

TREATY MAY BE REJECTED.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Describes the Government's Attitude.

Ontario's Interference Resented by Premier Laurier.

The Treaty Attacked by Messrs. Magrath, Boyce and Lancaster.

Ottawa, May 14.—The Opposition were afforded an opportunity in the House of Commons to-day to express their views upon the waterways treaty as ratified by the United States Senate, and the discussion, which was followed with much interest by the Prime Minister, disclosed a sense of strong dissatisfaction with certain features of it, particularly those relating to St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie, the St. Mary's River and Milk River in Alberta and the Niagara River.

Mr. Magrath (Medicine Hat), who opened the criticism, spoke with the knowledge of an irrigation expert. First of all he found fault with the dilatoriness of the government in appointing Canadian representatives to the International Waterways Commission, and then criticized the appointees, suggesting that patronage rather than fitness had played a part in their selection.

While the United States had appointed eminent engineers to represent them, Canada had appointed one engineer, two lawyers, one astronomer and one journalist. Mr. Magrath commented upon the arbitrariness which the United States section of the commission had manifested in at least one instance, and declared that more or less throughout the negotiations the Canadian section had allowed themselves to be dominated by the United States representatives.

As an example of this domination he pointed to the Niagara settlement, the real authors of which, he asserted, were the American commissioners, who had fixed the maximum amount at 18,500 feet per second which could be diverted on the American side, and then adjusted the Canadian diversion thereto. At Niagara only 14 per cent. of the water flowed over the United States falls, and yet the United States was given the right to manufacture 200,000 horse-power, as compared with 432,000 horse-power for Canada.

In addition half of the Canadian product might be exported, so that the United States would get 476,000 horse-power and Canada only 216,000 horse-power. Another objection which Mr. Magrath had to the treaty was in regard to its provisions regulating the diversion of water from St. Mary's and Milk Rivers in Alberta. The former, which is much the larger, rises in Montana, flows into Canada, and discharges into Hudson Bay. The Milk River rises in Alberta and discharges into the Mississippi in Montana and discharges into the Mississippi in Alberta. A Canadian company has been using St. Mary's River since 1897, and under a Canadian statute has made an appropriation against the stream up to two thousand cubic feet per second. There are about 500,000 acres in Alberta which can be irrigated by this stream. The Americans took up the irrigation scheme several years ago, and to serve a tract of 200,000 acres a long distance off they proposed to divert the waters of the St. Mary's River. The waterways treaty gives Canada a prior right to only 500-second feet, and provides that the rest of the water of the stream shall be equally divided between the two countries.

In other words, as Mr. Magrath put it, Canada is to give up a portion of the water that has been appropriated under its laws, not for the purpose of protecting vested rights in the United States, but to create rights against such an arrangement he protested.

MR. BOYCE'S CONTENTION. Mr. Boyce took up the rider added to the treaty by the United States Senate as it affects St. Mary's River between Lakes Huron and Superior, and urged the Government to give it most careful consideration before accepting it. The rider was, in his view, ambiguous, and examined in the light of the contentions which had carried it through the United States Senate, it had an object that would be detrimental to the interests of Canada. Senator Smith, of Michigan, its author, had claimed that as the proportions of Lake Superior and its watershed in the United States were as two to one, sixty-six per cent. of the power at St. Mary's Falls belonged to the United States and only thirty-three per cent. to Canada. But, while it was true that the larger area of Lake Superior was in the United States, it was equally true that the larger part of the watershed was in Canada, Ontario contributing over an area of 30,780 square miles, while the United States share was distributed over 17,820 square miles. In regard to the relative flowing of water, too, Mr. Boyce claimed that Canada's proportion had been misrepresented, and he argued that there was no foundation in law for the doctrine set forth in the rider, that riparian rights should be considered in the diversion of water from a navigable river. He submitted that the objects of the treaty would be entirely defeated if the rider were accepted.

