FOR ADVANCEMENT OF VICTORIA CITY

An Enthusiastic Meeting of Special Committees Met Yesterday Evening.

PERMANENT EXHIBITION ARRANGED FOR

Scheme to Develop Home Manufactories Is Put Forward.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A very enthusiastic meeting of the special committee of the Victoria Development & Tourist association was held in the city hall last evening, when many suggestions for the advancement of Victoria were discussed. Mayor Morley occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting said the gathering was a very important one, as on it depended the success of the organization. He also stated that the committees were the result of the many suggestions to advance the city, and it was for those present to say whether Victoria would forg ahead or remain stagnant. He hoped that the efforts of the committees would land Victoria at the top of the cities on the coast.

Herbert Cuthbert sad the meeting was called for the purpose of swapping ideas, and with the intention of doing something, so that their motto would be to "do things," not to "say things." In the past any idea that had been suggested had met with disapproval, but the intention of the organization should now be to

Push Along Any Good Idea

that was suggested. He referred to the fact that the plans of the old men would have to be taken by the younger men, and it was for them to realize their importance, and endeavor to cooperate, and determine what will be the best way to advance the interests of Victoria. He wished to impress on the meeting the necessity of working together and forgetting all past differences, and unite in the interest of the city.

A communication was received from Capt. Clive-Phillipps Wolley, offering his services to the disposal of the club, as well as promising the assistance of Mrs. Wolley and assistance financially. The communication was received and Capt. Wolley kindly thanked for his offer of assistance.

His worship mentioned that Col. Prior and H. Kent had sent their apologies at being unable to be present, but were willing to do all in their power to assist.

George Carter, chairman of the industry committee, said that the committee was a very important one, especially when they had all home manufacturers to deal with. Practically the whole committee were present, and a very interesting discussion took place. He read

The Resolutions Passed

by the committee, which were as follows:

"The committee recommend that the project of a permament home manufacturer's exhibit be taken up, provided suitable rooms be secured and a grantobtained for maintenance of the same if necessary; that the cost of a room be defrayed by renting space to local manufacturers; that to initiate the movement the retail stores be requested to make a special display of home products, and for the first week an orchestra be secured as an extra attraction; that the active cooperation of the local press be asked in impressing upon the citizens and the public generally the importance of purchasing local products and of purchasing whatever possible in the city anstead of sending away; that the rooms adjoining the Tourist association rooms be secured for home manufacturers' exhibit purposes; that the local manufacturers be requested to send a list of articles manufactured by them to the secretary of the committee.

Mr. Carter stated that the committee were of the opinion that an exhibit of

Home Manufactures

should be made in some central portion of the city. Space would be rented to every exhibitor, and the exhibit should be open all the time. During the evenings an orchestra should be present. The manufacturers would require to have a representative present who would deal with the goods manufactured by their firms. He would like to see every one purchase home-made goods. He stated that dealing with the proposed exhibit room, an architect had promised to give his assistance in designing the fixtures. He would like o have the consent of the committee to hire the rooms.

Dr. R. H. Carter complimented the industrial committee on their work. He thought that the

Suggestions Made By the Committee

were good ones. He moved that the request of the industrial committee be granted, and their recommendations carried out.

Continuing, he said that everyone should feel that although thy are not on the committee, they should be interested. He expressed the wish that anyone who desired could suggest ideas to the civic committee and they would be acted on.

L. Crease, in seconding the motion, stated that it was his opinion that all reports of the committees should be adopted, as the committees generally knew more of what they were reporting on than did the general committee.

Dr. Carter, chairman of the civic committee, statd that as yet he had no definite plan outlined for the committee, but many things were "in the wind." He stated, however, that one thing that had been suggested by Mr. Wallace was to have water for lawns and boulevards charged as low as possible, as it was much to the interest of the city to have fine lawns and boulevards. He referred to the Victoria day celebration, and stated that he would like to have every member of the committee take as much interest in the celebration as in the Tourist association. It was a good thing, and should be "pushed along." He aluso wished to see more firms taking up the idea of having their employes subscribe.

