

Established April 12th, 1888 **HOWDY PAP** Dominion Charter Granted April 4th, 1912
1279 Lodges in The United States and Canada Representing a Membership of 700,000

ST. JOHN LODGE
NO. 1188

Loyal Order of Moose

Closes The Charter Wednesday Evening, March 5th,
In The Queen's Rink, 241 Charlotte St., At 8 O'clock.

Benefits Are \$7.00 Per Week in Sickness or Accident; \$100
in Case of Death; and Free Medical Attention to Members and
Their Families.

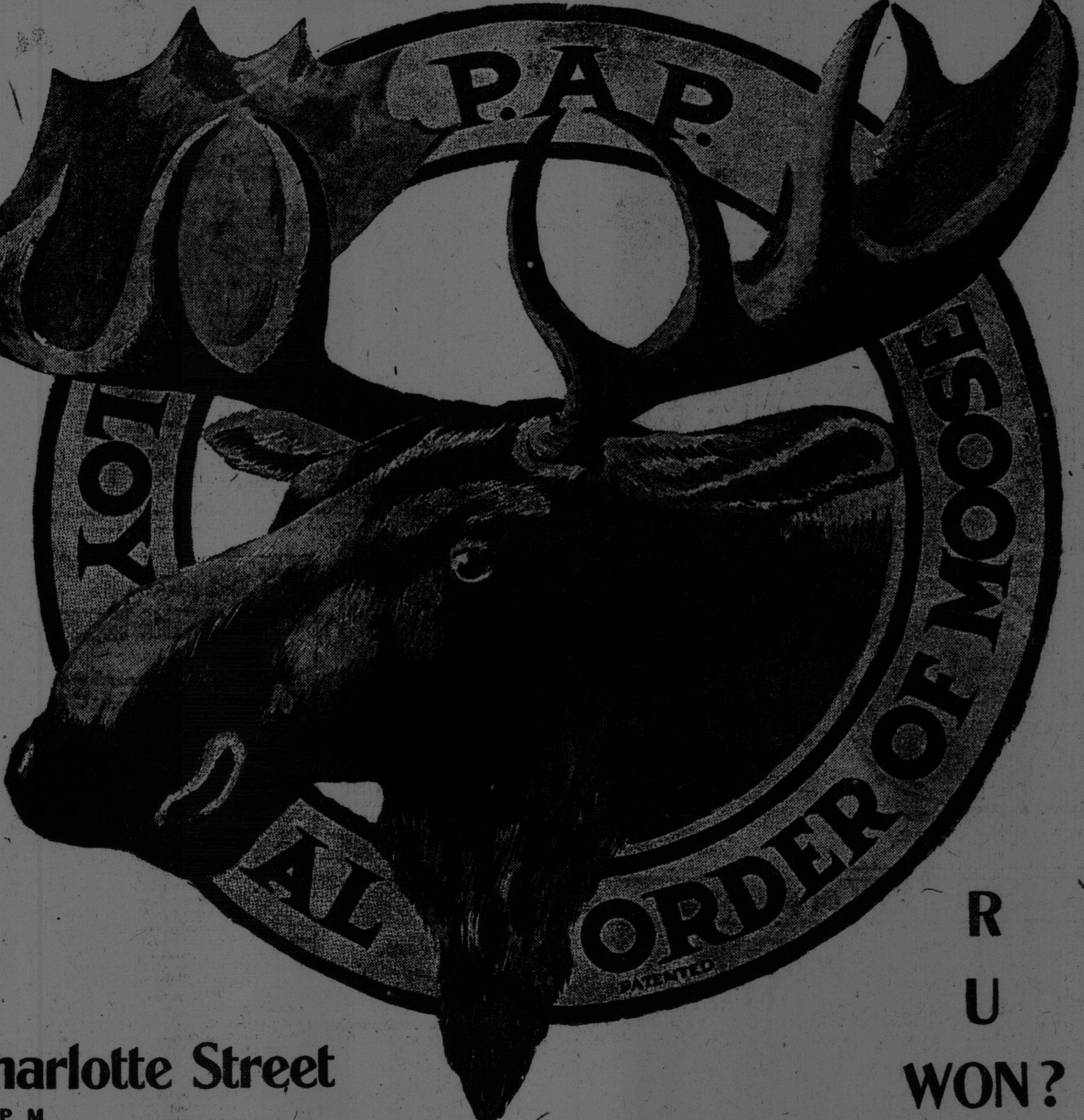
Dues, 75c a Month - No Assessment
Charter Fee Now \$5.00
After March 5th Initiation Fee Will Be Raised To \$25.00

FATERNAL ATHLETIC
SOCIAL CLUB ROOMS
BENEVOLENT

1000 Moose For St. John
And a Home For Them

This is Positively The Last Opportunity to Join as a Charter Member in St.
John. [Over 750 Applications Now on File.]

