

# QUAKER CAN GOODS

Absolutely the finest Fruits and Vegetables packed in tins, put up in the cleanest factories under the most sanitary conditions by the nearest and most up-to-date methods. Take peas, for instance, until they reach the customers they have never been touched by human hands. Furthermore, from the time the seed is put in the ground until the tin is sealed the vegetables are under the supervision of Quaker inspectors, and every fruit and vegetable is packed the same day it is picked from the vine or tree, thus ensuring you the very best goods, freshly, properly and perfectly packed. Quaker Tomatoes, 12c tin. Quaker Corn, 3 tins 25c. Quaker Sugar Peas, 3 tins 25c. Quaker Early June Peas, per tin 10c. Little Gem Peas, this is their very finest pea and we think that it is superior even to the French pea, because French peas are colored, while Little Gem peas are not. They are just the smallest and tenderest of peas, and are just as nature made them, without addition of preservative of coloring matter; per tin 12c. Refugee String Beans—If you have not tasted these, you do not know what you are missing; 3 tins 25c. Pumpkin, 3 tins 25c. Lombard Plums, 2 tins 25c. Peaches, Strawberries, Raspberries and Filled Red Cherries, 2 lbs. tins each 20c. Above prices are very, very low and are made with the special object of getting you to try the goods, knowing that one trial will make you a regular customer.

## Gold Medal Flour per Bag \$2.60

500 bags Gold Medal and Gold Seal Flour, go on sale Friday morning at \$2.60 per bag; \$1.30 per 1/2 bag; 65c per 1/4 bag; Cook's Pride, or Lily White Flour, at \$2.50 per bag; \$1.25 per 1/2 bag; 65c per 1/4 bag; Five Roses, or Royal Household, per 1/4 bag 80c.

## Oranges Special

The ripest, sweetest, finest Navel Oranges we have ever had at Christmas time, Jumbo size, value at 60c dozen, going at 45c; large, regular 40c value, going 30c dozen; Mexicana, always sweet and juicy, regular 30c value, for 20c; Mexicana, 20c value for 1c each, 12c dozen; Floridas, Russets and Brights, worth 20c dozen going 12c dozen; Messina Lemons, per dozen 20c. There is exceptionally good value in these oranges at these prices.

## Candies

Royal Mixed, 9c lb., 3 lbs. for 25c; Jumbo Gumdrops, taste like more, per lb., 10c; Rock Cream, value 15c lb., for 10c; Mixed Creams, value 12c lb., for 10c; Chocolate Drops, 13c lb., or 2 lbs. for 25c.

## Nuts Special

We have brought the best we could find, and these prices leave but a small margin of profit. Walnuts, Almonds or Filberts, per lb., 15c. Brazil, per lb., 17c. Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts and Brazils mixed, per lb., 15c. Shelled Walnuts, per lb., 32c, worth 40c. Shelled Almonds, 35c lb., worth 30c.

- Extra Choice Table Raisins, regularly 25c lb., for 20c
- Choice Table Raisins, regularly 20c lb., for 15c
- Bulk Mince-meat, per lb., 10c, 3 lbs. for 25c
- Worcester Sauce, genuine imported, regularly 10c lb., going 7c, 4 for 25c
- Beans, White Kidney, the very finest, special, 7 lbs. tins 25c
- Lima Beans, genuine, special, 3 lbs. 25c
- Tillson's Rolled Oats, 7 lbs. 25c
- Tillson's Premium Oats, pkg. 25c
- Quaker Oats, pkg. 25c
- Prize Oats, pkg. 10c
- Germ Meal, 7 lbs. 25c
- Corolla, 9 lbs. 25c
- Swiss Food, 3 pkgs. 25c
- Malta Vita, 3 pkgs. 25c
- Split Peas, 3 lbs. 25c
- Pot Barley, 8 lbs. 25c
- Cowan's Cocoa, per tin 10 and 25c
- Lewy's Cocoa, per tin 10 and 25c
- Baker's Cocoa, per tin 15 and 25c
- Cowan's Chocolate, cake 10c
- Featherstrip Cocoa, lb. 20c
- McLaren's Iceing, 3 pkgs. 25c
- Cowan's Chocolate Iceing, 3 pkgs. 25c
- Fruit Coloring, per bd. 10c
- Berrington Hall Coffee, lb. tin 40c

Alliance Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, Wintergreen, Almond, Rose, Pistachio, per bottle 10c.

