

### When Indigestion Grips You

It is not merely "something you ate" at the last meal—it is weakness in the stomach. A pain in Nature's danger signal that something is wrong. Indigestion is the stomach's way of telling you that it can't or won't work.

NOW is the time to take FRUIT-A-TIVES.

These fruit tablets rest the stomach—bring out a copious flow of gastric juice at meal time—and make the stomach and intestines digest everything you eat.

You know that Fruit-a-tives are doing you good—because there is no more pain—no more sour stomach—no belching gas. Fruit-a-tives keep the stomach clean and healthy—and ready to digest any sensible meal you eat while the constipation is entirely cured by their use.

"Fruit-a-tives are most valuable in the home. We have used two boxes and are today getting a third, which tells our opinion of their merits. I find them especially good for the children, pleasant to take and very cleansing in action."

Mrs. P. M. MORRIS, Calgary, Alberta.

Fruit-a-tives are pure fruit juices in tablet form. They act gently on all the organs of digestion—strengthen, invigorate, and cure. If there is anything wrong with stomach or bowels, cure yourself with

# Fruit-a-tives

of Fruit Liver Tablets. At all druggists. 50c a box. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

**ARCHITECTS:**

W.M. NEWLANDS ARCHITECT, OF Sea, second floor over Mahood's drug store, corner Princess and Baggot streets. Telephone 622.

ANTHONY ELLIOTT ARCHITECT, OF St. site of New Drill Hall, near corner of Union and Montreal Streets.

POWER & SON ARCHITECT, MECH. & CIVIL ENGINEERS, 100 Baggot Street and Wellington streets. Phone 213.

JIMMY P. SMITH, ARCHITECT, 2nd floor, 100 Baggot Street, Market Street. Phone 345.

**MONEY AND BUSINESS.**

ATVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE Fire Insurance Company, available assets \$61,137,212. In addition to security the company has the ability to place the funds and city property. Loans and city property. Loans and city property. Loans and city property.

**THE POLICIES COVER MORE ON BUILDING AND BUSINESS THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY OFFERS.** Examine them at 100 Baggot Street.

**SEALED TENDERS ADVERTISED** for the undersigned, and authorized by the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont., will be received at this office until Wednesday, Oct. 4th, 1905, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the construction of the Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and stamped with their own seal.

Each tender must be accompanied by an amount payable to a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, in the amount of ten per cent (10 per cent) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not intend to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order: FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, September 20th, 1905.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

**COUCHES**

**Specials in Couches This Week**

See Our Window Display

Fancy shades of Velour Couches, only \$6.50.

Fancy shades of Tapestry Couches, only \$5.

Wilton Rug. Plush Banded Couches, only \$12.

Leather and Imitation Leather in great variety.

Also some snaps in Parlor Suits, which we intend running next week.

**JAMES REID**  
The Leading Undertaker.

"THERE IS A TIME FOR ALL THINGS."

Now, while prices are low, is the time to fill your coal bin with best quality SCRANTON COAL from

**P. Walsh's Yard**  
BARRACK STREET.

**Cook's Cotton Root Compound.**

The only safe effective monthly medicine on which women can depend. Sold in two sizes of 25c and 50c. No. 1 for ordinary cases, 25c per box; No. 2 for severe cases, 50c per box. Sold by all druggists. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound; take no substitutes.

The Cook Medicine Co., Windsor, Ontario.

**DAVID HALL,**  
300 Baggot Street. Phone 35.

**GARRIAGES AND BUGGIES FOR SALE**

1 Kensington, second-hand, in good order; 1 Makedo, second-hand; 1 Phaeton; 1 road wagon; also new Top Buggies, Humberbula with rubber tires; also a few sets of Harness left. Call and see for yourself.

**JAMES LATURNEY,**  
300 PRINCESS STREET.

**HALLIDAY**

**ELECTRIC COMPANY**

Specialists in Diseases of Motors and Dynamos and all Electric Troubles.

Phone 34.

**EMBOSSING** Crests and Headings for Paper and Envelopes

**ENGRAVING** Calling Cards and Letter Heads

Holds all classes of Letter Press Printing from a card to a volume.

