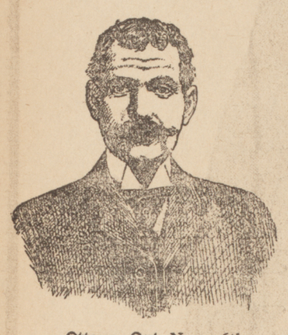
NO MORE RHEUMATISM

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" CURED HIM

Christopher D. Graham is a well known citizen of Ottawa—formerly in the City Hall and largely instrumental in forming the Ottawa Hunt Club. Mr. Graham's voluntary testimonial as to the great benefit he received from taking "Fruit-a-tives" will carry conviction.



Ottawa, Ont. Nov. 26th, 1907.

Dear Sirs:—

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for a long time — pains in my shoulder and joints practically all the time. I tried various treatments without benefit and then I was recommended by a friend to try "Fruit-a-tives." I took several boxes of the tablets and now, for a long time, I have been entirely free from all rheumatism and rheumatic pains.

I wish to state, also, that I suffered from haemorrhoids, or piles, for years, I used all kinds of ointments and treatment and nothing did me any good, but after taking "Fruit-a-tives" for my rheumatism I am entirely cured of these dreadful piles. (Sgd) C. D. GRAHAM.

"Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box —6 for $2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

T. OF H. PRIZES AWARDED

Two presentations were made at an open session of Rockwood section T. of H. and T. in Tabernacle hall last evening. William Fraser received a five-dollar gold piece at the hands of J. H. Belyea as a prize for bringing the greatest number of members into the section and Stirling Stackhouse handed a gold T. of H. pin to William Collins as second prize. A short programme was carried out as follows: Readings by D. Belyea, Wm. Collins, S. Stackhouse and W. Woods; instrumental music by C. Noden and addresses by G. T. Blewett, G.W.T.; F. A. Estey, J. H. Belyea, and W. McLean.

A visit of the watering cart to Douglas avenue is suggested by the residents. The dust flew in clouds there yesterday and was made worse by the fact that sidewalk repairs are being made and that fine ashes were blown about the place in a way to cause much annoyance. It is hoped to see the watering cart on the avenue today.

Miss Blanche Rankin will leave this morning to spend the holiday in Yarmouth.

Want It?

Ask your doctor all about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla. Then you will know whether you want it or not.

Want a nerve tonic?	Ask your doctor
Want a blood purifier?	Ask your doctor
Want a strong alterative?	Ask your doctor
Want a family medicine?	Ask your doctor
Want it without alcohol?	Ask your doctor
Want Ayer's Sarsaparilla?	Ask your doctor

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

AN ANTI-TOBACCO BILL IS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

Its Purpose is to Prevent the Gift or the Sale of Tobacco to Those Under Sixteen---Col. Hughes Heard in Defence of Ross Rifle.

Ottawa, May 22.—The house was treated today to ,what not inaptly has been termed a sham-battle. Col. Worthington's amendment condemning the Ross rifle contract was under discussion and Col. Sam Hughes, who is a member of the board responsible for its adoption as the arm of the Canadian militia and naturally chafed under Col. Worthington's criticism, cut loose from tradition, and made a response which at least tickled the risibilities of the government benches, whence came the only applause that greeted his speech.

Geo. W. Fowler followed. He opened with a cynical criticism of Col. Hughes' military record, somewhat reminiscent of the speech delivered a few years ago in the house by the present Judge Russell of Nova Scotia upon the same subject. Col. Hughes grew restive under the lash of Mr. Fowler's sarcasm and there were interchanges between the two Conservative members that delighted the government members.

The attendance was slim during the debate and on division the resolution of Col. Worthington was voted down by 55 to 18.

The members left in force for home to spend the holidays, as the house will not resume business until Tuesday.

Mr. Aylesworth today introduced and explained his bill, "To restrain the use of tobacco by young persons." The bill is designed to prevent the use of tobacco in any form by those under sixteen years of age and it shall be an offence on part of anyone to give cigarettes or cigarette paper to a young person, whether for their own use or not. A penalty is provided for any offence by young persons against this enactment, consisting of a reprimand for the first offence, a maximum fine of $1 for a second offence and a maximum fine of $4 for a third offence. Officers of law are empowered to seize any tobacco found on any young person.