Street Improvements.

Col. Gregory stated that Belleville street had many points that could be made attractive. He called attention to the boards that had been left on the concrete sidewalks, and also to the unsightly mudhole at the south end of the causeway. He then went on to say that the remainder portion of Belleville street could be beautified at little expense. The boulevards could be continued, and the brush on the water front could be removed.

W. Spencer suggested that Yates street and Cook street could be boulevarded, and have the work all centred on one or two streets.

Beaumont Boggs suggested that the civic committee should be requested to give the attention to the main arterios traveled by the tourists. He suggested that a uniformity in fences be made; that in other cities the authorities had power to compel all property holders to have fences alike. The building of low fences should be encouraged.

The Civic Committee.

Mr. Blakemore thought that the civic committee was as important as any other committee. He called attention to the dust question. In all his experience he had never found a city in Canada where so little precaution seemed to be taken to have pure food.

A. W. McCurdy, a recent arrival from Nova Scotia was introduced by Mayor Morley and stated that his coming to Victoria was not the result of any tourist association or 100,000 club, but he had received a letter from a friend stating that they "planted potatoes in February," whereas in Nova Scotia there was about five feet of snow, so he thought it must be a pretty good place. He stated that he had a hard time getting his ticket for Victoria, and when he arrived in Vancouver, an attempt was made to try and keep him there. He had only been in the city six months but was

Very Much Taken With It.

and the present weather compared favorably with that of any city he had ever resided in. As a member of the civic committee he would do all in his power to assist.

Mr. Carter had been informed that at present about 7,000 acres within 2½ miles from the city were available for small holdings. This, he considered, would make it possible for intending settlers to secure a piece of property for fruit raising and market gardening.

His worship called attention to the suggestion that had been made to invite citizens of San Francisco to locate in this city until that city was rebuilt. He was of the opinion that if prompt action were taken they would be able to secure a large number of citizens who would fill some of the vacant houses.

George Coldwell was not in favor of inducing workingmen from the Old Country to reside here as there was no opening for them. What was wanted, in his opinion, was manufacturers. If large manufactories could be established, it would not be long before the workingmen would begin to arrive. If this was going to be done, everyone would have to patronize home industry. He thought however, that some of the merchants had themselves to blame, because they did not advertise their goods. He thought that the workingmen of the city would be ready to patronize home industry and if necessary would stretch a point to do so. He suggested that before the Settlers' Committee took any action that the workingmen should be consulted.

Lindley Crease stated that the Settlers' Committee were endeavoring to have the Hudson's Bay company open up their land in the neighborhood of Victoria, which could be secured by settlers for small holdings. He was of the opinion that the committee should look carefully into the class of settlers who were to be brought in.

Dr. Verrinder thought the Reception Committee was a very important one, and it was for them to see that their visitors were properly intertained, and it was for the committee to send away their visitors with a good impression of the city, which was worth as much as any advertising.

Mr. Wallace stated that Victoria could produce better bulbs than could be obtained in Holland or Germany and in half the time. This was due to the climate of Victoria. Within a couple of years Victoria would see gardens producing large numbers of bulbs and employing many gardens which would, in fact be a second Holland. He also stated that the flour market was a good one and Victoria was only beginning to realize the importance of it. At present Victoria is shipping regularly to Winnipeg and other eastern cities and the flowers all arrive in good condition. It was different on the other side. The Dominion Express company had done much to advance this trade. He stated that Victoria was much better situated for producing bulbs than any place in Germany which was due to the climate. He prophesied that within a few years many cars of flowers would be leaving Victoria daily for the East and they would have an industry that would over top the fruit growing.

Interest School Children.