**THE WHIG, Kingston.**

### VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from Page 9.)

"Glorious," who gave me a whole day of his time. The parks and gardens and the collection of animals and birds would be creditable to any city. Leaving Adelaide with great regret I went to Strathalbyn, the residence of the Rev. Herbert Wylie and of my sister, Mrs. Wylie. I had not seen them since 1890. They are located in a very attractive country parish. The land in South Australia which I had the opportunity of seeing appeared to be of superior quality. The farms are well cultivated, the roads excellent; and the whole country appears to be prosperous. I stayed a few days with my people, enjoying a game of golf every day, there being a very good ground opposite the house. Many of the farmers are so well off that they have ample time to spare for golf and other sports. They are permeated by a sporting instinct, an only British one would not desire more pleasant or interesting companions. I left Strathalbyn very unwillingly on my return journey to Melbourne, whence I proceeded to cross the Straits to Tasmania. I crossed from Melbourne to Launceston, our steamer slowly ascending the Tamar river until it reached the city. I had a very good view of the country on this journey. It reminded me very strongly of Devonshire, from which the names of some of its towns and rivers are derived. Tasmania is said, as regards climate, to be the most desirable place in the world. Being completely surrounded by the sea, the temperature is never extreme. The country itself is very beautiful. The land is well cultivated and grows pears, apples and other fruit in great profusion. The people are very English, most of them having a strong Cockney accent. They are thrifty and industrious and many of them are wealthy.

I spent a few days with my brother, who met me on the wharf in Launceston. He had been an officer in the imperial service for twenty years and had eventually settled down in the country near Launceston, leading a life of ease. I had not seen him for thirty years, so that our meeting was a very happy one. He and his wife and four children I saw for the first time in the four days of my stay. It rained incessantly and our only resource was to sit round the wood fire and tell stories of the past. I noticed that the youngest child of the family, a boy ten, owned a rifle and a fine greyhound. He frequently went into the woods after rabbits and seldom returned without at least half a dozen. We had a pleasant return journey, there being a number of very intelligent and interesting passengers on board, most of whom were Australians. Papers on different subjects were read and excellent music and other amusements were provided for our evening's entertainment. The weather was charming. We arrived in Vancouver on 12th July. After a few days' rest, I returned home by the C.P.R. and to the city of Ottawa.

A few weeks ago I close on some matters relating to Australia which I have seen discussed in magazines and newspaper articles. Some writers have stated that the climate of Australia is equal to that of the temperate zone, in consequence of the intense summer. Exemptions from the immigration law are granted to people who have been prejudicially affected by it. The Australians to whom I spoke on the subject dissented from this statement. They said that it is only in the northern and central parts that the temperature is high, and that the atmosphere is so dry that the heat can be borne without suffering or injury. The southern part of the island is distant from the equator about 2,000 miles, and having the advantage of the breeze from the sea is blessed with a cool even temperature. Tasmania is a favorite summer resort for those who reside in the north. I could find no evidence of lack of energy in the Australian people. In fact, they seemed to me to be a strong, vigorous, and hardy race. They spend a good deal of time out of doors and are fond of cricket, horse racing, and other outdoor sports requiring a good deal of energy.

During my stay in Australia the leading newspapers, which by the way are of a very high class, contained every day articles dealing with Australian politics, a subject very difficult to be grasped or understood except by one who has studied it carefully. The old political divisions which existed in the Australian states were necessarily affected by the confederation which occurred in 1900. Some of the states had been free traders and some had been protectionists, and when the fusion occurred it became necessary to try and satisfy all in the fixing of a tariff. The first premier, Sir Edmund Barton, succeeded in the face of the strong opposition of the free traders, led by G. H. Reid, in framing a mild protective tariff. In this work he secured the support of the labour party, led by John C. Watson. About two years ago Sir Edmund resigned to accept a seat on the federal court bench, and Mr. Deakin accepted the responsibility of forming a new government. He appealed to the country with the cry of fiscal peace, which meant a fair trial of the tariff, which had been settled without further free trade modifications. At this election the women of the commonwealth voted for the first time. There were seventy-five members returned to the new house, of whom twenty-seven were free traders, twenty-six protectionists, and twenty-two labour candidates. The labour men are a compact body, voting together and promoting and supporting all measures favourable to the divisions of the party, and they are able by a coalition with either of them to obtain what they desire. Being favourable to protection they supported Mr. Deakin. His government was defeated in trying to carry through a very radical measure called "The Conciliation and Arbitration Act," which was intended to put an end to strikes and labour troubles and to compel a reference of labour disputes to a tribunal presided over by a judge of the high court, who was to be armed with arbitrary and despotic powers and from whose decision there should be no appeal. Excessive had shown the necessity for such a measure and all parties were agreed as to the expediency of passing it. Mr. Deakin was not willing that the states government employees should be subject to the act, but as there had recently been a strike by the railway employees, in Victoria, which had resulted disastrously for the men, Mr. Watson, on behalf of the labour party, insisted on government employees being placed on the same footing as other labour organizations. The Deakin government was defeated and resigned and Mr. Watson was called on to form a ministry, all the members of which, except the attorney-general, were labour representatives. Mr. Watson, in his turn, got into trouble in connection with the same bill. He wished to confer its operation to unions. This was opposed as being class legislation and Mr. Watson resigned. He was succeeded by G. H. Reid, who carried the bill through without giving effect to it. Mr. Watson's views, Mr. Reid held office by a majority of two only, and has since been defeated, Mr. Deakin succeeding him as premier. The labour men generally are very strong in the political parties, and kindly to Mr. Chamberlain's preferential trade proposals.