Mr. Aylesworth said that there are provincial laws in regard to the matter, except in Manitoba and Quebec, but as they differ in character, it had been deemed advisable to have one bill applicable to the whole Dominion.

Mr. Armstrong (East Lambton) read an article from the Vancouver Sunset to the effect that the Grand Trunk Pacific was using Seattle instead of Vancouver, as its port of departure for Prince Rupert. He wanted to know if the government was doing anything to correct this.

Mr. Graham said it was a lamentable fact that Seattle had grown rich through the Yukon trade at the expense of Canadian cities. He thought it was largely contractor's supplies which were now being moved through Seattle, and of course the government could not control this. He believed, however, that before the G. T. P. was completed, Canadian roads would be so superior that business men would prefer to ship over them.

Col. Sam Hughes rose to continue the debate on the Ross rifle deals amid a silence that could be felt, but that was broken first by applause from the government benches and then laughter at this very proceeding. He began by alluding to the statement made in some quarters that the militia department was immune from criticism because the leader of the opposition was of the same name and family as the minister. This Col Hughes proceeded to disprove. Both under Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Borden, he had been instructed to probe to the bottom any expenditures of this department, but he had accepted the chairmanship of the militia committee of the opposition on the understanding that this department should be kept as far as possible out of the arena of politics.

He regretted that he would have to take issue with Col. Worthington and the Conservative party, but it was not the first time. He went on to relate how he had opposed Mr. Foster in 1906, in attempting to force separate schools on the province of Manitoba and had later opposed his party on the Yukon Railway question.

Then the colonel passed a few compliments to himself. Premier Whitney had told him that he was the only Conservative member at Ottawa who had done his duty to his party on every occasion. Next he turned his attention to Col. Worthington:

"Did Col. Worthington demand that the minister of militia appoint him chief medical officer of the Dominion?"

"No," replied Col. Worthington.

If the resolution had been couched in different terms continued Col. Hughes, or if it had been presented by another man he would have supported it, because he thought the minister was open to criticism for his apathy in military matters. Some officials of the militia department had shown animus towards the Ross rifle and if he (Col. Hughes) were minister then heads would fall into the basket.

As to the rifle itself it was not to be condemned for minor defects. The report of the United States Ordnance Department on the Ross rifle was quite as satisfactory as the report on their own rifle and if they had not adopted a rifle two years before he believed they would have adopted the Ross rifle.

"I have been charged," he continued, "with toadying to ministers, because sometimes I cross the floor and speak to the minister of militia. My honored leader (Borden) frequently does that and what I do I do in the same way."

Col. Hughes went on to say that he had been told by Mr. Bergeron that there were charges of graft being made against him in connection with the Ross rifle.

Mr. Foster—"Oh, they were pulling your leg." (laughter).

He had been maligned in this connection, but "what I do, I do in the open day. I don't sneak round in the dark like some people asking for favors for friends. My first duty is to my own conscience, party comes after that."

G. W. Fowler replied. He referred to the unique incident of liberal applause greeting the remarks of a conservative member and declared that 99 percent. of Col. Hughes' speech was fiction. He argued that Col. Worthington was quite within his right as a member of parliament in criticising the Ross rifle. Then, he proceeded, to point out the coincidences in the Colonel's military and political career. For instance, one night Col. Hughes denounced the opposition criticism of the Ross rifle and the next morning Sir Frederick Borden nominated him for the presidency of the Dominion Rifle Association.

The minister of militia interrupted to say that he had done so because Sir MacKenzie Bowell, when minister of militia, had nominated a liberal for that position, namely, Colonel J. M. Gibson.

Then said Mr. Fowler, Col. Hughes was a member of the small arms committee.

"Without pay," said Col. Hughes.

Mr. Fowler retorted that the minister of militia was an astute man and apportioned pay to the value of the service rendered. He jollied Col. Hughes about having a Fenian raid medal, which showed that despite his ambition to be still eligible, he was not a babe in arms in 1870. He didn't believe Col. Hughes was even within a thousand miles of a Fenian. Col. Hughes was also a member of top-heavy militia headquarters staff.

"I was put on the staff by Lord Dundonald," Col. Hughes retorted.