Mr. Cuthbert stated that H. Kent had suggested that members of the committee be secured to visit the public schools to address the pupils on the manufactures of this city.

Mr. Carter moved that the question of inviting citizens from San Francisco be left in the hands of the Settlers' Committee with power to act.

Dr. Verrinder suggested that the meeting should deal with it.

J. Nelson drew attention to the necessity of haste and suggested that there should be no waste of time in sending an invitation. If it was decided to invite any one it should be done within a week.

Col. Gregory stated that the secretary should be sent away as soon as possible, as it was better to send a representative than writing or telegraphing.

Col. Gregory stated that the committee should be very careful, as they did not want to take advantage of other people's misfortune.

Mr. Crease moved that the question be referred to the executive with power to act.

This was carried.

Mr. Blakemore thought many citizens could be directed to Victoria, who were desirious of obtaining a place of safety. There were many with money looking for a safe place and if an agent was sent down, many would come to Victoria with ample means to provide for themselves.

His worship drew attention to the necessity of the committee getting to work at once.

It was decided to hold a meeting every fortnight, after which the meeting adjourned.

Clean White Teeth mean sound teeth, fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Tooth Powder.

(At all druggists, 15, 30, & 45 cents.)

It is made for cleaning the Teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly and pleasantly. That is why it has such a large sale in England. Our booklet tells more and is free for the asking.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., 807, Dorchester Street MONTREAL.

SENATOR DID NOT CALL AT VICTORIA

Large Number Who Went to Wharf Disappointed Because Steamer Passed By.

PROVISIONS SHIPPED BY THE AMUR

Contributions Being Added to Fund---Victorians Receive Word From Relatives.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A hundred or more persons who assembled at the ocean dock yesterday to await the arrival of the steamer Senator, which had been reported from Carmanah Point about 11 a.m., were disappointed; the steamer, which had been expected to reach port at 4 p.m., did not come, and when 6 o'clock came and the waiting throng was wondering what had befallen the steamer, news came from Port Townsend that the San Francisco liner had passed there en route to Seattle direct, without making the usual call at Victoria. It was not learned how many passengers were on the steamer, but it is expected that her list was a large one. She carried no freight. The Victoria-bound passengers will arrive today by the steamer Indianapolis. The cause of the failure to call at Victoria as usual is not apparent, but is believed to be owning to the fact that the steamer probably had been unable to secure customs papers as usual owing to the disaster, and had gone direct to a United States port in consequence.

The steamer Amur yesterday carried the second shipment of supplies from Victoria, and supplies were also sent by this steamer from Vancouver and Regina. The contributions of provisions and clothing shipped by the Amur yesterday, with the donors, were: Capt. Wm. Grant, 50 sacks potatoes; H. E. Levy, 10 sacks potatoes; Mrs. Van Tassel, 1 box eggs, 1 sack vegetables, 1 package clothing; Mrs. G. W. Booth, 1 package clothing; Lenz & Leiser, 1 bale blankets; F. Clark, 1 package clothing; Mrs. J. D. Helmcken (on behalf of the Reformed Episcopal church), 5 packages clothing; Mrs. T. Lubbe, 1 bale of clothing.

The subscription lists continue to grow. Whether the $100,000 contributed by the Ottawa government for the relief will be spent in British Columbia is not yet apparent, but further recommendations to that end are being made. Yesterday Mayor Morley sent the following telegram to Hon. Wm. Templeman, minister of Inland revenue: "'Frisco sufferers need provisions more than money. Victoria nearest port for shipping. Strongly urge that large share of Federal appropriation be spent in Victoria."