Mr. Claude Macdonald dealt with the situation at Niagara Falls, and submitted an array of figures to prove that the division of power proposed by the treaty was altogether inequitable. What the treaty proposed was that Canada would get power valued at \$16,714,280, and the United States \$9,285,720, whereas the values under a natural allotment should have been to the United States \$2,500,000, and to Canada \$23,500,000.

MR. LANCASTER. Mr. Lancaster continued the discussion, his contribution being in the nature of a review of the negotiations between the two countries on the waterways, with satirical comments upon the actions of the Canadian commissioners. He contended that if a mathematical division was to hold a good at Sault Ste. Marie it should be adopted at Niagara Falls. The whole treaty should be revised.

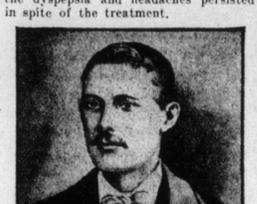
SIR WILFRID LAURIER. Sir Wilfrid Laurier complimented the several speakers upon the Opposition side for the careful manner in which they had handled the question. He took exception, however, to the comments of Mr. Magrath upon the composition of the Canadian Commission, declaring that the insulation that the commissioners had been appointed for political purposes was ungrounded. Then the Prime Minister turned to the terms of the treaty itself. The division agreed upon by the commissioners was, he believed, very fair on the whole. It gave to the two

FRIGHTFUL STOMACH TROUBLE.

For Four Long Years He Suffered—Then "Fruit-a-tives" Brought Relief.

Stratford Centre, Wolfe Co., Que., May 11th, 1908.

I have been completely cured of a frightful condition of my stomach through this wonderful medicine, "Fruit-a-tives." I suffered for four long years with this trouble. My head ached incessantly. I could not eat anything but what I suffered awful pains from indigestion. I used every known remedy and was treated by physicians, but the dyspepsia and headaches persisted in spite of the treatment.



I was told to try "Fruit-a-tives," and sent for six boxes, and this was the only medicine that did me any good. I am now entirely well. I can eat ordinary food and I never have a headache, and for this relief I thank this wonderful remedy, "Fruit-a-tives." My case is well known in this vicinity and you may publish this statement.

ALMAIDE HERBERT. See a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size 25c. If, for any reason, your dealer does not handle "Fruit-a-tives," they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

countries an equal division of the waters, with the exception of the Niagara River, where Canada had a larger proportion than the United States. He took the ground that it was, on the whole, a very fair division. It was easy to assert that one party to a treaty had not got all that it wanted, but a treaty was never negotiated which gave every party everything they thought they were entitled to. A treaty is not adjudicated in a court; it is simply a matter of negotiation, and very often in order to get a treaty at all you have to give a little more, perhaps, than you think you could give otherwise. If the commissioners gave a little more at Niagara than some people thought they should have given it was a consideration whether they acted wisely or unwisely. Sir Wilfrid proceeded to deal with the question of St. Mary's and Milk Rivers in Alberta and Montana, and argued that if an agreement had not been reached under the treaty the Alberta end of the rivers in question would have been made dry by reason of the conservation dam which the United States proposed to erect at the head waters of the two rivers. He declined to express an opinion upon the whole treaty. After the treaty had been signed it had been subject to amendment by the Senate at Washington, but on that point he did not care at the moment to express an opinion. The amendment, which has been made to the treaty, has been such as to cause us to pause before we would advise the ratification of it. Some things have to be considered before we make up our minds finally upon it. The first is: which are the physical conditions which are to be affected by this amendment? What are the rights of the riparian owners? How much property is affected? and so on. This is a question which we have not yet had time to investigate. I have consulted the Minister of Justice, and we have come to the conclusion that the time has not arrived for us to reach any decision in this matter, and it would not therefore be proper for me to offer any opinion.

