

ly from the known predilections of at least three members of the Cabinet.

The proposed Amendments to the Arbitration Act and the Shops and Offices Act will be watched with interest, in view of the activity of the labour unions.

In reference to the important part taken by the Health Department at the annual licensing meetings, the report states that the question arose in more than one district as to whether suggestions of the Department were not bordering on tyranny.

Referring to the no-license question, the executive urges on members the necessity for more organisation in view of the poll to be taken in 1908, and points to the example shown by the no-license party in this respect.

A WINE CASE.

From the "New Zealand Times" we get particulars of the case in which Emily Weiss was charged with having on July 20th, at Wellington, sold wine without being licensed to do so. There was a second charge against defendant of being the occupier of unlicensed premises on which liquor within the meaning of the Licensing Act, 1881, had been sold. Sub-Inspector O'Donovan prosecuted, and Mr. D. M. Findlay defended. Mr. T. M. Wilford watched the proceedings on behalf of Mrs. Weiss's son, Frederick.

Sub-Inspector O'Donovan stated that Mrs. Weiss's license had been determined on May 21st. At that date Mrs. Weiss had a quantity of wine in her shop, situated at 57a Willis-street, and it was the object of the prosecution to show that after that date wine was sold in quantities of less than two gallons, to be consumed on the premises.

Dr. Maclaurin, Government Analyst, stated that on July 22nd a probationary constable handed him a small bottle (produced) containing two or three ounces of wine for analysis. The bottle was sealed, and was in a sealed envelope. He analysed the wine, and found it to contain 10.07 per cent. of absolute alcohol by weight, and 21.87 per cent. of proof spirit by measurement. It was decidedly intoxicating, containing about twice as much alcohol as ordinary beer.

Ernest Alexander Regan, a probationary constable, stationed at Mount Cook, deposed that he went, with two other probationers, to the premises of accused at 57a Willis-street, at 8.15 p.m., on Saturday, July 20th. He called for three glasses of wine, for which he paid 9d, and which was served by Frederick Weiss. Smithers, one of his companions, also called for three drinks, which they got. Witness put his drink in a bottle, and took it away for analysis, as he had been instructed. He went back with Smithers on the night of the Monday following, when wine was also supplied.

A. J. R. Smithers, also a probationer at Mount Cook, corroborated the evidence of the witness Regan as to the buying of wine on the Saturday night. He deposed also that on the occasion of their visit on the Monday night they asked for wine, and were asked if they wanted grape wine. They got wine, which tasted like port. It was much the same as they had had on Saturday night. They did not keep a sample of that wine. Witness asked if they could have a bottle of the wine they had just had, but they were told that they could not, as it would not keep for more than a day. They were told that the only wine which was sold in single bottles was ginger-wine. Witness saw some red Karenga wine on a shelf, and they had a taste of it. They were told it was not sold in smaller quantities than two dozen bottles. On Monday night he saw Mrs. Weiss sitting in a back room; she seemed to be reading.

B. E. Church, the third probationer who visited Mrs. Weiss's premises on the Saturday night, supported the stories of the previous witnesses. He was not present on the Monday night.

Sergeant Dale said that on July 25th he visited Mrs. Weiss's shop, and told her that three probationers had there bought wine which had been found to contain alcohol. The probationer Regan was with him, but Mrs. Weiss did not recognise Regan. Mrs. Weiss said she had no alcoholic liquor in the shop. She said she had handed over the business to her son, Frederick. Regan was not recognised by Frederick Weiss as a man to whom wine had been sold. Weiss said, "If it has been analysed there must be a conspiracy with the police." Charles Watson, an assistant in the shop, remembered Regan, whom he said he had served with ginger-wine.

A. H. Holmes, clerk of the Magistrate's Court, Wellington, and clerk of the Wellington Licensing District, gave formal evidence, proving accused's occupancy of the premises at 57a Willis-street.

Mr. Findlay, in opening the defence,

Headache, Indigestion and Constipation.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

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Frootoids are immensely more valuable than an ordinary aperient, in so far that they not only act as an aperient, but do remove from the blood, tissues, and internal organs all the waste poisonous matter that is clogging them and choking the channels that lead to and from them. The beneficial effects of Frootoids are evident at once by the disappearance of headache, the head becoming clear, and a bright, cheery sense of perfect health taking the place of sluggish, depressed feelings, by the liver acting properly, and by the food being properly digested.

Frootoids are the proper aperient medicine to take when any Congestion or Blood Poison is present, or when Congestion of the Brain or Apoplexy is present or threatening. They have been tested, and have been proved to afford quick relief in such cases when other aperients have not done any good at all. It is of the utmost importance that this should be borne in mind, for in such cases to take an ordinary aperient is to waste time and permit of a serious illness becoming fatal.

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A constipated habit of body will be completely cured if the patient will on each occasion, when suffering, take a dose of Frootoids, instead of an ordinary aperient; by so doing, the patient will require doses only at longer intervals, and will so become quite independent of the necessity of taking any aperient medicine.

Frootoids are only now being placed on the Australian market, consequently you may at present have a difficulty in getting them from your local chemist or storekeeper; but ask for them, and if you cannot get them at once, send stamps or postal note for price, 1/6, to W. G. Hearne, Chemist, Geelong, and a bottle of them will be immediately forwarded to you post free. Chemists, storekeepers, and wholesalers can now obtain wholesale supplies from W. G. Hearne, Chemist, Geelong, Victoria.

N.Z. Branch Office: No. 11, First Floor, Hume's Buildings, Willis-street, Wellington.

submitted that the case was not one for a jury, and expressed his intention to go on with the defence at once. His defence would be based on two grounds. First, the business was not, at the time of the alleged offence, the property of the defendant, but had been handed over to her son, Frederick Weiss. Second if the defendant was considered to have any connection with the retail business she was not to blame in the present case, as she had taken every precaution against violating the law. He had no doubt that His Worship would believe that defendant was not in any way a party to the sale in question. Her son, Frederick Weiss, was the only one who had supplied liquor to anyone. Mrs. Weiss was not even present on the Saturday night when the probationers called. Defendant had handed over the retail part of her business to her son by a perfectly legal document (produced), and she had control solely of the wholesale branch, which was quite separate from her son's business. In order that a conviction could be registered against accused, it must be shown that there had been connivance between her and her son. This the prosecution had failed to show, and he held accordingly that the information must be dismissed.

Evidence for the defence was given by Mrs. Weiss and Charles Watson, a man in her employ in the business.

After hearing the evidence, his Wor-

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W. ANDERSON, SOLE MANUFACTURER, Takapau, Hawke's Bay.

ship held that the first charge against accused had not been proved, and the information would be accordingly dismissed. On the second charge he would reserve judgment.

Frederick Weiss was charged that on July 20th, 1907, at Wellington, he did sell certain liquor within the meaning of the Licensing Act, 1881, without being duly licensed to sell the same, nor