A meeting of a committee of citizens was held yesterday in the offices of the mayor to consider the situation, and it was then decided to continue the subscriptions and advise Governor Pardee, who will telegraph as to the needs of the stricken community. It is now expected that the assistance which is being hurried to the sufferers from all parts of the continent will be sufficient; but the local authorities will be ready, nevertheless, should the call come for further aid. Yesterday Mr. Lee Mong Kow deposited the sum of $4,000 at a local bank, this amount having been collected in the Chinese quarter for the relief of the Chinese of San Francisco. A telegram was sent to the San Francisco authorities yesterday by Mayor Morley asking that as the Chinese contributed to the sending of the cargo of provisions by the steamer Tellus the Chinese of San Francisco be considered in the distribution. It is understood that the relief committees at the Golden Gate are not making any discrimination, however, in race or color, all who need the necessaries of life being supplied as quickly as possible.

Many Victorians have heard from friends and relatives who were at San Francisco and other points in California when the earthquake occurred. Mrs. Simpson has received a message from Mrs. Lees stating that all are well and their property undamaged. D. R. Ker has been advised by C. E. Renouf, formerly of this city, now treasurer of the Bellingham Bay Lumber company, that he and the firm which he represents escaped damage and loss. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Shaw, formerly of Victoria, and Miss C. Going, daughter of A. S. Going who is visiting them, all escaped unhurt. Mrs. Robert Findlay, daughter of Robert Butler, of this city, and Mrs. Robert Hamilton, of Vancouver, lso escaped, though they lost a good deal of their personal effects. A. B. Cotton, who left Victoria on Friday last to seek his wife and children at Santa Cruz, has telegraphed to W. H. Finlayson that Mrs. Cotton and children are safe. Mr. and Mrs. E. Baynes Reed have received word of the safety of their daughter, who is still in San Francisco. F. H. Worlock has received word from San Francisco that his son, M. R. C. Worlock, and his wife, are safe. Capt. Thompson, of this city, has received word from San Francisco to the effect that his daughter and other relatives have passed through the disaster in safety. W. A. Lorimer also received word from the ill-fated city yesterday, stating that his wife and child had escaped without injury. The house in which they were residing received its share of the shock, but no damage was done to its occupants.

SEATTLE EXPECTS CRIMINALS

Seattle is preparing for the influx of criminals, vagrants and the like from San Francisco, following the destruction of the city. These people of the idle and criminal classes will be kept under the closest surveillance if they attempt to make Seattle their home.

The mayor states that he will order additional police offices for the water front and the lower part of the city, where the vagrants and petty grafters congregate. If it appears that a considerable increase in the police force is necessary and the regular funds of the city are not sufficient, the mayor says that he may ask the citizens of Seattle to make up money enough for the increase.

The influx from San Francisco is expected within a few days. Mayor Moore's instructions to the police will be strict, and saloon loiterers, petty thieves and chronic vagrants will be treated with scant courtesy by the police.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT.

His Royal Highness Eentertained By Toronto Hunt Club.

Toronto, April 24.—Prince Arthur of Connaught was a guest of George Bardmore, master of fox hounds, at a luncheon given at the hunt club yesterday afternoon. The affair was quite informal, about forty guests being present, and after the prince had inspected the hounds, a group was taken. Last night a state dinner was given by Lieut.-Governor Clark in honor of the prince. This morning was passed quietly at Government house. At noon the prince visited Stanley barracks, and this afternoon he inspected the Toronto cadet corps on the university grounds.

UNDERWRITERS MEET.

Insurance Adjusters Bureau In Session At Oakland.

Oakland, Cal., April 24.—The fire underwriters of San Francisco and vicinity now known as the insurance adjusters bureau, today held another meeting in this city, as a result of which, a committee was appointed to confer with a like committee from the architects and builders of San Francisco to make proper preparations for the beginning of San Francisco re-building. Its main object is to see that no cheap wooden structures are erected in the ruined district of the city. The insurance men state they wish to thoroughly impress upon the people, the fact that the use of uninspected chimneys will doubtless invalidate the insurance in case of possible future fires. Inspectors of the various companies are also to be provided free service in other cities. Requests were sent out last night for proof of loss blanks the different cities being asked to have them printed at once, if they have not their quoto on hand.