ONTARIO'S INTERFERENCE. Proceeding to discuss the interference of the Ontario Government in the issue, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "I do not know that the Government of Ontario were well advised when they interfered as they did with regard to the bill of the Ontario Michigan Power Co. I quite appreciated the ground of their protest, because it was a matter in which the Government were interested, as the bill might have interfered with the policy which they have declared of developing the water powers as a matter of Provincial rights. When they interfered in the matter of the Canada Life bill I could not at all appreciate upon what ground they rested. It seemed to me that they were altogether beyond their authority; but they were nowhere near their authority when they interfered in this matter. It was a matter as to which Sir James Whitney or Mr. Henna or any other man, might offer for his opinion, but when the Government, in the name of the Government, interfered, it seems to me that it was a matter which had not been properly considered. If Sir James Whitney or any member of the Government of Ontario should offer his opinion we should certainly give it great weight, but Mr. Gibbons had instructions while the negotiations were being carried on to confer with the Government of Ontario, and I think he did so." In conclusion the Prime Minister said that the whole matter was under consideration, and that the Government were not prepared at the present moment to say whether they would or would not advise the King to ratify the treaty. If the amendment had not been inserted by the Senate, I am free to say that, for my part, I would entertain a strong opinion that we should have ratified the treaty, because, after all, although its provisions did not contain much for our side as we would like to have had. I hold that we must give and take. But with the amendment which has been placed in the treaty by the Senate, it is right that we should look carefully into what is implied by that amendment before we make up our minds.

Mr. Borden maintained that the Ontario Government had a perfect right to enter a protest against the treaty if it was considered that the rights of the riparian owners along the St. Mary's River were injuriously affected. The very fact that Chairman Gibbons, of the commission, had been instructed to consult with the Provincial Government during the negotiation of the treaty showed that if a subsequent alteration in the treaty were made the Province had a right to present its views to the Federal Government.

REMEMBERED HOME LAND.

Annual Banquet of Canadian Club in New York.

W. O. Sealey, M. P., Tells of Canada's Prosperity.

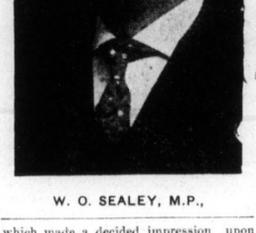
Hon. Geo. E. Foster Speaks of the New North.

New York, May 14.—Above the Great White Way in the metropolis of the States to-night there floated the flag of Canada alongside the Stars and Stripes, and men of two nations mingled in good-fellowship that was as harmonious as the music discoursed on this occasion to stir the souls of the sons of either soil.

The occasion was that of the sixth annual banquet of the Canadian Club of New York. Dr. Neil MacPhatter presided, while chief among the guests of honor was the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M. P., of Toronto. The banquet was given at the Hotel Astor, where about 300 covers were laid for members and guests.

With characteristic grace of speech, force of argument, passion of invective and tenderness of reference to patriotic sentiments, Dr. Neil MacPhatter made the opening address of the evening. Then followed Hon. Geo. E. Foster, whose remarks dealt with the new north. He spoke upon the relations of Canada to the States, and pointed out how much greater would be both countries when proper reciprocal relations were established. He seemed to believe not in the United States the less, but in Canada the more, as a nation of the immediate future.

There followed several notable and worthy addresses by George H. Cowan, M. P. of Vancouver; George Tate Blackstock, K. C. of Toronto; Hugh Guthrie, K. C., M. P., Guelph, and others. Finally this instructive and delightful occasion was closed by W. O. Sealey, M. P. for Wentworth, who delivered a speech



W. O. SEALEY, M.P.

which made a decided impression upon his audience. He seemed to have the subject of his toast, "International Trade and Commerce," well in hand, and showed that Canada and the United States were both most prosperous commercially. Canada in her per capita trade, he said, leads the world. The position of both countries, however, would be vastly improved by a better and more equitable trade arrangement, and the next step in this direction should come from the United States, as Canada's British preference had drawn her attention most profitably in that direction for the present.

Canada, as a nation standing together with the United States in support of the principle of arbitration in settling international differences was forecasted by Rev. Donald G. MacLeod. His theme was "The Canadian in the United States," and he said: "The Canadian in the United States, together with his complement, the American in Canada, is bound to become a conspicuous factor in bringing



HON. GEO. E. FOSTER.

influence for peace. Let the old forts along the borders, relics of less worthy civilization, continue their process of disintegration by the destroying hand of time. Let our incompatible international inland seas remain forever unhaunted by the presence of the destroying Dreadnoughts of war; and let the United States and Canada demonstrate to the world that international differences can be settled by arbitration without the devouring burden and the terrible threat of a colossal army and an overpowering navy."