The elections in South Australia were held at the end of May last. They resulted in a distinct gain for the labour party, which was increased from six to fifteen members. The Australian correspondent of the National Review, referring to the elections, says: "With all their gains the labour members have now little more than a third of the assembly, and their influence cannot come into power except by the aid of men outside their own body, and if they are put into office by means cannot attempt to carry out the policy they have announced. South Australia is not yet socialist, not half socialist. Notwithstanding these reassuring calculations, the fact remains that the labour party has a formidable phalanx of voters, a large percentage of the electors who do not belong to the labour party, and to form a ministry. This result is a triumph for the labour party, and in July last the government of South Australia was defeated on a motion of want of confidence moved by Mr. Price, the leader of the labour party, and that he had been called upon to form a ministry. This result must have been achieved by a coalition between the labour members and the three other factions into which the house is divided. The legislation promoted by the labour party in the house is naturally of a character to promote the interests of those whom it represents. It may be supposed that it is a general benefit, but it is not so. The federal parliament lately passed a statute, called "The Immigration Restriction Act," which is summarized in Coghlan's statistical account of Australia for 1903-1904. The act provides for the exclusion of any person who, when asked to do so, fails to write out and sign a passage of fifty words in a European language specified by an officer of the customs. Other undesirable persons enumerated in the act are debarred from entering the commonwealth, and a further important clause prohibits the immigration of any person under a contract or agreement to perform manual labor within the commonwealth. Exemptions whose special skill, in the opinion of the minister, is required in Australia.

Recently Western Australia has advertised a scheme to attract agricultural immigrants, offering many inducements to settlement. Commenting on this scheme the Daily Graphic (Eng.) of August 1st last, says: "Our Australian cousins are at last awake to the necessity of reinforcing their stationary population, and of encouraging in a practical fashion the settlement of their vast and sparsely occupied domains. The speeches of Australian public men of some calibre have been full of admissions of the damage inflicted upon Australian interests by the bidding of the labor party. Such scandals as the

"Six Hatters Case," and other flagrant examples of the working of the law have been a strong deterrent to immigration from the mother country. Canada has seen the wisdom of a broader and more far-seeing policy, and Australia seems at last to be stirring in response to the example set by her sister colony. The Western Australian plan of colonization has reference only to agriculturists, but it is one of many indications that Australians are at last realizing the mistake of their general attitude towards the outside world. It was quite time."

Much of the labor legislation is, owing to the peculiar position of parties in the legislatures, and the tactics of the labor members, forced through, although it is out of harmony with the wishes and opinions of the public generally.

### THE MIKADO OF JAPAN.

Has Income of Two Millions—Is a Big Man.



The yearly allowance of the mikado which is at the same time that of the whole imperial family, is now \$1,500,000. Besides he has the yearly income of \$500,000 from the interest on \$10,000,000 which was given to him from the war indemnity received from China ten years ago; of \$250,000 from his private estates, which amount to \$5,000,000 or more; of \$500,000 from the forests, covering an area of 5,141,873 acres and valued at \$512,487,000. Thus his yearly net income amounts to \$2,750,000.

There are in all sixty members in the imperial family, inclusive of eleven married and four widowed princesses, who are members of the family by marriage, not by birth. Of the rest there are eleven married and sixteen unmarried princesses, inclusive of the mikado and eighteen unmarried princesses.

The mikado is industrious. He rises early in the morning and performs his official duties all day for many hours. The mikado is an intelligent man, well educated. It is said he is erudite enough for a degree of Ph.D. He is one of the tallest men at the court, weighs 200 pounds. His countenance has an expression of an athlete, which is not represented in his photographs that are made public.