STORY OF QUAKE 38 YEARS AGO

Account in San Francisco Call of October 22, 1868, of Severe Shocks.

October 27, 1868, was the date of San Francisco's last previous severe earthquake. An account of it from the San Francisco Call of October 22, is printed below:

The Call was then but a four-page sheet, four columns of the first page being devoted as usual, on October 22, to steamship and general advertising. The change in newspaper methods during the 38 years that have passed is emphasized by the unobtrusive one-column head calling attention to the earthquake story, which occupies three and a half columns on the first page. The head reads:

The Call's news story read as follows:

"Yesterday morning San Francisco was visited by the most severe earthquake the city ever experienced. The great shock commenced at 7:33 a. m. and continued nearly one minute, being the longest ever known in this region. The oscillations were from east to west and were very violent. Men, women and children rushed into the streets, some in a state of semi-nudity, and all in the wildest state of excitement. Many acted as if they thought the day of judgment had come. For a time the excitement was intense and the panic was general.

"A hazy atmosphere pervaded the city, though it was clear and warm for two or three days previous.

"The weather was temperate, the thermometer being at 59 degrees. Probably one-third of the people of the city were in their beds and the remainder were engaged in their morning duties. The shock came upon them with surprising suddenness and was fearful in its results.

"The streets were full of excited people all day. Business was generally suspended and crowds of women and children occupied the public plazas, some of them up to a late hour last night. A full and correct account, by our reporters, of the events in this city and adjoining counties, will be found below."

The damage done was considerable, but the loss of life was small.

An editorial in the Call, published on October 22, warns the city administration against the danger of high buildings, and urges a prohibition against buildings higher than 35 feet.

Time Changes Point of View.

It is a curious fact that the Call is now published in a building of its own that is 16 stories in height. It is today being ravaged by fire.

The Call's editorial is as follows:

"The earthquake shocks of yesterday very naturally created a great panic among the people of the city, being, as they were, the heaviest ever known in this portion of the American continent. To say that there was not a great excitement, a 'great scare,' a panic, would be to assert what is the truth. Under the circumstances it was but natural that people should be alarmed, and that great excitement should ensue; but the shakes of Wednesday served this good purpose; they proved at once the strength and weakness of the city. Though, unfortunately, lives were lost, fortunately the earthquake showed us how to prevent the loss of life, and the little damage done (compared to what might have been done) proved that with a sensible system of building we have no more to fear from earthquakes than the people of other communities. That property was damaged to a considerable extent it is true, and it is also true that some lives were lost.

"Greed or Stupidity."

"That houses were destroyed was owing to the ignorance, greed, or stupidity of those who built them. The great majority of the brick buildings stood the shock without trouble. All would have done so had their builders exercised common sense and a proper regard for the welfare of the city. That lives were lost is owing to the insane policy of running buildings up to the height of four and five stories, and covering them with fragile ornaments. As we said three years ago, we now say: the city authorities should prohibit the erection of buildings of more than 35 feet in height. They should also prohibit the erection of fire walls, and the other mantraps in the shape of cornices, brackets and other 'blagree' ornaments on buildings, which are not only offensive to good taste, but do endanger life. The lives lost yesterday are not chargeable to the earthquake, but to the vanity, greed and meanness of those who erect the buildings. Yesterday's earthquake was undoubtedly the heaviest the city has ever experienced. It served to prove what we have all along contended was the fact, that a sensible system of building is only necessary to make the city as safe as any in the world. When we consider the lives and property destroyed, we find that they are not as great as those sacrificed in the floods of Baltimore and New York, or in other visitation of Providence which have afflicted our sister cities of the union. We have, therefore, reason to feel grateful for the immunities we have enjoyed, and the comparatively safe region and climate in which our fortunes have been cast."

COUNT TOLSTOI ON SOCIALISN

Russian Philosopher Points Out Why the Propaganda Must Fail.

