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**CURE SICK HEAD**

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure one of these troubles, they are worth trying.

Acting on the liver, the most important of all organs, they will find their way to the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure one of these troubles, they are worth trying.

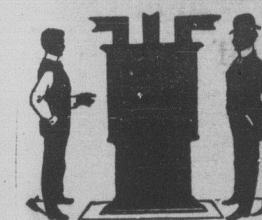
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Is the cause of so many ills that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure while others do not.

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## PEACE BELLS RING

Guns Boom Signal That Treaty Has Been Signed.

### THE TERMS OF THE TREATY

Notable History-Making Scene at Portsmouth—Witte Dramatic to the End and Grasps Komura's Hand as Friend at the Conclusion of the Signing of the Treaty—Speeches of Amity—In Secret.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 6.—The treaty of Portsmouth was signed shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the conference room of the navy general store at the navy yard. The firing of a national salute of 21 guns was the signal which told New England that the peace of Portsmouth was an accomplished fact, and the church bells were soon pealing forth a joyful refrain.

The Russian plenipotentiaries reached the yard at 2.45, and received an ambassadorial salute of nineteen guns. The Russians went at once to their private offices to await the arrival of the Japanese. He did not reach the navy yard until 3 o'clock. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira, were also saluted with 19 guns as they entered the yard.

It was just 3.45 when the plenipotentiaries entered the conference room from their respective offices. They bowed to each other and took their accustomed seats at the long table.

When the delegates were seated, Mr. Sato handed Mr. Witte the Japanese copies of the treaty. At the same time Mr. Platonov placed the Russian copies before Baron Komura. Almost at the same moment, the two men selected pens from the centre of the table and signed their names, first to the French and then to the English text. The copies were then signed by Baron De Rosen and Mr. Takahira. Mr. Sato returned the Japanese copies for the signatures of Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira. Mr. Witte and Baron De Rosen affixed their signatures to the Russian copies and the treaty of Portsmouth was signed, the ceremony being completed at 3.55.

Up to this moment no word had broken the silence of the conference room. Throwing his pen aside, Mr. Witte, without a word, reached across the table and grasped Baron Komura's hand. His conferees followed, and the Russian and Japanese delegates remained for a moment in silence, their right hands tightly clasped across the conference table. The war was over—Russia and Japan were once more friends.

Baron De Rosen was the first to break the silence. Looking straight at Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira, he began by saying that he wished, on behalf of Mr. Witte and himself, to say a few words. "We have just signed," he continued, "the ambassador, 'an act which will have forever a place in the annals of history. It is not for us

naive participants in the conclusion of this treaty to pass judgment on its import, and significance. As negotiators on behalf of the Empire of Russia as well as the Empire of Japan we may with tranquil conscience say that we have done all that was in our power in order to bring about the peace for which the whole civilized world was longing. As plenipotentiaries of Russia, we fulfil a most agreeable duty in acknowledging that in negotiating with our hitherto adversaries and from this hour our friends, we have been dealing with true and thorough gentlemen to whom we are happy to express our high esteem and personal regard. We earnestly hope that friendly relations between the two Empires will henceforth firmly established, and we trust that His Excellency, Baron Komura, as minister of Foreign Affairs, and one of the leading statesmen of his country, will apply to the strengthening of these relations the wide experience and wise statesmanship he so conspicuously displayed during these negotiations which have now been so auspiciously concluded."

A Lasting Peace.

Baron Komura replied expressing his regard for the Russian plenipotentiaries.

The treaty of peace which they had just signed was in the interest of humanity and civilization, and he was happy to believe that it would bring about a firm, lasting peace between two neighboring Empires. He said that it would always be pleasant for him to recall that throughout the long and serious negotiations which they have now left behind them, he and his colleagues had invariably received from the Russian plenipotentiaries the highest courtesy and consideration, and finally he begged to assure their Excellencies, the Russian plenipotentiaries, that it would be his duty, as well as his pleasure, to exert in his power to make the treaty in fact what it professes to be in words—a treaty of peace and amity.

At the conclusion of Baron Komura's remarks, Mr. Witte arose and said he desired to see Baron De Rosen and the Japanese plenipotentiaries alone for a few minutes. What transpired in that final conference of the peace-makers the world may never know. The plenipotentiaries have refused to discuss it even to their secretaries.

Terms of the Treaty.

The Peace Treaty opens with a preamble that His Majesty the Emperor of Russia recognizes the proposition of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them, and having accepted their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on the basis of peace and amity.

Article 1 stipulates for the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the two Empires, and the plenipotentiaries of each to be plenipotentiaries of the subjects of Russia and Japan respectively.

Article 2—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia recognizes the proposition of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them, and having accepted their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on the basis of peace and amity.

Article 3—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia recognizes the proposition of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them, and having accepted their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on the basis of peace and amity.

Article 4—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia recognizes the proposition of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them, and having accepted their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on the basis of peace and amity.

Article 5—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia recognizes the proposition of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them, and having accepted their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on the basis of peace and amity.

Article 6—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia recognizes the proposition of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them, and having accepted their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on the basis of peace and amity.