## 22 Lbs. Best Granulated Sugar \$1.00

11 pounds for 50c, 5 1/2 pounds for 25c; 23 pounds Bright Yellow Sugar \$1.00, 11 1/2 pounds 50c, 5 1/2 pounds 25c; 24 pounds Dark Sugar \$1.00, 12 pounds 50c, 5 1/2 pounds 25c. Best White Iceing Sugar, 4 pounds 25c. Pink Iceing Sugar, per pound 10c.

## Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Lard

Choice Creamery Butter, per pound 32c; small lot good Creamery 30c pound. Eggs, fresh and reliable, per dozen 25c. Prime September Cheese, pound 17c. Lard, best, pure, per pound 15c, 3 pound tin pail 45c, 20 pound wooden pail \$2.65.

## Raisins, Currants, Peels, Etc.

Finest Select Valencia Raisins, 3 1/2 pounds 25c. Finest Seeded Valencia Raisins, per pound 11c. Finest Sultana Raisins, 2 1/2 pounds 25c. Finest Seeded Muscatel Raisins, 1 pound package, 2 for 25c. Malaga Seeded, 1 pound package 10c. Finest Re-cleaned Currants, 3 pounds 25c. Finest Lemon or Orange Peel, pound 15c. Citron Peel, pound 25c.

## Biscuits

Animal Biscuits, Duchess Arrowroots, Cream Sandwich, per pound 15c. Water Ice Wafers, per pound 30c. Sugar Crisp Jumbles, Vanilla Biscuits, Lemon Crisp, 10c pound, 3 pound 25c. Ginger Snaps, 7c, 4 pounds 25c. Broken Sweets, 6 pounds 25c.

## Pickles

Keystone Pickles, mixed or chow, bottle 10c. Heinz Pickles, mix or chow, bottle 15c. Holbrook's Pickles, mix, chow, onions, walnut or sweet mixed, per bottle 20c. Horse Radish, per bottle 10c, Alliance Catsup, per large bottle 15c.

## Meats

Hams, per pound 14c whole, 14 1/2c by the half. Shoulders, 10c pound whole, 10 1/2c pound by the half. Rolled Shoulder, 11 1/2c whole, 12c pound by the piece. Sausage 10c pound.

## Apples, Onions, Potatoes

Good Cooking Apples, basket 25c. Spanish Onions, 8 pounds 25c. Yellow Danvers, extra quality, basket 35c. Potatoes, per peck 20c, bushel 75c, bag \$1.05.

**CARROLL'S Five Stores**

(Cot. Emerald and Wilson, Cor. James and Macaulay, Cor. Queen and Hunter, Cor. York and Caroline, 115 John Street South.)

## LABOR CONDITIONS.

### STRIKES AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES DURING THE YEAR.

Railways Stand First in Number of Fatal Accidents to Employees—Agriculture is Second—Ontario Had Most of the Labor Disputes.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—The annual report of the Deputy Minister of Labor, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, made public today, gives an exhaustive and illuminating review of the labor conditions in Canada during the last year, with a resume of the effect of the labor legislation of the past six years. During the calendar year 1906 reports to the department showed that some 17,446 work people in Canada received increases in wages aggregating \$12,741 per week, with a weekly decrease in the hours of employment aggregating 7,938. The total number of employees involved in trade disputes during the year was approximately 20,000, compared with 18,328 in 1905. The aggregate loss of time in working days was approximately 490,400, as compared with 281,140 in 1905. There were seventeen strikes and lock-outs during the year, each involving 300 work people or more. Disputes were more numerous in the building trades than in any other, 29 out of 138 people in Canada received increases in wages during the year, the next highest was

## THE NEW BILL ON INSURANCE.

Mr. Fielding Introduces It Into the House.