FALLACIES OF THE ARGUMENTS

Interesting Paper on a Live Subject by the Celebrated Writer.

The socialistic idea is that the workers, having become masters of all the means of production, are to obtain all the comforts and pleasures now possessed by well to do people. They will all be well clothed and housed and well nourished and will all walk on electrically lighted asphalted streets, and frequent concerts and theatres and read papers and books and ride in automobiles, etc.

But that everybody may have certain things, the production of those things must be apportioned, and consequently it must be decided how long each workman is to work.

How is that to be decided.

Statistics may show (though very imperfectly) what people require in a society lettered by capital, by competition and by want. But no statistics can show how much is wanted and what aritcles are needed to satisfy the demand in a society where the means of production will belong to society itself—that is, where the people will be free.

The demands in such a society can not be defined, and they will always indefinitely exceed the possibility of satisfying them. Everybody will wish to have all that the richest now possess, and, therefore, it is quite impossible to define the quantity of goods that such a society will require.

Furthermore, how are people to be induced to work on articles which some consider necessary and others consider unnecessary or even harmful?

It is undeniable that under the present state of things most varied articles are produced with great economy of exertion, thanks to machinery and thanks especially to the division of labor which has been brought to an extreme nicety and that those articles are profitable to the manufacturers and pleasant to use. But the fact that these articles are well made and produced with little expenditure of strength, that they are profitable to the capitalist and convenient for us does not prove that free men would without compulsion continue to produce them.

There is no doubt but that the Krupp works with the present division of labor, makes admirable cannon very quickly and artfully, others quickly and artfully produce silk materials, others perfumery and again others whisky of choice flavor, and no doubt both for those who want these articles and for the owners of the factories in which they are made it is very advantageous

But cannon and perfumes and whisky are wanted by those who wish to obtain control of the Chinese market or who like to get drunk, or are concerned about their complexion, but there will be some who consider the production of these articles harmful.

How are these people to be made to participate in the production of such articles?

But even if a means could be found to get all to agree to produce certain articles, who, in a free society, without capitalistic production, competition and its laws of supply and demand will decide which articles are to have the preference?

Which is to come first, electric lighting or irrigation of the fields?

And then comes another question insoluble with free workmen — which men are to do which work? Evidently all will prefer hay making or drawing to stoking, or cesspool cleaning. How, in approaching the work, are people to be induced to agree?

No statistics can answer these questions. The solution can only be theoretical; it may be said that there will be people to whom power will be given to regulate all these matters. Some people will decide these questions and others will obey them.

But there will be still another most important question as to the degree of the division of labor that can be established in a socialistically organized society.

The now existing division of labor is conditional by the necessities of the workers. A worker only agrees to live all his life underground, or to make the one-hundredth part of an article, because he will otherwise not have means to live.

A division of labor by which a man makes one-hundredth part of an article, or a stoker works in 150 degrees of heat or is choked with harmful gases, is disadvantageous because though it furthers the production of insignificant articles, it destroys that which is most precious, the life of man. And, therefore, such division can only exist under compulsion.

Robertus says that communal division of labor united mankind: That is true, but it is only free division, such as people voluntarily adopt.

If people decide to make a road and one digs, another brings stones, a third breaks them, etc., that sort of division of work united the people.

But if, independently of the wishes and sometimes against the wishes of the workers, a military railroad is built, or an Eifel tower, and one man is compelled to obtain iron, another to dig coal, a third to make castings, a fourth to cut down trees and a fifth to saw them up, without even having the least idea what the things they are making are wanted for, then such division of labor not only does not unite men, it divides them.

To suppose that with communalized means of production there will be such an abundance of things as is now produced by compulsory division of labor is like supposing that after the emancipation of serfs the domestic orchestras and the theatres, the homemade carpets and laces and the elaborate gardens, which depend on serf labor, would continue to exist as before. So that the supposition that when the Socialist idea is realized everyone will be free and will at the same time have at his disposal everything that is now being made use of by the well to do involves an obvious self-contradiction.