ORGANIZING HEADQUARTERS
Moose Home, 35 Charlotte Street
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Adventures in Home Economy

If you are a woman of moderate means and if you feel a bit discouraged when you find your furniture and draperies becoming shabby you should be cheered by the knowledge that chintz is enjoying an extraordinary vogue. If you cannot afford to recover chairs and sofas with the lovely brocatelles and the rich velours then turn to the chintzes, which invite you to try an excursion in economy that should bring joy to every member of your family—unless you are not wise in selecting colors and patterns.

The chintzes may lure one into primrose paths along which are many pitfalls. It is as hard to choose just the right design as it is to select a becoming Easter hat, and a mistake in chintz cannot be ignored, for it will be in plain sight all the time. The revival of chintzes has put a bewildering variety of patterns and weaves on the market, for reps, cretonnes and what look as if they were merely plain, old fashioned calicoes are all in one class so far as popular favor is concerned.

Before making any purchase or even examining materials it is well to learn some thing about the various weaves. Most of the English chintzes are warranted to wear indefinitely, while many of those of domestic manufacture are not always to be relied on, for they are likely to fade. Most alluring of all perhaps are the lovely French chintzes, which appear in the softest colorings and the most charming patterns.

Many of them are copies of designs that are famous, since they are associated with periods in history memorable for artistic achievement. Reproductions of the old English block prints are interesting but not always practical or beautiful. With their flamboyant birds and garish flowers of abnormal size they cause the shopper to wonder who will buy them, but in their right places they are quite acceptable. Combinations of blues and reds, lavenders and black also raise a question of their possible usefulness, but they are displayed so confidently that it does not require a prophet to predict that many a crime against good taste in interior decoration will be committed in the name of chintz.

Among the most alluring patterns are the copies of period designs, especially those that were common in the days of Louis XIV., and the first empire. Some of these are expensive, and it is the price that will cause perplexity when the adventurer in economy seeks material with which to transform the dingy room that must be done over before the spring rush of housecleaning.

The first surprise will be experienced when a double width fabric, on which is

printed a conventional design of golden browns and blues, or of greens in several shades, is preferred. At a distance the effect of brocade is given by the richness of the coloring, and it will be discovered that the price is not less than that asked for a brocade, since \$2.50 a yard is not considered too expensive for the needs of the American millionaire whose country house will be a marvel of old English, or Renaissance ideas applied to meet New World demands.

After admiring the costly cotton fabrics the housewife may find exactly what she wants at a reasonable figure. The domestic chintzes vary from 25 cents a yard \$1.25, or even more, but it is possible to obtain something quite satisfactory for less than 50 cents.

Before making any changes in a room it is well to study the possibilities for improvement. It has been said by a well known writer that all persons can be classified in two ways—according to their likes and dislikes of color, and according to their likes and dislikes of orderliness. The housewife has no difficulty in assigning members of her family to their proper places, so far as their inclination to aid in keeping things in their proper places is concerned, but there is a tendency to ignore the color preferences of the men, who usually permit their wives and sisters to dictate concerning interior decoration. It is a fact, however, that women are apt to insist on color harmonies that are afflicting—hence the one colored rooms—while men prefer harmonies of contrast.

OLD CHAIRS HAVE POSSIBILITIES.
It is always economical to obtain the greatest degree of comfort for the least possible outlay, and when it comes to making old furniture masquerade as new the old chairs that are favorites have a chance to remain in their accustomed places. With new chintz covers they will be doubly welcome to all and the first care should be to choose colors that will not soil too easily, but that does not mean that beauty should be sacrificed or that anything like cold or dull hues need be selected. With the thought of pleasing the men as well as the women of the family due consideration should be given to the value of contrast and to the proper massing of the dark pieces of furniture so that the room will not have a mottled or piebald appearance, so easy for it to acquire when chintzes are used.