Mr. Fowler replied that Lord Dundonald did not have influence enough to save his own head, much less to put a crown on the head of Col. Hughes.

Sir Frederick Borden broke in with the remark that Col. Hughes was not appointed to the staff without his (the minister's) approval. "Lord Dundonald wasn't running the militia of Canada," said Sir Frederick.

"No, the minister of agriculture was running it," observed Mr. Henderson.

"Well, he was helping," Sir Frederick was heard to reply.

Mr. Fowler described Col. Hughes as going to South Africa and telling Lord Roberts and Kitchener that he knew it all and finally ending the war. And yet while the Parliamentary Companion contained a page and a half of the Colonel's autobiography, his military record was told in the red book in just one line and a half.

It was all well enough for Col. Hughes to minimize the accidents to users of the Ross rifle but what would he say if he were in a position of a man who had his eye injured by the explosion of a comrade's rifle, but of course the Colonel was so accustomed to wading in fire that a little matter of a casualty like that did not appeal to him. However, the record contained the report of Col. Lessard, M. P., to the effect that twenty per cent. of the Ross rifles tested by the permanent corps were damaged in practice.

Mr. Fowler criticised Col. Hughes, claiming that he had been offered the portfolio of militia and that he had turned down the offer of the deputy ministership.

Col. Hughes was a marksman himself, said Mr. Fowler. He shouldered his Ross rifle and went down to the butts to show the militia how to shoot. He fired eight shots at a nine-foot target and he brought home a nice little nest of goose eggs. He couldn't hit a barndoor. Which would you prefer to take, the commendation of a goose-egg marksman or that of Sergeant Hayhurst, the Queen's prize man?

It was an unfair insinuation of the minister that the member for Sherbrooke tampered with the rifle which was damaged at Eastman.

Sir Frederick Borden denied that he made an insinuation but Col. Hughes said he had.

Mr. Fowler defended Col. Worthington for bringing up the question.

Col. Hughes had forgotten, perhaps, that in 1895 the Rosebery government was defeated on vote on the character of the cordite furnished the British army. Were the minister of militia and Col. Hughes to be sole judges of what arm should be furnished the militia?

It had been shown that the cost of the Ross rifle was $33, whereas the cost of the rifle it has replaced is only $23.50.

Mr. Fowler denied that any officer of the militia department had furnished information to Col. Worthington or Col. Northrup.

Discussing authorities who had reported on the rifle he lined up the minister of militia, Col. Hughes and Sir Charles Ross on one side and the military experts of Canada, United States and England on the other.

No one on the government side rising to reply, R. L. Borden spoke next. He emphasized the importance of arming the militia with a serviceable rifle. He said the minister had not given a satisfactory explanation of why the Ross rifle was adopted. He took the proper course when he called a board of experts to report, but had not ascertained whether a sufficient number of Lee-Enfield rifles could have been procured.

The board of experts had reported that there were defects in the Ross rifle, but the minister seems to have accepted the word of Sir Charles Ross that these defects could be remedied.

The minister had been carrying on experiments with the Ross rifle but it occurred to him that it would have been better to take the experience of Great Britain. It had not appeared that the same terms had been offered to any small arms company in Britain that were given to Sir Charles Ross.

Sir Fred. Borden said that Birmingham Small Arms factory were willing to supply rifles but he wanted to have a factory here.

R. L. Borden quoted some of the expert evidence and proceeded to say that it was evident that the Ross rifle was one that would not stand rough usage and after all what was wanted was a weapon that would stand the test in active service.

By the terms of the contract the minister had failed to secure a guarantee that a sufficient supply of rifles would be furnished within a specified time in the event of hostilities.

Sir Frederick replied that if we could not get them from Sir Charles Ross we could get them some place else.

Other features of the contract were faulty in the opinion of the opposition leader, who believed that the minister deserved condemnation for his lack of diligence and knowledge of conditions.

R. G. MacPherson (Vancouver), speaking as a rifleman, said the whole Ross output should not be condemned because of the failure of a rifle here and there. In establishing a rifle factory the government was carrying out the principles dear to the gentlemen of the opposition.