Article 7—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia recognizes the proposition of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them, and having accepted their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on the basis of peace and amity.

Article 8—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia recognizes the proposition of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them, and having accepted their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on the basis of peace and amity.

Article 9—His Majesty the Emperor of Russia recognizes the proposition of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them, and having accepted their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on the basis of peace and amity.

## MAKING A CABINET

Mr. Walter Scott Called to the Duty in Saskatchewan.

### FIRST DRAFT OF MINISTRY

J. H. Lamont, M. P., and Mr. McCraney, Well Known in Ontario, Said to Be Slated For the Attorney-Generalship—Mr. J. A. Calder For Education and Mr. W. R. Motherwell For Agriculture.

Regina, N. W. T., Sept. 6.—Mr. Walter Scott was summoned yesterday by Lieutenant-Governor Forget to form a Government in Saskatchewan. Mr. J. H. Lamont, M. P., will likely be Attorney-General, and Mr. James Calder, Minister of Education.

The Premier of Saskatchewan, Mr. Walter Scott, is hard at work Cabinet-making. The work is still unfinished.

Japs Take the Mines.

Article 4—The Manchurian Railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouang-Tseung-Tse. The two branch lines shall be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia keeping her branch line, with all rights acquired by her convention with China for the construction of that railway, Japan acquires the mines in connection with such branch line which falls to her. However, the rights of private parties or private enterprises are to be respected. Both parties to this treaty remain absolutely free to undertake what they deem fit on ungranted ground.

Article 5—Russia and Japan engaged themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own, at Koung-Tseung-Tse.

Article 6—It is agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian Railway shall be worked with a view to assure commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

Article 7—Russia and Japan engaged themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own, at Koung-Tseung-Tse.

Article 8—Russia and Japan engaged themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own, at Koung-Tseung-Tse.

Article 9—Russia and Japan engaged themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own, at Koung-Tseung-Tse.

Article 10—Russia and Japan engaged themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own, at Koung-Tseung-Tse.

Article 11—Russia and Japan engaged themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own, at Koung-Tseung-Tse.

Article 12—Russia and Japan engaged themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own, at Koung-Tseung-Tse.

Article 13—Russia and Japan engaged themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own, at Koung-Tseung-Tse.

Article 14—Russia and Japan engaged themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own, at Koung-Tseung-Tse.

Article 15—Russia and Japan engaged themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own, at Koung-Tseung-Tse.

## TELEPHONE TALKS.

TO TELEPHONE USERS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Government ownership and administration of the telephone has been urged as a remedy for certain imaginary grievances against the telephone service in Canada, which have been the stock-in-trade of certain professional agitators for some time.

European countries where the telephone is operated as a Government monopoly have been pointed to as examples which should be followed by the Dominion Government. We have already reviewed at length the results in Great Britain of triple administration by Government, Municipalities and Company. We shall now review the conditions which prevail in several countries of Europe under exclusive Government control.

In France the Government owns and operates both local exchanges and long distance lines. The method adopted by the Government to obtain funds for Telephone development will be considered peculiar by most people in this country and would not meet with the approval of many Canadian municipalities.

The funds required by the Government to buy out the Company which originally exploited the business were borrowed from the Savings Bank Department. These moneys do not appear in the State's balance sheet for the telephone service and no interest or sinking fund is provided for, nor is deduction made for rent of offices and other expenses inevitable to very commercial enterprise. In addition to this the subscriber has to buy his own Telephone of a pattern approved by the Government and has to pay for a portion of the line and the cost of installation.

For extending the service into various provincial towns the method of financing was still more unique. The municipality advanced to the State the sums required for all the new installations and also for working and maintaining them, the loan to be repaid to the Municipality without interest by instalments taken from the receipts. The State did not bind itself with regard to the dates at which this peculiar repayment should take place. In this manner the general taxpayer has to bear the cost of the telephone service whether he is a subscriber or not.

The rates charged to subscribers for exchange service are: Paris, \$90.00 per annum; Lyons, \$60.00, and in the smaller towns, \$40.00 and \$30.00. There is no difference in the charges between office and residence service.

In our next Talk we shall review the general results in France of Government administration of this service.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA.

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MONTREAL.

## FIRE AND BLOOD.

The Caucasus Affair and Tartars and Armenians in Conflict.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—A despatch from Tiflis, received yesterday, says: The whole of the southeast Caucasus is now terrorized by Tartars. Details from Shusha show a considerable part of the town was soon in flames. According to an official estimate over 200 houses were destroyed.

Ellisabethpol, Caucasus, Sept. 6.—Sanitary lighting has occurred between Tartars and Armenians in the Village of Khankend. There is great alarm here. All the Armenian shops are closed, and troops are patrolling the streets day and night.

Kutais, Caucasus, Sept. 6.—A conflict between soldiers and peasants occurred today in the Village of Grandlet. Eleven persons were killed or wounded.

Three Men Throw Bomb.

Heilsingen, Finland, Sept. 6.—A bomb was exploded early yesterday outside the head police office. Nobody was hurt and three persons concerned in the explosion escaped in the darkness. All the windows of the police office and all those of the adjoining buildings were smashed. The bomb was filled with small pieces of iron.

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