove their contention.

As to using his office to induce voters to support the Liberal party, he declared that nothing of the sort had ever happened. He had never asked

BEST METHODS OF FIRE PREVENTION

Mr. T. H. Wentworth, Boston,
Addressed Board of Trade
On Friday Night.

PEOPLE PAY THE LOSSES

Insurance Companies Are Simply the
Collectors of Insurance Taxes
Said the Speaker.

The best methods of fire prevention were explained at length at a special meeting of the board of trade held last evening by Mr. T. H. Wentworth, Boston, Mass., secretary of the Fire Protection Association. The attendance was not as large as the merits of the lecture deserved. Mr. Wentworth giving a very interesting and profitable address.

The enormous fire losses in America had caused the manufacturers to pause. The per capita waste in the United States and Canada was \$25,000, while in six European countries it was a trifle more than 33 cents. The fire loss in Glasgow was \$325,000 annually, while in Boston, a city of similar size, the loss averaged \$5,000,000. In Berlin, Germany, the loss was \$175,000 a year, while in Chicago it averaged over \$5,000,000, while the fire department in the latter city cost \$2,000,000 annually to maintain.

Mr. Wentworth referred to the large loss by fire in the New England States for many years. Conditions reached such a state that many insurance companies refused to take risks on the manufacturing plants, deeming them unsafe risks. This led to an investigation into the cause of fires, and later into the formation of the association to prevent such occurrences. It was found that 80 per cent of the conflagrations were due to fire devices used in manufacturing. The result was that a system of segregating these devices by fire walls was devised, and every room where there is fire is protected by a fire wall and other things to prevent fires. It was also discovered that open staircases, openings for shaftings, open staircases, and the like, were the cause of the rapid spread of fires. It was recommended that these openings be sealed up, and now it is the practice to inclose stairways and elevator openings, and build fire walls at regular intervals.

The People Pay. The conception of the insurance companies paid the losses was an error, as the people paid the price. The insurance companies were simply the collectors of insurance taxes. It was indirect taxation, and because of this the people did not realize that every ordinary family paid \$15 a year in fire loss.

Mr. Wentworth explained how the fire could be reduced by protecting window openings by using steel sash and wire glass; second, abolition of wooden shingles, regulating the height of buildings, so that none be over 150 feet, the installation of automatic sprinklers, making the individual responsible for fires on his premises, the appointment of fire marshals to hold fire inquiries, and utilizing the fire department in preventing fires. The force should be divided into sections, and sent on regular rounds of inspection, compelling people to remove rubbish from back yards and cellars, and in this manner preventing a most fruitful source of fires.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speaker on motion of ex-Mayor Samuel Stevely.

MERCHANTS' BANK REPORT

The Merchants' Bank, which earned profits of over \$1,333,000 during the year ended November 30, 1912, is one of the four banks in Canada whose earnings exceeded \$1,000,000 per year. Its total assets, now amounting to \$84,166,000, also place it in the front rank of Canadian banks.

The net profits for the year are \$150,000 greater than they were during the previous year. Every department of the bank shows that progress was made during 1912. New stock was issued at a premium, which netted the bank \$500,000, which, with the balance carried forward from the previous year of \$55,000 and net profits, make a total of \$1,055,000 available for distribution. Dividend requirements absorbed \$649,000. The reserve fund was augmented by over \$1,000,000. The bank premises account absorbed \$100,000, and officers' pension fund \$50,000, leaving \$148,000 to be carried forward. The paid-up capital now stands at \$6,747,000 as compared with \$6,000,000 at the end of 1911.

The bank has a note circulation of \$6,861,000, or half a million dollars more than in 1911. Its deposits bearing interest amount to \$44,300,000. Those not bearing interest, \$17,300,000, and deposits by other banks, \$783,000.

An examination of the assets of the bank show it to be particularly strong in the matter of coin and bullion and other available assets. These represent a very high ratio to the bank's total liabilities.

A further evidence of its prosperity is shown by the fact that during the year it earned 20.6 per cent. on the average paid-up capital, or 1 per cent. more than it earned during 1911. Dividends were paid throughout the year at the rate of 10 per cent., and a substantial bonus voted to the staff at the end of the year.

The showing is the best ever made by this bank, and is most satisfactory to the shareholders, and reflects the highest credit upon the management.

WHY NOT SPEND THE WINTER IN CALIFORNIA?

Attractive rates will be quoted by variable routes, affording finest scenery. The Los Angeles Limited, leaving Chicago daily, 10:15 p.m., for Southern California, the San Francisco Overland Limited, leaving Chicago 8:30 p.m., less than three days en route, provide the best of everything in railway travel. The China and Japan Mail leaves Chicago daily 10:45 p.m., for San Francisco and Los Angeles. Illustrated literature on application to B. H. Bennett, general agent, Chicago.

Northwestern Railway, 46 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.
D/14, 51, 52

LIQUOR WAS LEFT IN BARROOM BY MISTAKE

Prosecution Unlikely in Seizure
Made by Provincial Men
at Strathroy.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Strathroy, Dec. 21.—Considerable interest has been aroused here over the finding of a portion of a bottle of brandy in the American Hotel. The liquor was in an imperial whiskey bottle, and had a label on it marked brandy. It was found when Provincial Detective Service and his assistant arrived unexpectedly and started to make their usual inspection.