Reasonable Remedy For the Abuses Found to Exist.

Powers of the Minister and Superintendent Increased.

FIELDING'S BIG FOUR.

Publicity all along the line. Triennial dividends to policy-holders. Fines for rebaters. Strict limitations of investments to established dividend-paying stocks and bonds.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—The eagerly anticipated insurance bill, the point of long and searching inquiry, followed by the most careful consideration on the part of the Government, was laid on the table of the House this afternoon by Mr. Fielding, who took the opportunity to give a succinct and illuminative explanation of its main features. The bill takes a wider sweep than that drafted by the commission, for whereas the latter dealt with life insurance only, Mr. Fielding's measure takes account of the whole question of insurance, although the amendments proposed are chiefly in connection with life insurance. Really it is a consideration of all the facts.

Provisions of the Bill.

The main features of the bill may be summarized briefly as follows: The powers of the Minister of Finance in the matter of withdrawing or suspending licenses are enlarged; the Superintendent of Insurance is given the status of a Deputy Minister, with the power to visit the head offices of foreign companies and make inspections and special audits and appoint valuers. Additional safeguards secure publicity of Government returns of companies, including a provision requiring quarterly statements showing in detail all investments. Trust funds deposited by foreign companies must be placed, not in the hands of individuals, but with incorporated trust companies. The payment of deferred dividends must take place at least once in three years, instead of every five years, as at present, and the time arising out of these deferred dividends will be treated, to a certain extent, as his property of the company. The expenses of any annual renewal business, re-estimated, will be shared equally. Officials of the head offices will not be permitted to receive commissions in any share or form, though agents may be paid by commissions, and no salary of upwards of \$5,000 will be allowed unless specifically voted by the Board of Directors. Salary agreements are not to extend beyond the period of five years. A list of salaries and commissions exceeding \$4,000, and of the names of the persons to whom they are paid, must be set forth in the published returns of the company. With regard to the vexed question of rebates, a penalty of \$1,000 is provided for the company whose agent grants a rebate with his knowledge, while the agent granting and the policyholder receiving the rebate will be liable to a fine of \$100.

Proxies Are Limited.

In respect to the method of voting at company meetings, proxies are limited to two months from the time of the meeting. Owing to the difficulties surrounding the adoption of a system of standard policies, these are not made compulsory, but every director or manager of the company whose agent grants a rebate with his knowledge, while the agent granting and the policyholder receiving the rebate will be liable to a fine of \$100.

What Has Been Done.

"Our view," Mr. Fielding said, "has been to recognize the fact that the commission in its report and bill have made many valuable suggestions, and these have been glad to accept, and include in the bill now submitted to the House. In a number of other cases after further consideration we thought that proposed measures were too drastic, and we have either dropped the proposals or we have made changes of the nature to which I have already referred. I think I can say that every effort has been directed to the production of a reasonable and sensible bill. I am not unmindful of the fact that in a measure so complicated as this must necessarily be, and where there are undoubtedly conflicting interests involved, we may not hope that this bill will please every one. I quite anticipate that I shall find myself between the lines of criticism; on the one hand there will be protests, intimation of which have been given to me already in certain quarters, that we should have adhered rigidly to the provisions of the bill submitted by the commission a year ago, and not have made any concessions to what are regarded as the views of the companies. On the other hand, I am afraid that I cannot overstate the anxiety that the insurance