Ask your dealer for Amherst Solid Leather Shoes.

THIS PRETTY CANADIENNE

Saved From Terrible Kidney Disease By "Fruit-a-tives."

MASSON, P.Q., Nov. 16th., 1904.

"I have much pleasure in reporting to you the great benefit I have received from taking "Fruit-a-tives"—and I feel that I cannot say too much in favor of a medicine which has done me so much good. I was a martyr to that distressing complaint, chronic constipation accompanied with severe headaches, backache, sick stomach and all the symptoms of dyspepsia. I had also a dreadful complexion, sallow in the extreme and black under the eyes. **I had every symptom of kidney irritation** and I had been told by physicians that my kidneys were affected. I consulted a number of physicians and took various remedies but received very little benefit. Last May I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives" and when I began to take them I had little faith of getting anything to give me permanent relief, but after I had taken half a box of "Fruit-a-tives" I began to feel better and before I had finished one box the constipation was relieved, the headaches left me, the pain in my back was better and I could sleep as soundly as when I was child. Also, my complexion began to clear up again, all the sallowness disappeared and the black circles under my eyes went away. The pain in the back gradually left me and all signs of kidney disease disappeared by the first of August after I had taken three boxes. Since then I have continued to improve and now I have none of my old symptoms and my appetite is good, digestion splendid and my complexion as clear as when I was a young girl. Also the constipation from which I had suffered so long has been entirely cured and it is not necessary for me to take the "Fruit-a-tives" now as I am quite well in every way. I took no medicine but "Fruit-a-tives" but I followed faithfully the directions as to diet etc., given in the pamphlet which accompanies each box of "Fruit-a-tives."

(Sgd.) FLORANCE JAMISON.

Every part of the body is constantly decaying and being renewed. The dead cells, or tissue waste, should be removed by the skin, kidneys and bowels. When these organs do not act regularly, this poisonous matter stays in the system—is taken up by the blood—carried to heart, liver, stomach, brain and nerves all over the body—and poisons everything it touches.

"Fruit-a-tives" keep each organ clean and healthy. "Fruit-a-tives" act on the skin, stimulating the millions of minute glands and opening the pores so the waste can escape. They act on the liver sending more bile into the bowels and making the bowels move regularly and naturally every day. They act on the kidneys, strengthening and invigorating these organs and curing all kidney disorders.

At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price—50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

Manufactured by FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, Ottawa.

NOTABLE CHURCHES WERE DEMOLISHED

Number Indicates in Measure How Severely Residence Districts Suffered.

San Francisco, April 24.—The houses of worship of San Francisco were especially hard hit by the earthquake and conflagration. Among those destroyed were some of the most notable in San Francisco, and their number will in a measure indicate how severely the residence districts were visited.

Baptist

Chinese Baptist church and mission, First Baptist, Free Baptist, First Swedish Baptist, Third Baptist.

Christian

First Christian church.

Congregational

California Chinese Mission of the American Misionary society, First Congregational, Fourth Congregational, Swedish mission, Third Congregational.

Episcopal

Cathedral Mission of the Good Samaritan, Church of St. John the Evangelist, Church of the Advent, Grace, St. Luke's, St. Peter's.

Evangelist

Emmanuel church of the Evangelical association.

Hebrew

Congregation Ansiche Sfard, Congregation Chlebrathilim, Congregation Emanuel, Congregation Keneseth Israel, Congregation Nevahzedek.

Lutheran

Finnish Seamen's mission, First Evangelical mission, Our Savior's, Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran, Scandinavian Lutheran, Seamen's mission, St. John's Evangelical church, St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran church, St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran church, Swedish Evangelical Lutheran, Ebenezer church, Trinity English Evangelical Lutheran church.

