

BRITAIN FOR FRUIT MARKET.

ADVICE OF MR. J. A. RUDDICK TO THE ONTARIO GROWERS.

Forty-eighth Convention—St. Catharines. Selected as the Next Meeting Place—Good Results From a Twenty-Acre Farm—Experience in Fighting the Scale.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—The forty-eighth convention of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, now in session in this city, decided at yesterday's meeting to hold the convention of 1909 in St. Catharines, at the time the American Fruit Growers' Association convenes in the same city.

The Hon. Nelson Monteith, M. P. P., Provincial Minister of Agriculture, presided at last night's session. He urged the members of the association to use their efforts to popularize the annual exhibitions held in Massey Hall, and declared the present exhibit to be the best on record.

Mr. William Hopkins, of Youngstown, N. Y., spoke on "Commercial Fruit-growing in Western New York." He gave considerable technical information on how fruit cultivation had been made fairly successful and stated that from a twenty-acre field of peaches \$9,000 had been netted after paying all commissions and packages.

Prof. Jarvis, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, gave an address on the various pests which infest fruit trees, devoting most of his remarks to the codling moth.

The fight against the scale in Pennsylvania was the subject of an address by Prof. H. A. Surface, of Harrisburg, Pa., who stated that the State gave \$200,000 in 1906 for spraying purposes, and this year the expenditure will be \$40,000.

The President of the association, Mr. Harold Jones, Maitland, Ontario, in his opening address referred with satisfaction to the great increase in the number of local fruit growers' associations.

Mr. W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, presented the report of the Transportation Committee, referring to the difficulties in securing from the railways an adequate supply of cars, and cars properly constructed for carrying fruit as laid before the Railway Commission last week.

Prof. W. T. Macoun, in reporting on new fruits, said care had to be taken that the export trade was not injured by too many varieties.

Prof. H. L. Hutt, of Guelph, urged the appointment of an impartial tribunal to determine the value of new fruits before they were given out for propagation.

At the afternoon session Mr. Alex. McNeill, chief of the fruit division, Ottawa, gave an address on paper on "The Place of the Fall Apple in Future Planting."

Mr. James E. Johnson, of Simcoe, led in the discussion, and said that from one six-acre orchard of winter apples the return had been \$2,800 net profit.

The work on the Ontario Horticultural Experimental Farm was lucidly explained by Mr. H. S. Pearl, of the farm. He added that they were also trying the experiment of putting out concrete groynes along the beach, and if these succeeded in protecting the shore it would be a cheap and effective plan, easily adopted by other farmers in the locality for the protection of their fore-shores.

Mr. A. E. Sherrington, of Walkerton, hoped that the small experimental stations now established throughout Ontario would not be abolished, as the Government proposed.

Mr. E. D. Smith, M. P., thought that the experimental farms had failed because they had not been able to produce a good all-round pear or peach. There were good pears, peaches and grapes for sale in short-distance places, but Ontario had not these fruits which could be shipped, for instance, to the Northwest with the certainty of arriving safely and in good condition. The railway facilities were not of the best, but still the quality was not what was needed.

Dr. Saunders, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, had been experimenting for many years to try and get the best class of fruits, and also of wheat, but it was exceedingly slow work, and was apt to often lead to disappointment.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, spoke on "Market Conditions in Great Britain." Mr. Ruddick said the fruit market in the Northwest was of very great value to Ontario and the east, although the Northwest fruit growers were endeavoring to meet the requirements of that market themselves. When they discovered how poor their fruit trees were from the cold winter winds the local fruit supply would grow. He urged that instead of dividing their export trade they should set about supplying Britain with all the fruit she would take. He had complaints from Scottish purchasers about the habit of Canadian canners of apples, who put them in boxes of qualities and classes of apples in one tin, and thus spoiled the lot. He had found that strawberry and raspberry pulp was largely purchased in Britain, and so it might be worth while for shippers to look into this.

LAUGHTER KILLED HIM.

Old Man Died While Watching Boys Scramble for Quarter.

New York, Nov. 13.—A fit of laughter, due to the efforts of a crowd of boys to recover a piece of money which had tossed into the fountain in Madison Square Park, caused the death of Cornelius Keenan yesterday.

Mr. Keenan, who was 83 years old, was a frequenter of the park, feeding the squirrels and the birds and occasionally tossing a quarter into the basin to see the boys scramble.

When he laughed yesterday the blood rushed to his head. He fell, striking his head. He was dead when an ambulance surgeon came.

Protection for the Cape.

Cape Town, Nov. 13.—A non-party mass meeting to-night adopted a resolution, proposed by Hon. W. P. Schreiner, former Premier of Cape Colony, supporting a protective tariff on South African products. The meeting is regarded as marking a significant point in the growth of protective sentiment.