But chintzes are not for drawing rooms. That objection naturally will arise much as it has been so long associated with bedrooms. The new patterns are so varied that there is something for every part of the house. In the severely conventional designs and low tones of color they have the richness of velours and can be employed so cleverly in drawing rooms and living rooms that they will not be recognized as cotton fabrics.

It should hardly be necessary reminding women that the use of chintz implies plain walls unbroken by wall paper designs. It is well to have one of the dominant colors of the chintz repeated on the walls and in rug or carpet. For instance, the faint blue combinations will assure a beautiful restful room.

The cost of doing over a room in chintz may be exceedingly small, for the clever

woman can do her own upholstering and can make her own curtains. An expenditure of \$25 will accomplish wonders and it will be discovered that the chintz is a good investment. For all bedrooms it is allowable to indulge in colors that are clear and bright, the choice being wide indeed and the cost being as low as one desires to make it. The white background with broad bands of gay flowers are often satisfactory, but it is wise to avoid any combinations that are suggestive of bad dreams.

WHAT'LL STOP SOUR STOMACH?

They Act Quick and Relief is Almost Immediate.

There are some things so exactly right that to mention them brings calm and repose. And to the St. John's Dyspepsia Tablets gives the stomach just that kind of lift that makes you check up one hundred per cent to the good. Particularly is this true with those who suffer with sour stomach. You feel so mean that you actually hate yourself. And yet in a few minutes these tablets sweeten the stomach, arrest unnatural fermentation, start a powerful digestive action and prevent the formation of gas.

The are composed of only such digestants as are approved by the very best of physicians.

Real, live, progressive people want to be around where the activities of life embrace whatever circumstances dictate. If a house party serves a Welsh rarebit go to it. It isn't the easiest thing in the world to digest, 'tis true, but what of it? St. John's Dyspepsia Tablets will take care of you, keep your stomach in control and your dreams won't see an army of hobgoblins playing hob with your nerves. Many physicians regularly prescribe St. John's Dyspepsia Tablets for the stomach disorders of patients who are ill with some constitutional malady. They do so for the reason that these tablets are not a patent medicine and their composition is known and recognized as the most approved and most powerful of all digestants.

St. John's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold and recommended by all druggists at 50c a box.

Her Husband's Principle

At a meeting of a woman suffrage organization in Kansas City, Kan., it was suggested that the members talk to their servants and other women workers with a view to forming an estimate as to the strength of suffrage sentiment in that particular locality. One member who has employed the same washerwoman for the last six years reported that she put the question to this worthy lady.

"Are you in favor of votes for women?" the suffrage woman asked.

"I don't pay any attention to politics," the washerwoman replied. "I leave all that to my husband."

"Well, how does your husband stand on woman suffrage?"

"He don't stand at all. He believes in women staying at home and minding their own business."

"How many families do you wash for?"

"Six."

"And what does your husband do?"

"He ain't doing anything right now—unless he found something this morning."

—Kansas City Star.

There are about 1,140,000 paupers in the United Kingdom, exclusive of Canada.

Spring Flowers in the House

Every one likes flowers in the house at Christmas time and takes them for granted at Easter, but the time when they are essential to contentedness is when the birds are beginning to fly northward and the trees are beginning to bud. Bulbs planted in the house now ought to produce blossoms by the middle of April if they are carefully selected and faithfully tended.

There is nothing more suggestive of spring than the sweet, dignified spikes of the narcissus, the tall, graceful jonquil or daffodil or the bold little crocus blossom. Hyacinths, too, for all their stiff waxiness and vividness of color, have come to mean spring. All these can be made to bloom in the house.

The so-called early or quick flowering varieties of bulbs should be chosen for planting at this time of the year. They should have spent the earlier part of the winter in a trough in the ground or in some cool trench in a florist's cold frame.

Certain kinds of Dutch hyacinth bulbs which are suitable for late planting can be bought for twenty-five or thirty cents each. Crocuses in whites and all the shades of purple can be had for twenty cents a dozen. The narcissus, one of the varieties of the beautiful narcissus poeticus with its yellow cup and pure white petals or of the polyanthus narcissus with white cup and petals, is an especially satisfactory indoor grower and continues in bloom for a long time. The blossoms if cut and put in water stay fresh for more than a week and are therefore especially suitable for cutting and sending to one's stay at home friends.