Where Christie's Biscuits come from—

The cleanest factory in Canada

THE Christie, Brown biscuit factory is in keeping with the international reputation of the firm. Visitors know just why Christie's biscuits are the best baked—and hundreds visit the big factory every season. The Christie, Brown people stake their reputation on cleanliness and quality. The raw product is the purest and best money can buy, and every ounce of it is carefully analyzed before it can enter the bake rooms. Every device and machine-making for the perfection of the product—is used in the big factory. The bright and cheerful employes, all arrayed in spotlessly white uniforms laundried on the premises, speak volumes for the sanitary conditions under which they work. You just buy Christie's Biscuits once and you'll know why your neighbors call them "so good." The best grocers keep them and they cost no more.

Christie, Brown & Co., Ltd., Toronto

RULES OF THE ROAD.

Police Instructed to Strictly Enforce Them in Hamilton.

A movement is on foot, and not before it is needed, to enforce a proper observance of the rules of the road in this city. The police have been instructed to strictly enforce the traffic regulations, and all drivers of auto cars, vehicles of every description and riders of horses and bicycles are warned to observe them. City by-law 714 makes the following provisions:

1. Every person driving or riding a horse or riding on a bicycle or other vehicle, or running a motor vehicle along any street in the city shall, as far as practicable, drive or ride along the right side of the centre line of the street, and when turning into another street, wherever practicable, proceed from the right side of the centre line of the street on which he is driving to the right side of the centre line of the street into which he is turning.
2. No person driving or riding a horse or riding on a bicycle or other vehicle, or running a motor vehicle along any street in the city shall turn from the left side of such street into another street, but if on such left side he shall, if practicable, cross to the right side of the centre line of the street on which he is driving or riding before turning into another street.
3. Every person driving or riding a horse or other vehicle, or running a motor vehicle along any street in the city shall, in stopping or dismounting, drive close to the curb or gutter, so as to allow the free use of the street.
4. Nothing in the preceding sections shall prevent a person passing to the opposite side of the street for the purpose of stopping or dismounting or for any other necessary purpose, but in so doing they must use extra precaution so as not to get in the way of or endanger other persons riding or driving in the opposite direction.
5. The following portions of King street shall for the purposes of this by-law be deemed a street, namely:
 - (a) That part between James street and John street south of Gore Park and Gore Park extension.
 - (b) That part between James street and John street north of Gore Park and Gore Park extension.
 - (c) That part between John street and Catharine street south of the south rail of the Hamilton Street Railway.
 - (d) That part between John street and Catharine street north of the south rail of the Hamilton Street Railway.
6. No person shall cross over or turn at the intersection of King and James streets while driving or riding a horse or riding on a bicycle or other vehicle, or running a motor vehicle, at a higher rate of speed than three miles an hour, or shall turn at the intersection of any street while driving or riding at a higher rate of speed than four miles an hour.
7. Any person failing to observe the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to the penalty imposed by revised by-law No. 88 of this municipality.

HE INHERITED HIS ILL-HEALTH

But Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured J. Ballargeon's Rheumatism.

Further Proof That No Case of Kidney Disease Can Stand Before the Old Reliable Kidney Remedy.

Monte Bell, Labelle Co., Que., May 14.—"Special.—That a man may be cured even of inherited ill-health if he keeps his blood pure and his body toned up by using Dodd's Kidney Pills is the experience of John Ballargeon, of this place. I inherited poor health from my parents," Mr. Ballargeon says. "I was bothered with Rheumatism, Lumbago and Gravel. I was always tired and nervous. In fact, I was a total wreck. I tried all kinds of medicines, but I got no relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. They did me good and no mistake. I took fifteen boxes in all; but I am cured."

"My wife also has taken Dodd's Kidney Pills and received great benefit from them. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys strain all impurities, all that disease feeds on, out of the blood. That is why they always cure Rheumatism, Lumbago, Dropsy and Heart Disease."