Don't Squander Your Money

On worthless cures for catarrh. There is only one remedy that's successful—"Catarrhose"—it cures when the doctor says your case is hopeless. It doesn't take a stomach to bother with. You simply inhale the fragrant vapor of this unflattering cure and get well quickly. Relief is instant, cure is guaranteed so you run no risk with Catarrhose. Don't experiment, don't put off, get Catarrhose from your druggist to-day.

GIVES PROMPT RELIEF.

ELDERLY PEOPLE SHOULD VALUE HOME MADE MIXTURE.

The great majority of men and women at the age of 50 years begin to feel the first signs of advancing age in some form of kidney trouble and bladder weakness. Few are entirely free from that tortuous disease, rheumatism, which is not a disease in itself, but a symptom of deranged function of the kidneys which have become clogged and sluggish, failing in their duty of sitting and straining the poisonous waste matter, uric acid, etc., from the blood, permitting it to remain and decompose, settling about the joints and muscles, causing intense pain and suffering.

The bladder, however, causes the old folks the most annoyance, especially at night and early morning.

A noted authority in a recent article states that he has a wonderful success with the old-time "vegetable treatment." He states: "Of sixteen cases of bladder troubles and rheumatism which have been treated with this treatment only one very complicated case failed to fully yield to its remarkable influence. It is the most harmless treatment I have ever found to clean the system of rheumatic poisons; remove irritation of the bladder and relieve urinary difficulties of the old people. It is a true vitalizing tonic to the entire kidney and urinary structure, reinvigorating the entire system."

What he terms "old vegetable treatment" consists of the following simple prescription, the ingredients of which can be obtained from any good pharmacy at small cost: Compound Kargon, one ounce; Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Shake well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and upon going to bed, also drink plenty of water. This prescription, though simple, is always effective in the diseases and afflictions of the kidneys and bladder.

WILL IT FLY?

DR. BELL'S FLYING MACHINE LAUNCHED.

Christened The Signet by Mrs. Bell—Description of the Machine With Which the Inventor Hopes to Solve the Problem of Aerial Navigation.

Halifax, Nov. 13.—After many years of experimental work the contrivance with which Dr. A. Graham Bell hopes to solve the problem of aerial navigation was successfully launched at Baddeck, N. S., today in the presence of a number of intimates and of the inventor and a few of the more prominent citizens of the place. The launching took place at the Bell laboratory, the ceremony of christening being attended to by Mrs. Bell, who, in breaking a bottle of champagne over the bow of the airship, declared its name to be "The Signet."

At 3 o'clock the great doors of the workshop were thrown open, and the kite was conveyed to the float upon which it was towed out on the waters of Bras d'Or Lakes. Owing to adverse weather conditions, however, the flight was not attempted, the formal launching of the vessel only taking place. The kite or ship is in itself a section of a tetrahedron, thirteen metres long on top, ten metres along the bottom, by three deep. It is composed of 3,393 units or small tetrahedrons, two faces of which are covered with silk, thus forming two winged cells. These cells so arranged are said to give as the result of many tests maximum stability with the lightest weight. A hole is cut through the centre of the contrivance to accommodate for the motor and aviator.

The ship is also provided with a bow for flying purposes. Three floats are used as part of its construction to support it while flying on the lake. A Currier motor is used. It is of four cylinders, twenty horsepower, and weighs 120 pounds. It drives two solid screw propellers on the same shaft, but in opposite directions. These are employed to reduce the turning movement, which results in a tendency to overturn the ship when but one propeller is used or two are driven in the same direction. Altogether the ship weighs 2,300 square feet of silk, the area of its horizontal projection being eighty-four square metres. With the motor in position it weighs 200 pounds, as was carefully explained at the laboratory to-day by Dr. Bell.

It is not claimed for "The Signet" that she has now solved the problem for which she was constructed. This, it is hoped, she will do, though nothing definite can be given out until after her trial spins. Of her capacity to support certain loads Dr. Bell is perfectly aware, although her constructors are premature to rate her now as a finished product of his investigations. Indeed the threshold has merely been reached in the development of the machine and the experiments now to be taken up will be mainly productive in furnishing data for future experiments.

Theoretically, the machine is prepared to fly, though many modifications are certain to ensue by reason of the practical conditions obviously unable of being taken into account in its construction.

FOUGHT WITH WOLVES.

Chief Thunderer, of the Chippewas, Nearly Killed.