Mr. J. W. Prangley, the proprietor, stated that he had the brandy in the house for cooking purposes, and that he had brought it down yesterday to the kitchen. Mrs. Prangley to put some in the Christmas cake. When Mrs. Prangley had used all she wanted she gave the rest to Mr. Prangley, who took it and put it in the bar until he was going upstairs. He forgot to take it up last night, and it was found by the inspectors this morning.

Mr. Prangley has been mentioned on a temperance platform as a man who has conducted his hotel properly since local option came into force, and his temperance friends, and he has many feel certain that the liquor has not been being sold as such. That Mr. Prangley's story is positively correct.

WELSH LIBERALS

Continued From Page One.

The fight is so bitter and the principles of the two sections of the Unionists are so irreconcilable, that it is difficult to see how the fight can end without a further split. It is significant that Lord Northcliffe, the most shrewd and frigid watcher in the popular atmosphere among the Unionist journalists, comes out openly against the food tax section and has brought into action not only the Daily Mail, but a much more formidable enemy in the Times, which he also controls.

This desertion by Northcliffe has aspected and feared Mr. Garvin, the brilliant but erratic Irishman who for some years has inspired the Unionist policy and is one of the high priests of the protectionist section.

Garvin recently gave three long columns to an attack on Northcliffe in the Pall Mall Gazette and wound up with the prophecy already quoted that the Liberal party would be the office before them if the Northcliffe policy of abandonment of the food taxes were adopted.

In the meantime this tempest against Bonar Law has come from across the Atlantic with equal vehemence because of his extraordinary suggestion that the whole question of food taxes should be referred to the Canadian and Australian Conference.

These proposals rouse not merely hostility and shame in England, as a surrender by the mother country to the dictation of colonies with regard to her own taxation, but the colonial journals and statesmen decline to pull the chestnuts out of the fire, for the embarrassed English party leaders and politely decline to mix in the English internal quarrels.

Never for many years did the Unionist party seem to be in such a hopeless mess, and already regrets are increasing that A. J. Balfour should have been checked to give way to such an incompetent and hopeless successor as Law.

The indications are strong, too, that the food taxes will soon be entirely abandoned, and that the Unionists will resort to some new policy to try and get back to power.

In all this struggle, the power of the position and the splendid discipline of the Irish party come out more conspicuously. The Liberals now look to the Irishmen to save them in every extremity.

The 70 Irish members appear day after day, with no absences, except the men lying in their sick-beds, and their speakers are ready to debate when their time is required to rally the Liberal forces.

Saved by the Irish.

Their 70 members saved again this week the Welsh bill, as several of the critical divisions on the bill would have defeated it more than twice if the 70 Irishmen had not overcome the Liberal churchmen's revolt.

This fact was emphasized by the angry cries of the Unionists when the division announced, "Saved by the Irish," which has now become their refrain, and is repeated after every tight division on the Welsh bill. Some of the Unionists shouted, "God Save Ireland," jeeringly, and the Irishmen retorted, "They often saved your empire."

John Redmond at the same time receives royal and almost hysterical receptions at the great meetings all through England. He draws bigger crowds of Liberals than any Englishman, except perhaps Chancellor Lloyd George, and in perfect taste, profoundly impress his English audiences.

Amid all the ups and downs of the other causes and other measures, the home rule bill goes on with steadily increasing strength of popular approval, and the universal determination in the popular ranks in England is that it shall be put on the statute book.

The parliamentary week wound up with a characteristic incident. The rumor spread late Thursday night, that the Unionists would attempt another ambush, and by a snap division carry a motion to adjourn the House of Commons for a month instead of ten days, as the Government proposed. An adjournment for a month would endanger, if not destroy, all chance of carrying the Irish and Welsh bills in time.

Telegrams were sent to all of the Irish members who were leaving for Ireland, and scouts went to the railway stations, and all of the members returned, including some who had already gone part of their journey. This splendid devotion to duty has immensely impressed the House of Commons.

"The Irish do play the game," is the characteristic English compliment.

Negotiations of the Balkan peace delegates excite small interest, mainly owing to the several delays caused by the Turkish delegates, but the general impression remains that the war cannot be renewed.

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\$2.50 Pieces for...\$1.19
\$2.00 pieces for...95¢
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\$1.00 pieces for...48¢
75c pieces for...35¢
50c pieces for...25¢

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Silk and Satin Underskirts

We've just received some very fine Silk and Satin Skirts. All high-grade goods at very low prices...\$3.00, \$3.50, \$5.00

SILK MOIRE UNDERSKIRTS, best quality, to clear...\$3.50

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Gas Reading Lamps make the ideal living-room fixture. Being portable it can be set up in any part of the room. They make an ideal reading lamp, shedding a clear white light downwards, while just enough escapes through the globe to tone the surrounding furniture. We have an immense line of these fixtures, in all shapes, designs, sizes and prices. You can easily select one that will harmonize with the furnishings of the room in which you will use it. Get an early choice.

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FOR CHRISTMAS GIVE YOUR FAMILY A

Showing Beaver Hats. Madame Alenby, of 619 Richmond street, has a fine selection in all colors. Open evenings for inspection. ywt

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"Canada's Biggest Piano Value."

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We have on hand a limited number of very beautiful instruments—prepared SPECIALLY for the Holiday Season. So if you wish to get one of these Christmas Specials don't put it off a day longer. NOW is the time.

N. B.—You can deal direct with us and save considerable money, because our factory is located here. Phone 1078 or write us, stating when you've an hour to spare, and we'll send our automobile for you. We simply want an opportunity of proving to your satisfaction that the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano is "Canada's Biggest Piano Value." Then we'll drive you home—all without placing you under any obligation to buy.

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