In Victoria Avenue Baptist Church the pastor will preach both morning and evening. Morning, third sermon on "The Dying Christ," John 11:25-27. The evening sermon will be "Why I Believe There is a God," and will be the first of a series of sermons on "Why I Believe." These sermons will cover many of the great doctrines of the Christian church in relation to human life and experience, and should prove very helpful to all who wish to know just why the church believes the great doctrines of the Christian faith. Rev. Mr. Cameron will continue the series of Sunday morning sermons to men, the topic for to-morrow morning being "Come With Us and Do Us Good." The choir will render a song service in the evening.

Winona

Mrs. O'Reilly and daughter visited at Mrs. F. Awty's last Tuesday. Arbor Day was celebrated by the scholars cleaning up the school grounds, and spending the rest of the day on the mountain. W. W. Ireland, Inspector of Lincoln county, and a deputation of Trustees, visited the school here last Tuesday in search of pointers. Rev. Mr. Smitherton, of Frelton, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church last Sunday morning. Entrance examinations take place in the public school here on June 23, 24 and 25.

Merritt Settlement

On Thursday night last week, during the storm, the barn and contents owned by Mr. George Merritt were destroyed by fire following lightning. There was no insurance. Mr. and Mrs. Miran Lounsbury, of St. Catharines, spent Saturday and Sunday with their relatives here. Mr. Chester Teeter has moved to the farm of his mother, Mrs. Howell, at Kimbo. Mr. D. Shaw, of Welland, spent Saturday night and Sunday with friends in this place. The recent heavy rains have hindered the farmers considerably in their seeding and planting. There has been but little done. Mr. and Mrs. A. Lampman visited Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lampman on Saturday last at Warners. At Charlton Avenue Church to-morrow the pastor, Rev. R. H. Bell, B. A., will preach at both services. Christian baptism in the morning.

List of Agencies where the HAMILTON TIMES may be had:

- G. J. M'ARTHUR, Stationer, Rebecca St., 4 doors from James.
- F. W. SCHWARTZ, Royal Hotel News Stand.
- F. W. SCHWARTZ, Waldorf Hotel.
- THOS. FRENCH, 90 James Street North.
- C. WEBBER, Terminal Station.
- H. T. COWING, 126 James North.
- G. B. MIDDLEY, Printer, 282 James Street North.
- A. F. HURST, Tobacconist, 234 James Street North.
- A. A. THEOBALD, Tobacconist, 358 James Street North.
- ALEX. M'DOUGALL, Newsdealer, 386 1/2 Barton Street East.
- D. MONROE, Grocer, James and Simcoe.
- JOHN IRISH, 509 James North.
- W. THOMAS, 588 James Street North.
- A. F. HAMBURG, 276 James North.
- JOHN HILL, Tobacconist, 171 King Street East.
- W. R. FLEMING, Barber and Tobacconist, 243 King Street East.
- H. P. TEETER, Druggist, King and Ashley.
- T. J. M'BRIDE, 666 King Street East.
- H. R. WILSON, News Agent, King and Wentworth Streets.
- JAS. W. HALLORAN, Groceries and Tobaccos, Barton and Catharine Streets.
- H. URBSCHADT, Confectioner and Stationer, 239 Barton East.
- JOHN STEVENS, 386 1/2 Barton East.
- J. WOODS, Barber, 401 Barton East.
- H. HOWE, 587 Barton East.
- J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist, Barton and Wentworth, also Victoria Avenue and Cannon.
- H. E. HAWKINS, Druggist, East Avenue and Barton.
- A. GREIG, Newsdealer, 10 York Street.
- JAMES MITCHELL, Confectioner, 97 York Street.
- MRS. SHOTTER, Confectioner, 244 York Street.
- NEW TROY LAUNDRY, 357 York Street.
- S. WOTTON, 378 York Street.
- T. S. M'DONNELL, 374 King Street West.
- M. WALSH, 244 King Street West.
- W. STEWART, Confectioner, 442 King West.
- D. T. DOW, 172 King Street West.
- JOHN MORRISON, Druggist, 112 Main Street West.
- A. F. HOUSER, Confectioner, 174 James Street South.
- J. H. SPENCE, 13 John Street North.
- ROBT. GORDON, Confectioner, 119 John Street South.
- BURWELL GRIFFIN, Queen and Charlton Avenue.
- MRS. SEGORD, Locke and Canada.
- CANADA RAILWAY NEWS CO., G. T. R. Station.
- H. BLACKBURN, News Agent, T. H. & B. Station.
- J. R. WELLS, Old Country News Stand, 187 King Street East.