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Ottawa, Dec. 18.—The Japanese immigration question was again the subject of debate in the House to-day, and the discussion in respect to it afforded once more an example of the fact that the Parliamentary practices are of little account to an Opposition whose sole desire seemingly is to score a point against the Government. Mr. Borden precipitated the discussion when he moved for a copy of the orders in Council, correspondence, documents and papers during the present year relating to the immigration of Japanese into Canada. The attitude of the Government with regard to the question, he said, was as little known to the people and Parliament as it was when the session opened. He dwelt some little time on the silence of the Government the other night when Liberals from the west were discussing the question. It was either a grand stand play or evidence that the Government were treating those members with contempt. Mr. Borden also wanted to know why the information, apparently imparted to the western members, to the effect that the Government had a written assurance of the Japanese representative in this country in respect to immigration, had been imparted to the House. He resented what he considered to be the attempt of the Prime Minister and other members and supporters of the Government to charge him with having attempted while in the west to appeal to racial prejudices. On the contrary, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Brodeur, the first in relation to French-speaking Canadians, had been guilty of such conduct. The leader of the Opposition contended that ample warning had been given to the Government in the past as to the situation which would arise, and with which they were now confronted, and speeches were quoted from Hansard by Mr. Borden in support of the ground he was taking. There was also on record in the correspondence on this subject a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, to the Governor-General, suggesting that the Dominion Government pass an act similar to the Natal act, a copy of which he enclosed. The Dominion Government had not adopted the advice, and the situation was now a serious one. The question, he said, in conclusion, seemed to him to be an economic one. He did not believe it was possible for white labor in British Columbia to compete with Oriental labor. What was now an economic question, however, might soon be a more serious one, and he hoped Sir Wilfrid could be induced to break his reticence as to the Government's situation and as to Mr. Lemieux's mission.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought there could be no question whatever as to the Government's position. There had never been an intention to keep the Opposition leader or anyone else in doubt. It was a question of great moment and importance, and ought to be treated with as much calmness as possible. More than once, he went on, he had taken the attitude on the floor of the House, and in the presence of his British Columbia friends, that the same treatment could not be applied to Japanese as to Chinese immigration. In 1900, on the question being raised in the House, the Government stated that the matter would be referred into a committee, and a commission was appointed, and it was upon the report of that body that the action of the Government in respect to Chinese and Japanese immigration was based. The commission reported, as regards the Chinese, that an increase of the head tax from \$50 to \$100 was ineffective, and that the most desirable means of prohibiting it was by means of treaty and legislation; in the meantime the tax should be increased to \$500, which was done in 1904. As regards the Japanese, the commission reported that the action taken by the Japanese Government was most successful in restricting immigration and eliminating cause for friction with Canada. Nothing further, according to the commission, was needed beyond the assurance that Japan's action would not be revoked, and in the event of this not being effective the Natal act should be introduced.

## YUKON LORD'S DAY.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY THE MINISTER TO MOUNTED POLICE.

Correspondence With the Justice Department Relative to the Enforcement of the Act—Prosecutions of Violators.

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Correspondence with the Justice Department relating to the enforcement of the Lord's Day Act in the Yukon Territory was tabled in the Commons to-day. On June 18th last the Deputy Minister wrote to Commissioner White of the Northwest Mounted Police, stating that the Minister did not consider police officers were under any larger obligation with regard to the enforcement of the Lord's Day Act than as to any other criminal statute, and the duty of the authorities in the Yukon would be discharged if adequate attention were paid to any complaint preferred.

The letter also pointed out that when any violation of the Lord's Day Act in the Yukon was complained of, the complaint should, according to the provisions of the act, be referred to the Minister of Justice for consideration with the particulars of the offence and the grounds upon which leave to institute a prosecution was sought. The Minister would then follow the usual procedure and give or withhold his consent to have action instituted as the circumstances seemed to require. Since the above date there has been no further correspondence on the subject.

## COBALT ACCIDENTS.

JOSEPH TESNIERE FOUND DEAD AT BOTTOM OF SHAFT.

J. McKnight Blinded and Probably Fatally Injured by Explosion, and Superintendent Leyson, of Townsite Mine, Injured.

Cobalt, Dec. 18.—Joseph Tesniere, aged about 30 years, a Frenchman with a married sister in Montreal, was found dead at the bottom of the four shaft at a depth of 152 feet. He was working in the drift at the 86-foot level. Having left work with his companions he returned to secure a pair of mitts before ascending, and nothing more was seen of him alive.