Winnipeg, Nov. 13.—Chief Thunderer, of the Chippewas, narrowly escaped being devoured by wolves near Wapauke, Minn., across from Fort Frances. The pack attacked him in the woods, but he succeeded in standing them off with an axe, with which he killed one and maimed another until help arrived from his camp. The Indians believe this early fury of the wolves indicates a severe winter.

SMUGGLED CHINESE.

Four More Captured in a Wood Near Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Brookville, Nov. 13.—Four more Chinese, who had crossed the river between here and Prescott, were arrested near Ogdensburg yesterday, closely huddled together in a thick wood. These, with the six captured last Friday, are now at Ogdensburg awaiting trial, but stoutly refuse to state who ferried them over the river. The price per head has ranged from \$10 to \$25, and simply means a landing on the American shore, but United States detectives have so far failed to catch them in the act.

Collision Near Blind River.

North Bay, Nov. 13.—A head-on collision between two freight trains on the Soo branch of the C. P. R. near Blind River yesterday afternoon caused considerable damage to rolling stock, and delayed traffic many hours.

NO WEDDING BELLS.

ANDY WATSON FOUND HIMSELF LOCKED UP ON FORGERY CHARGE.

Bride Waited, But in Vain—Mistook Detective for Friend and Wanted Him to Cash Worthless Cheque.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—Andrew Watson, aged 23, a Scotchman not long in the country, approached Detective William Wallace on Queen street yesterday with a cheque for \$700, which he wanted cashed, as he was to be married in an hour or two. Ten minutes later he found himself detained at police headquarters on a charge of forgery, and his wedding was unavoidably postponed. Watson spotted Detective Wallace in the crowd on the street by an unmistakable air of spontaneity, which gives him the appearance of being easily fooled. Such proved not to be the case, however, so far as Watson was concerned. Mr. Wallace listened to his story quite attentively. Watson explained that his wedding was to take place at 3 o'clock and there were one or two presents for the bride and her friends that he had still to buy. Would the gentleman be kind enough to see him through, at least? It was impossible for him to cash it at the bank in the regular way, because it was marked "payable in advance."

Wallace at first appeared quite willing to do as he desired, but still kept asking questions, and finally extended an invitation to go over to the City Hall, where he knew a man who might be able to provide the necessary funds—perhaps. Further questioning brought exceedingly unsatisfactory answers from Watson, and when he learned that his new-found friend was a police officer, he collapsed and admitted everything. The cheque was drawn on the Bank of Hamilton, for \$700, in favor of M. Patterson, and was signed with the name, "J. A. Sinclair." A search of the prisoner's pockets revealed a second cheque for \$500, bearing the same name, which was also admitted to be of no value.

Watson was treated to a ride in the patrol wagon as far as the Court street station, and Detective Wallace and Kennedy took upon themselves the task of breaking the news to the expectant bride. They went to 713 Morrison street, the address given, and found Miss Minnie Ashwell, aged 25, decked out in the best she had, awaiting the arrival of her intended and the minister. When she was informed of her sweetheart's plight, her eyes were opened to the fact that she had been deceived. On the day previous "Edith" had called him, had received the cheque from his father in Scotland, as she thought.

On the strength of them, he had gone down town and ordered two rings for her, a gold watch, a new coat, two sets of furs, one for herself and one for Mrs. Patterson, the keeper of the house, a turkey, a big roast of beef for the wedding feast, and so on. Watson went out yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock to see why the things had not come, and he never returned. In lieu of paying a board bill of three weeks' standing, which he owed to Mrs. Patterson, he had volunteered to pay a butler's bill of thirty dollars and inform everything square. He had also informed his bride that he would return with Rev. Mr. Weir, who would perform the ceremony which would make them one.

As far as the detectives can find out, Watson has been living in cheap lodging houses since he came to Toronto. He went to live at the Pattersons' three months ago.

FORMER STEWARDS ARRESTED.

Charged With Smuggling Passengers Across the Ocean.

Montreal, Nov. 13.—Albert Korff and Samuel Davis, late stewards on the Empress of Britain, were arrested yesterday on the charge of defrauding the steamship company. They were quite a long time in the hands of the police, but were released, not only on C. P. R. lines, but it is believed, on vessels of other lines as well. It was comparatively simple for the stewards on these vessels to smuggle people aboard at Liverpool, hide them in certain parts of the vessel where they knew they could not be found, and just as easy a matter to provide them with food.

Suspicion fell on Korff and Davis, and they deserted some time ago, but were arrested here. They will be taken back to Liverpool to stand their trial.

NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

Question as to Validity of British Columbia Divorces.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—The Department of Justice does not regard as serious the contention of Mr. Justice Clement of the Supreme Court of British Columbia that there is a possibility of the divorces granted by the Provincial Court since 1871 being declared invalid. Although by the British North America Act marriage and divorce were especially reserved for the jurisdiction of the Dominion, it was also expressly stipulated that the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia should retain their divorce courts. Under that agreement these four Provinces have been granting divorces ever since they entered Confederation.