BEST BULBS FOR THE HOUSE

Double and single daffodils and jonquils are also easily and successfully grown in the house. The sturdy and graceful crocus daffodils in both yellow and white, which sometimes reach a height of twenty inches, the petite daffodils all under ten inches high, and both single and double jonquils, some of them especially desirable because of their sweet odor, can all be had for about five cents each. Crocuses too, are good indoor growers and are cheap. There are certain other lilacs and bulb flowers which can be successfully grown in the house late in the season.

The Chinese Sacred narcissus—the well known Chinese lily or joss flower—is especially satisfactory for growing now because it blossoms in five or six weeks after it is planted. Chinese lily bulbs can be bought, in the best quality for ten cents each. All the other bulbs mentioned require from six to eight weeks to root and after that more time to grow leaves and flowers.

There are several satisfactory ways of growing bulbs indoors. Only one requirement remains the same, whatever the method chosen, that the bulbs be kept cool. More bulbs have been ruined from over-heating than from any other cause. While the roots are forming the bulbs should be kept at a temperature of forty degrees. Fifty degrees is the temperature for forcing the flowers to perfection.

In whatever way the bulbs are planted they should be kept in a dark cool room, where there is a circulation of fresh air, until there is a strong growth of roots. The bulbs should then be moved to a light place where the roots look thick and strong bring the bulbs into the light. The strong root growth should insure long stems before the blossoms appear, but long stems can also be insured by placing a paper cone about ten inches high with an opening at

the apex a couple of inches across over the bulb when it is placed in the light.

FIBRE INSTEAD OF EARTH.

Bulbs can be planted in earth, water or chemically prepared fibre. The fibre costs about fifty cents a peck. It possesses the advantage over earth that it can be used in any undrained dish. The fibre should be moist and the bulbs planted just below the surface. During the rooting season the fibre should always be moist, never muddy, and it should be kept carefully moist. The best earth preparation for bulb growing is composed of three parts of rich loam to one of sand. Earth grown bulbs should always be planted in a pot with a drainage hole in the bottom or in a wooden box with a bottom formed of slats half an inch apart, which afford drainage room. In the bottom of pot or box there should be about an inch of cinders, shell, broken crockery and stones to facilitate drainage. Above this soil should be placed to within an inch or so of the top of the pot or box.

Water culture is perhaps the most attractive way of growing bulbs, for the whole root and stem development may be watched as it takes place. The water should be soft, rain water preferably, and a piece of charcoal should be placed in the bottom of the glass dish which holds it. Stomach and sand should be used to hold the bulb away from the bottom of the dish. The water should be kept just touching the bottom of the bulb.

Chinese bowl, either of red and blue or of blue and white china, is an especially appropriate growing place for the Chinese lily bulbs and Oriental looking narcissus. Glass bulb bowls are sold in the same sizes from 25 to 35 cents apiece, and these bowls in the larger sizes than the Chinese bowls.

Hyacinths can be grown in glasses sold for the purpose, with a long glass stem for the roots, and a shallow cup to hold the bulb. These glasses can be had for 10 and 15 cents. They are also made in pretty iridescent glass for a considerably larger price.

Vaselines, brass bowls and baskets, vases, jars, or any other piece of crockery or metal can be selected for bulb growing when fibre is used. Window boxes, too, can be started on their summer duty as bulb beds, and the attractive window stands, made of fine woods, or caned, with zinc linings, can be utilized for growing bulbs.

DO NOT CROWD BULBS.

Bulbs should never be crowded in the planting and they should be carefully placed below the surface of the earth. The tops of narcissus bulbs should just touch the surface, hyacinths and crocuses should be placed half an inch below the surface and other bulbs should be planted according to their size, the smaller bulbs nearer the surface. Five or six tulips or narcissus bulbs can be planted in a space ten or twelve inches square, and two narcissus or hyacinth bulbs can be planted in an equal space.

Although bulbs should always be kept cool, they should never be subjected to a draught or sudden shock of cold air, so this blights their growth. They should at all times be moist and at flowering time should be plentifully supplied with water.

Bulbs require watchful care if they are to be grown successfully, but one spike of tulip or one small crocus blossom repays all the trouble caused by a dozen pots and glasses and bowls and boxes of soil.

There are thousands willing to do great things for one willing to do a small thing.