The morning Supt. Leyson, of the Townsite mine, and J. McKnight, a young Scotchman, met with a blasting accident. McKnight was seriously injured about the head and was removed to the Red Cross Hospital. Both eyes are said to be lost, and the doctors have hopes of saving his life. Supt. Leyson is cut about the face and has one wrist bone broken.

It appears McKnight encountered loose powder in the end of the drift, probably in a cut-off hole unknown to him. Supt. Leyson was close to McKnight when the explosion took place.

A STUDENT'S SUICIDE.

Pennsylvania University Man Hanged Himself in His Room.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18.—Frank Wise Miller, a dental student at the University of Pennsylvania, whose home was in Kansas City, Mo., committed suicide in his room at the dormitory of the institution to-day by hanging. Miller, who was 22 years of age, according to his fellow-students was undoubtedly a victim of suicidal mania.

About the time of the mid-year examinations, it is said, he attempted to end his life by inhaling chloroform. He was found half-conscious and resuscitated. Since then at various periods he has talked to his companions about the best methods of committing suicide, and in conversation was watched by students who knew him.

Frank Melville, a Toronto broker, is wanted on a charge of obtaining \$200 by fraud.

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## Main Exposes Local Option

In the prohibition State of Maine, the arrests for drunkenness have increased this year at the rate of 122 a month over 1906.

Yet the "local option" Pharisees will tell you that their by-law will make your community more moral.

Stand up for your personal liberty, and your neighbor's.

Decent bars are better than "speak-easies."

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**  
THE CERTAIN COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

900 DROPS  
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN  
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.  
Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.  
The Simple Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* NEW YORK.  
35 DROPS FOR 35 CENTS  
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**COAL AND WOOD AT Lowest Prices**  
**THE ROGERS COAL CO. LIMITED**  
S. GILLIES, Pres. GEORGE J. GUY, Mgr.  
'PHONE 1481

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**Riordon Paper Mills Limited**  
at Merritton, Near St. Catharines  
THEY ALSO MAKE BUILDING PAPER AND ARE THE LARGEST MAKERS OF SULPHITE PULP IN CANADA  
After the 1st of May our head office will be moved from Merritton to the Fisher Building, Victoria Square, Montreal.

accordance with Parliamentary practice to try to make party capital out of questions in regard to which diplomatic negotiations were in progress. It was to be regretted that the Opposition methods might easily lead to the inference throughout British and Japanese circles that the Government were deliberately allowed the evasion of the arrangement, and was satisfied in his own mind that the Japanese Government were willing to live up to the agreement.

Mr. Foster and Mr. Borden pressed for the submission to the House of the written assurance, several times mentioned as having been given to the Government by the Consul-General of Japan, in regard to the restriction of immigration. Sir Wilfrid, however, firmly maintained the attitude that on the return of Mr. Lemieux from Japan all the papers would be laid on the table. At present they were the subject of a conference between the Canadian commissioner and the Japanese Government, and it would not be proper to bring them down.

## Christmas Presents.

Best stock in city of safety razors, carbide-magnetic and King shaver razors, shaving brushes and cups, razor strops, gentlemen's pocket books and ebony hair brushes. We also carry a choice assortment of fountain pens, pocket knives, mouth organs, ladies' pocket books, mirrors, hand bags, ladies' companions, toilet goods and perfumes in cases, etc. Gerrie's drug store, 32 James street north.

## WIND BLEW TRAIN OVER.

Curious Railroad Accident Reported From Sardinia.

New York, Dec. 18.—A cable despatch to the Herald from Cagliari, island of Sardinia, to-day announced that a strange railroad disaster had occurred near Lanusei station. A severe gale of wind was blowing as a locomotive drawing ten passenger cars fairly full of people approached Lanusei. Suddenly a stronger blast than usual struck the train, which, after balancing on the rails for a few seconds, was completely overturned, the locomotive and cars being tumbled into a ditch alongside the track. Happily, however, only twelve persons were injured, two of whom were severely hurt.

An extraordinary treaty between Mexico and the Netherlands has been signed.