Methodist

Bethel Second African Methodist Episcopal, Central Methodist Episcopal, Chinese Mission of the Methodist Episcopal, First African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, First Methodist Episcopal church, First Swedish Methodist Episcopal, Filsom Methodist Episcopal, Episcopal, Folsom Methodist Episcopal, Japanese Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal, Pacific Japanese mission, St. Paul's German Methodist Episcopal.

Presbyterian

First Presbyterian, First United Presbyterian, Mizpah Presbyterian, Presbyterian Chinese church and mission, Welsh Presbyterian.

Roman Catholic

Notre Dame des Victoires, St. Boniface, St. Brendans, St. Francis, St. Ignatius, St. Joseph's, St. Mary's paulist, St. Patrick's, St. Rose's, SS. Pietro and Paulo, Our Lady of Guadeloupe.

Roman Catholic Missions

Holy Name convent, Notre Dame convent, Presentation convent, Sacred Heart college, Sacred Heart Presentation convent, St. Mary's hospital, St. Vincent's convent, South's directory.

Miscellaneous

Believers Gathered to the Name of the Lord Jesus, commonly called Brethren; California mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon); First Church of Christ, Scientists; Friends' Meeting, God's Christian church, the Mariner church, People's Place church, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ, Church of Latter Day Saints, Salvation Army headquarters, Workingmen's Metropole, the New Metropole, Salvation Army industrial department, ten Salvation Army corps quarters, workers, Volunteers of America headquarters.

A MEAN GRAFTER.

Falsely Declared That His Family Had Been Killed In San Francisco.

The people of Vancouver have had one experience with the meanest kind of grafters, the class that come to the front at the time of such a disaster as has just smacted San Francisco, says the World. People of this class take advantage of the feelings of people torn with anxiety, to secure dirty dollars. This man was known as T. S. Bale. He came over here on Friday from Victoria. Some years ago he used to live here. On his arrival he started in to raise money by one of the meanest ways that could be imagined. He went to people and told them that his wife and family had been killed in San Francisco and he wanted to get back there to see that they were properly laid away for their final rest. He said that he had just come from San Francisco on the Queen, and that on his arrival at Victoria he had had a telegram from Mr. Spreckels saying that the Spreckels building had collapsed and that Bale's wife and children had been killed, and that it was thought that Mr. Robert Leighton, who occupied the adjoining apartments, was also likely killed. Friends of Mrs. Robert Leighton, who heard him tell this tale, asked him to shut up about Mr. Leighton, as his wife was nearly frantic with anxiety after, and that there was no use in letting her hear anything that would lessen her hope until such time as definite word was received. He nevertheless told the story many times. Fortunately, before Mrs. Leighton had any word of his mendacious tale, she received a telegram from her husband stating that he was quite safe. Just how much money Bale borrowed on his heartless scheme is not known. He represented to Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, who knew him here years ago, that he had $200 in the Bank of Commerce in San Francisco. On the strength of his story and Mr. Cotton's identification, the Bank of Commerce here allowed him to draw some money.

When he went to Mr. Rod Campbell, who had known him slightly some years ago, he excited suspicion by stating that he had left San Francisco on the Queen on a certain day, whereas Campbell had positive knowledge that the Queen did not sail on that day. Mr. Campbell asked to see the message from Mr. Spreckels. Mr. Bale had left it down at the Dominion hotel. Mr. Campbell went down with him to the hotel, but the telegram could not be found. As Mr. Campbell had known Mrs. Bale years ago, he wished to make certain before absolutely turning Bale down, and therefore he wired and telephoned to Victoria, and found out that no such message as Bale spoke of had been received there by him. Bale had said he would come back to see Mr. Campbell after time had been allowed for an answer from Victoria. Mr. Campbell expressed doubt of his doing so. Bale had then just time to catch the afternoon Great Northern train southbound, and he made a hurry-up trip and caught it.

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