The amendment of Col. Worthington was lost by 18 to 55. Col. Worthington was paired and did not vote. Col. Sam Hughes was not in the house. Most of the members had already departed for Toronto to see the Kings plate race tomorrow.

THE TROLD AT MONTREAL

Damaged Collier Reached There Unaided.

Montreal, May 22.—The Dominion Coal Company's collier Trold, arrived in port tonight from Gaspe Basin, where she put in after her collision with the Ottawa, and is unloading her cargo of coal at the Hochelaga wharves.

The Trold is even worse damaged than the Ottawa, her stem being completely smashed off and her bow plates badly stove in. Despite her injuries, she managed to make the trip up stream without the aid of a tug. Temporary repairs will be made here before the Trold goes into dry dock, probably at Quebec, to be put in shape again.

COST £20,000 TO FLOAT THE S. S. MOUNT TEMPLE

Halifax, N. S., May 22—The steamer Mount Temple sailed this morning for Newport News, where she will be repaired. The steamer was ready to sail some days ago, but the agreement was not settled until now between the owners and the Halifax Salvage Association as to the amount of salvage the Halifax company would receive for floating the steamer off the rocks at Ironbound Island and bringing her to Halifax.

The contract entered into with the Salvage company was that the company would receive $12,500 for their work in the event of the attempt to float the steamer being unsuccessful. If successful the Salvage company would receive forty per cent of the appraised value of the ship as she lay in Halifax harbor.

The representatives of the owners, underwriters and salvage company finally fixed the value at £50,000. This gives the company £20,000 or in other figures $97,200 for their work.

The marriage of Miss Hazel Harrington, eldest daughter of Mrs. Leonard Harrington, to Adolph Bernesconi, C.E., of the department of public works, of Antigonish, formerly of St. John, is to take place in St. Paul's church, Antigonish, on June 3.

Eating Carelessly

frequently causes stomach troubles, but careful eating will never right them. When your stomach is out of condition, it needs help that no food can supply. It must be thoroughly cleansed, settled and strengthened. Food never does this.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are the greatest stomach medicine human skill ever compounded. Don't attempt to cure your stomach by dieting. You will half starve and get little benefit. Give Beecham's Pills a chance and you will again know the pleasures of a sound digestion. Appetite will return and the stomach again work without any discomfort. The skin will clear, the face plump out, while people will remark "How well you're looking." These are facts, not fancies. Prove it yourself.

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold by all Druggists in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

A NICE-LOOKING LOAF
Always suggests GOOD EATING

PURITY FLOUR

never fails to make sweet delicious bread as good to eat as it is attractive to see.

Made from the very choicest Manitoba Hard Wheat by the newest improved milling.

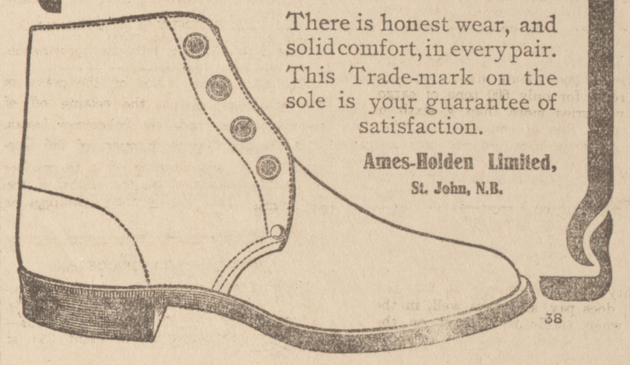
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WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON.

They Wear Like Iron

yet they are soft, easy and comfortable. That's why farmers, mechanics and factory men buy

THE ARTISAN Shoe FOR MEN



There is honest wear, and solid comfort, in every pair. This Trade-mark on the sole is your guarantee of satisfaction.

Ames-Holden Limited,
St. John, N.B.

38

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

The drawings show some good designs for summer frocks of more or less dressy sort, intended for afternoon or evening wear, the models sketched, however, being simple enough in style to be within the limitations of the home dressmaker. The semiprincesse model is the more difficult of the two for copying, as the skirt, which extends up above the waistline, and has to fit snugly to the figure about the waist and hips, is always difficult of achievement. The design could be modified, however, with material of the gown substituted, thus doing away with the difficulty of making a "princesse." This model gown was charming in the original coloring, but other shades and materials could be used with equal effect. Apricot, a delightful pinkish yellow tone, was selected in French pongee, the corsage being trimmed with wide bands of point de venise lase. The yoke and collar were of valenciennes, and there were strips of black velvet ribbon down each side of the front, with revers of val lace falling over. The buttons down the back of the circular skirt were made of the pongee.