AUCTION SALE OF PINE TIMBER.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at an upset price on the 23rd day of June next at the lumber house in the City of Ottawa, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the pine timber of nine acres and upwards in diameter at the stump, and no other, on berth No. 2, Docks Indian Reserve, situated on French River, in the Province of Ontario, containing an area of six and one-half square miles. The purchase of the berth will be required to make a payment of \$3,000.00 in cash at the time of sale and within ten days from the date of sale such further sum as shall make ten per cent. of the purchase price of the berth.

Provisionary notes will be taken for the balance of the purchase money payable in three, six, and nine months at the Bank of Montreal, in the City of Ottawa, with interest thereon at six per cent. per annum. Crown timber will be payable on the timber cut at the rate of \$2.00 per M. feet. B.M., on sawlogs and \$3.00 per M. feet, cubic measure on square or waxy timber. \$1.00 annual round rent of \$4.00 and license fee of \$4.00. The cash payment shall be forfeited in case of failure to pay the balance of notes within the time above mentioned. If the license will be issued in due course after payment of the notes as above specified, and will be renewable yearly upon compliance with all conditions thereof for a period of nine years and no longer, and it will be subject to the Manufacturing Conditions established by order of His Excellency in Council on the 19th day of April, 1904. Crown duties on the above timber as specified shall be paid upon return receipts, as required by the Timber Regulations of the Department of Indian Affairs. Further information in regard to the berth may be had on application to the undersigned. The unauthorized insertion of this advertisement will not be paid for. J. D. McLEAN, Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 5th May, 1909.

SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed "Tender for Wharves at Mouth of Mission River" will be received at this office until 4:30 p. m., on Friday, June 4, 1909. For the construction of wharves at the mouth of the Mission River, in the District of Thunder Bay, Ont. Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen at the office of H. J. Lamb, Esq., Resident Engineer, London, Ont.; J. G. Ring, Esq., Resident Engineer, Chatham, Ont.; J. G. Ring, Esq., Resident Engineer, Port William, Ont.; A. R. Dewar, Esq., Resident Engineer, Sarnia, Ont.; J. L. Michaud, Esq., Resident Engineer, Montreal, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, with their occupations, and places of residence, and a statement of the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm to be given. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000.00) must accompany each tender. The tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, NAPOLÉON TESSIER, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, May 15, 1909. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole holder of a family or any main tract 15 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry of priority may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$20.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00. W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. No. 17, Constitution Buildings, Ottawa. This advertisement will not be paid for.

Diamonds

In selecting Diamonds you should go to someone who has experience in the handling of perfect stones. We have been in the Diamond business nearly 50 years, and are experts. We guarantee every stone, and you will find our prices very reasonable. THOMAS LEES, Diamond Importer, 5 James St. N.

Plumbing and Heating Contractor

GEORGE C. ELLICOTT, Phone 2088 119 King W.

FOR SALE CHEAP

Plasterers' Salamanders, Garbage Tanks, Metal Molds for mortar and brick, Railing, Filling, all kinds of Roofing, Valties and Flashings. JOHN E. RIDDELL, Phone 687, 257 King Street East.

Buy the Best

The best plated tableware made is "Community Silver" with a guarantee of 25 years wear in ordinary household wear; handsome in design and finely finished. We sell it. F. CLARINGBOW, Jeweler, 22 MacNab St. North.

BLACHFORD & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS, King Street West, Established 1843. Private Mortuary.