The Empress Haruko, is fifty-six years old and is two years senior to her husband. She is one of the most beautiful women in Japan. As she is older than the mikado she has been able to give her motherly care to the mikado during all these years of Meiji. The couple love each other dearly, although they do not usually go together when they go out. It is believed that she is jealous of her crown prince Harunomiva is not her majesty's son, but his majesty's.

**Purgatives Are Dangerous.**

They gripe, cause burning pains and make the constipated condition even worse. Physicians say the ideal laxative is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butterbur. His compound is exceedingly mild, composed only of health-giving vegetable extracts. Dr. Hamilton's Pills restore regular movement of the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and purify the blood. For constipation, sick headache, biliousness and disordered digestion, no medicine on earth makes such remarkable cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Try a 25c. box yourself.

Three applications of Peck's Corn Salve will cure hard or soft corns, or all Wad's drug store.

**Ogilvie's Reputation goes into every barrel of Royal Household Flour**

If Royal Household Flour were not as good as Ogilvie's say it is, who would be the greatest loser?

You would try it once—if it were not good you would be a small loser, perhaps. But Ogilvie's would probably lose your custom.

They would also lose the custom of every other woman who tried it and of thousands who had never tried it but had been told that it was not as represented.

Therefore Ogilvie's must make Royal Household Flour the best flour because they stake their reputation upon it, and if you and thousands of others found it was not the best, Ogilvie's would ruin their business.

So Ogilvie's make Royal Household Flour the best flour, in their own protection. Incidentally that is your strongest protection—it guarantees you the best flour because the brand carries with it Ogilvie's Reputation.

Ogilvie's simply ask a trial—knowing that it will make a permanent friend for Royal Household Flour.

**Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Stomach Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera Infantum, and all Looseness of the Bowels**

may be rapidly and effectually cured by the use of that old and sterling remedy

**Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.**

It has a reputation of 60 years' standing and never fails to either relieve or cure.

There are many imitations of this remedy on the market that sell for less per bottle. Dr. Fowler's is 35 cents, so be sure and get the genuine. The cheaper articles may be dangerous to your health.

HAS USED IT FOR YEARS.

MRS. CHAS. WOODS, Waubesa, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my house for years, and I find it a splendid remedy for Diarrhoea and Bowel Complaints, especially in children teething."

**Imperial Oxford Range**

because they added to the life of the range, simplified its operation or economized fuel.

Of these improvements the draw-out oven rack is one which will instantly appeal to the cook. The handle of this rack is outside the range—always cool enough to hold with the bare hand. By pulling this handle forward anything roasting in the oven may be drawn out onto the oven shelf to be basted, without touching the hot pan or reaching into the oven. The same applies to the testing of bread, cake or pies.

We would like you to see the Imperial Oxford Range. If your dealer doesn't handle it, write us for illustrated literature and the address of the nearest dealer who does.

The Garney Foundry Co., Limited  
TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

On Exhibition and For Sale at SIMMONS BROS.



"NEWSPAPER ROW" IN TOKYO. Recently the scene of serious rioting. The picture shows the front of the principal government organ, which, during the war displayed bulletins all over its front walls.

**Use Armour's Beef in the**

Those accustomed to ordering beef usually use three or four times as much as is required for a recipe called for one spoonful of the dish would be briny.

ARMOUR'S is pure Extract. One-quarter teaspoonful of beef broth, bouillon, etc.

By the addition of a small amount of beef you can restore the juice of a rich, beefy flavor and color to that will make them appetizing. Druggists and Grocers.

**Armour Limited**

Armour Tomato  
An appetizing relish for steaks, beans, and fish of all kinds. It is just what you need.

Sold by all

**CLARE BROS. & CO.**

MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS HECLA FURNACE

WINDSOR, MAN. PRESTON

welds together the pieces of a horsehoe  
The HECLA FUSED JOINTS are years use, as before the first was started. Send us a rough plan of your horse or of installing a HECLA FURNACE. No charge.

**CANADA**

The Big 15

Nearly 1/3 large Cereal Food on the package contains a teaspoon.

"Canada Flakes" food of QUALITY QUANTITY.

At your grocer

**JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY**  
MAY, 1905.

"Diamond Dyes are decidedly the purest, strongest and fastest dyes that have come under our notice. They are highly prized for their good work by British women, and have a world wide reputation and sale."

**Imperial Oxford Range**

**CARLTON ALE**

**PURITY BRILLIANT**

**J. S. HENDERSON**