The other frock pictured is a pretty model for mull, silk, muslin or batiste. A lovely shade of soft pink was used for the original gown, both the corsage and skirt being inserted with white filet lace. The skirt panel down the center of the front was tucked part way and the upper part of the bodice was also finely tucked between the rows of insertion. This white tucked batiste was also used about the yoke of sheer valenciennes and the under sleeves were also of tucked batiste.

DOROTHY DALE.

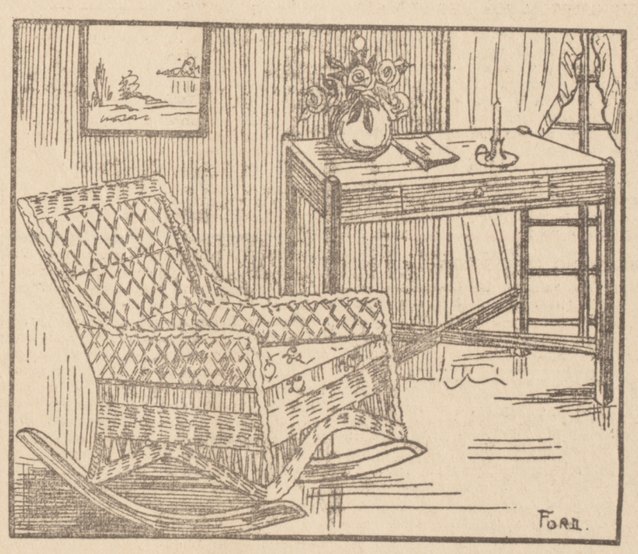
Grease spots on wallpaper may be greatly lessened or removed by placing a piece of blotting paper over it and passing over it a warm flatiron.

Furniture for the Summer Bedroom

The table or bed stand shown in the illustration is built on the lighter mission style and is a most convenient model for the bedroom of the summer home. The model is of graceful lines and, though light, is quite strong and will stand a great deal of wear. This would be most attractive in a soft moss green stain-finished with hard wax.

The rocker shown in the illustration is of deal and wicker. Chairs of this sort are very suitable for the bedroom, as they are light and cool and so fresh looking. Wicker furniture may be left the natural color or may be stained with water stains. Paints should not be used. The cushions may be of figured cretonne, though the seat cushion may be of a washable material of solid color of the same shade as the chair, if it is stained.

This sort of furniture is suitable for either a summer or winter bedroom; in fact, unless the room is furnished in formal style, after some period, as in French style, etc. For a summer bedroom such furniture also would look most attractive if enameled white, and the cretonne hangings, cushions and wall covering giving the needed warm color note.



Windows should not be washed when the sun is shining on them, as they will be streaky if you attempt to polish them.



Preparing the House for the Summer Season

In beginning the spring cleaning the best place to start is with the upper rooms, and there the first attention should be given to the beds, both mattresses and bedsteads. As these will have been gone over during the year, they are sure to be free from vermin or any real uncleanliness. The mattresses may need remaking or reticking, and the pillows may need recovering, and the pillows will be better for recovering and having the filling replucked, recombed or carded.

If the bedsteads are brass or iron they can be polished with a good metal polish or if enameled they can be given a new coat. Brass beds, if not so tarnished, may be given a coat of brass enamel, which prevents the brass from ever losing its luster. If the beds are of wood they should be thoroughly washed with either turpentine or kerosene oil, aired several days, then varnished, especially on the inside and where the springs rest. The wire springs may be treated the same way, except the varnish, which is not advisable for springs. This treatment will kill all vermin present and effectually prevent their approach.

Mattresses should be cleaned once or twice a year besides the weekly beating. Choose a clear, bright day and take the springs out of doors, lay the mattresses on them, one by one, and beat them most thoroughly, first on one side, then on the other. After they are thoroughly beaten, let them lie in the sun for several hours. The pillows may be treated in the same way.