ARISTOCRATIC ARE THESE HOBBOES

Dignified Members of Genus Tramp in England—Outfit of Some "Wearies"

(Times Special Correspondence.)

London, Feb. 16.—England has discovered that among the 60,000 tramps that adorn her countryside are some sure-enough aristocrats who, patriots believe, would take a lot of beating.

England, in fact, claims to have evolved the super-tramp; a hobo who is shaved and manicured as carefully as a West End "cut," and whose dandyism lacks nothing but spats and a crease down his trousers.

One such Beau Brummel of the tramp-kind whose cash capital consisted of one cent—leashed against the dock-rail of a London police court in an attitude of Piccadilly grace the other day, and smiled haughtily while a police-sergeant recited from his note-book as follows:

"I found upon the prisoner, Your Worship, the following articles:

"Razor in case, leather-backed shaving mirror, shaving-brush (badger hair); table of Windsor Soap, bone nail-brush, case of needles, spool of cotton, thimble, table knife, desert spoon."

Referring to this case, a Scotland Yard inspector with whom the writer talked, declared that searching an English tramp was "like dipping into a lucky bag," and instanced a woman named Willis who was arrested for vagrancy a short time ago.

To the outward eye, she simply was a homeless woman, without money, food or property, but examination revealed a leather belt under her waist to which were attached, with a neat row of hooks, an equipment of knives and forks, a collapsible frying pan, changes of clothing, needlework, a purse containing \$8.50 and a bag of food.

This is Baited, However

The outfit, moreover, said the Scotland Yard man was not luxurious, but primitive compared with the portables carried by many British "wearies." There is one connoisseur who brews exquisite China tea

under Surrey hedges, while there is another known to the brotherhood as "the Doctor," whose luggage includes a beautiful little medicine chest which he hides in thick grass or under a heap of stones before he knocks for admission to the nearest "casual ward."

Some British hoboes are ardent collectors. They collect everything except coin. The police at Kingston-on-Thames discovered a while ago, a tramp who was travelling about with a handsome kit-bag. They found in it among other things, sixty-one lead pencils, four pairs of spectacles, two table-knives, three linen collars, three boxes of matches, a looking-glass, a boot-brush, two pairs of lace, a handsome magnifying glass, and a silver-mounted pipe.

The owner of this collection proudly declared that he was a pedlar, declaring indignantly that he had "never fallen so low." Money he had none, but every now and then a tramp is discovered in possession of a sum that none of us would be sorry to have to his credit in the bank.

One such Monte Cristo tramp among hoboes was Patrick Halloran, who, after touring the beauty spots of Ireland for thirty-five years, was discovered at Midleton, County Cork, with \$70 in his possession, all in golden half-sovereigns. This money was neatly piled up in two tin canisters on a wheel-barrow which Halloran had been pushing before him for many years. He had a collapsible kitchen and a collapsible bed on his wheelbarrow, too.

Then there was a queer character known as the "Eccentric Duchess," who sought the aid of the police at Kettering to find shelter for the night. This "duchess" was as tattered and torn as the mean in "The House That Jack Built," and her personal baggage consisted of only two brown paper parcels. When these were opened, however, 344 bright sovereigns worth \$5 each flowed out on the inspector's desk among the pens and ink and memoranda.

MISS MCILLAN'S LECTURE

Miss McMillan delivered a very interesting lecture yesterday afternoon in the Natural History Society Rooms on Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The speaker reviewed the life and career of the poetess and the discourse was greatly enjoyed by all present. At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer. The presiding officer was Mrs. J. R. McIntosh.

Storekeeper—"I want a boy to be party indoors and party outdoors." Boy—"What becomes of me when the door slams?"

Billiousness is Bad Enough

in itself with its headaches, sour stomach, unpleasant breath and nervous depression—but nervousness brings a bad train of worse ills if it is not soon corrected. But if you will clear your system of poisonous bile you will be rid of present troubles and be secure against others which may be worse.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

act quickly and surely—they regulate the bowels, stimulate the liver and kidneys—tone the stomach. Then your blood will be purer and richer and your nerves won't bother you. The whole world over Beecham's Pills are known as a most efficient family remedy, harmless but sure in action. For all disorders of the digestive organs they are regarded as the

Best Preventive and Corrective
The directions with every box are valuable—especially for women. Sold everywhere, in boxes, 25c.