Closets should be thoroughly cleaned and aired; scrub all the shelves and drawers, and when dry cover with clean paper. Bureau drawers may be emptied and brushed out and covered with clean paper. The walls and ceilings should be thoroughly dusted and wiped; if the walls are painted they should be washed. Curtains and light draperies that are easily washed are the most sanitary for bedrooms, as they can be easily cleaned and do not soil so readily as heavy draperies which quickly gather dust and germs.

On coming to the lower floor it is best to start with the living-room, as this room is apt to be so much used that it is well to get it in order as soon as possible. First take the pictures down, and after dusting them wash the glasses with a cloth dampened with ammonia and water; if necessary, touch up the frames with varnish or gilt, as the case may require. Do not replace the pictures, but put them away out of the dust, and where they will not be apt to be broken. The ornaments and brica-brac should next be cleaned, and also set away, as the pictures were. It is most annoying to find that these small articles have to be redusted after you are ready to put them back on account of the dirt and dust.

Take down all draperies and send the rugs or the carpet away to be cleaned, then remove the furniture and start on the room. Wash all the woodwork, unless it is of a very dark color, as water is apt to spoil a paint and sometimes warps the wood, and if the walls are painted wash them with damp cloths, wipe them down with a broom over which a soft cloth has been pinned. Paper may also be cleaned with stale bread, rub the grain from the ceiling down or by the use of one of the many preparations on the market which are made for the purpose. Clean and polish all gas or electric fixtures and wash the globes. If the window shades have become soiled or worn and you do not desire to replace them, take them off the roller and turn them upside down. You will find the upper part to be quite fresh and clean.

All upholstered furniture should be thoroughly brushed to remove all dust and insects and then covered with the summer slips. The floors should be washed and touched up with paint or varnish where they have gotten the hardest wear. If the floors are hardwood they may be cleaned and then waxed, using a polishing mitt or weighted brush; rub both with the grain of the wood and across it. The best polish for fine furniture is made of sweet oil and grain alcohol. This must be applied quickly and sparingly, and rapidly rubbed to a polish. This is the polish used by violinmakers in getting the high luster seen on violins. If it is allowed to soak into the varnish it will soften it and you will have a sticky surface to your table, but if quickly polished with a dry cloth it will impart a fine high lustre.

Matting makes an ideal floor covering even in winter, as rugs may be placed around to give a warmer tone to the room. If carpets are to be used, get a good ingrain filling in solid color to harmonize with the walls and raperies. You will find this to be a most effective background for the rugs. If the rugs are cleaned at home they should be thoroughly beaten and swept.

In the dining-room the walls and pictures should be cleaned as in the other rooms, the rugs should be well beaten and swept and the floor touched up or repainted if necessary. If there is a plate rack the plates and steins should be thoroughly cleaned and the racks well rubbed. Good polish and thorough rubbing will do more toward keeping furniture and woodwork in good condition than repainting, and is much less expensive. The main secret of polishing furniture lies in the rubbing; the more rubbing you give it the better the results. The china closet should be cleaned and the china and glass carefully washed, and silver polished. If new curtains are needed, ecru bobinet with an edging of narrow Cluny lace would be a good choice. The pantry and storeroom should be most thoroughly wiped before replacing and the shelves thoroughly washed and recovered with paper or oilcloth. You will find it most convenient, when you desire to use anything from the pantry, if all the packages, preserve jars, etc., have been labeled

The carpets in the halls and on the stairs should be taken up and cleaned and the floors and steps washed and retouched with paint where they show signs of wear. The screens should be gotten out and repainted and new wire should be put in where necessary. If the wire is painted the paint used should be rather thin and should not be put on too heavily or it will clot up the spaces between the wires. If the house is screened thoroughly in the early part of the season with good screens, you will find the house to be free of flies during the summer months.

BEATRICE CAREY.

EPIGRAMS

There is a fascination about forbidden things, even if you do not want them.

The game of love is monotonous if you always play against the same antagonist and you know every stroke and counter-stroke.

Other women like cards, gambling, racing; other women drink. I haven't any of these vices. I only like men. There's nothing to look disgusted about; it's a taste, like any other—old china, for instance, or foreign stamps.