EXAMINATION TOO EASY.

British Immigrants Allowed to Enter Canada With Little Restriction.

London, Nov. 13.—Walter Hazell, of the Central Unemployed Body, declares that, as the result of investigations in Canada, he is convinced that the examination of emigrants is not yet strict enough. Men who had been sent out as emigrants had told him they were glad they had gone.

LOOKING FOR HER HUSBAND.

Deserted Wife With Eight Children Arrives in Montreal.

Montreal, Nov. 13.—A remarkable and distressing case of wife desertion was brought under the notice of the Windsor Station and charity authorities to-day. There arrived by the Boston & Maine train a married woman, a French Canadian, still young-looking and attractive, with a family of eight children, who had been deserted by her husband and left at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, without funds or means of subsistence.

He had, she said, skipped away about three weeks ago and left her with a family of eight on her hands. He had been employed as a laborer, and she believed he had returned to Montreal. They had formerly lived in this city, and had only been in the States a year. Her fare here was paid by the Woonsocket authorities.

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FOR FAIR PLAY.

Abuse of Railways is Carried Much Too Far.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The railways are undergoing in somewhat aggravated form their annual condemnation because the temporary demand for cars is greater than their equipment enables them to meet. The situation is not new, nor is anything notably new being said about it. It extends to the United States and to the best equipped roads there as well as to roads in Canada. It was only a few days ago that lines between New York and Buffalo had to announce they could make no more contracts for the carriage of grain over their tracks till those they were engaged on had been fulfilled. In both countries there is, however, a disposition to take hold of minor infractions to magnify them into a general indictment as indicating the general situation, and to hold the railways up to condemnation as being inefficiently equipped and inefficiently managed by men who have no regard either for those who stand to the roads in the relation of customers or for the general interest of the country. To answer such extreme talk it should only be necessary to point to the work the railways have done and are doing, to the immense traffic they carry at about the lowest rates prevailing in the world and to their constant expenditures, not alone on new rolling stock, but on terminals, warehouses, and all that is requisite to the effective and cheap transport of passengers and freight. In the case of the two leading Canadian railways, the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, there was an addition to the rolling stock between July, 1906, and July, 1907, of 8,880 freight cars. This represented an increase in car equipment much beyond the increase in mileage of the roads. Most of it was designed to meet the requirements of the increasing traffic that was expected. The records show the roads are carrying more traffic than they ever did before, though their profit is not proportionately increasing. It is in spite of this expenditure and this equipment that the railways are in places where they are in the supply of cars—it is for the well understood reason that it is not commercially practicable to keep a railway equipped with sufficient rolling stock to meet at once the maximum demand of the season of greater traffic, particularly when, as often happens, the movement of the freight offered is largely in one direction. This is recognized by all who give study to the question, and by railway commissioners, amongst others, when they are asked to consider the practical knowledge of men of practical experience with a severe responsibility resting upon them. Railways may not be expected to perform either physical or commercial impossibilities. In this connection, also, it may be pointed out that while railways on this continent are being condemned for not providing greater means for doing their work, they are at the same time being hampered by legislation and legal orders, sometimes to the extent of reducing their credit. No one can or should condemn the law that requires railways to treat all who come to them with business on the same footing as regards rates, promptness and efficiency of service, etc. When, on the plea of serving the public, however, attempts are made to reduce their rates by law below a reasonably remunerative figure, it is not only the railways that are injured, but the public, and the money in building railways, trusting in the public faith to be able to operate them under fair business conditions, but also to the communities which the railways serve.

A Soft, Velvety Skin

Is produced by using Jersey Balm. Thousands of bottles have been sold in Hamilton, and no toilet preparation has given such universal satisfaction. It softens and whitens the skin, prevents tan, freckles and pimples, and is a perfect cure for chapped hands, roughness of the skin, etc. Sold only at Gerrie's drug store, 32 James street north. Price, 25 cents.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

Charles E. Fletcher, an Elderly Man, Drowned Near Halifax.

Halifax, Nov. 13.—Charles E. Fletcher was drowned in Economy River to-day. He was seen by Amos Fulton and his son chopping near the river bank close to his home as they crossed by the bridge on the main road. Returning an hour or two later young Fulton happened to look under the bridge, when he discovered Fletcher's body, hanging on some sticks, he having apparently fallen into the river accidentally. He was an elderly man, and leaves no family.

POLL TAX HOLDS THEM.

Half of China Would Come Were It Not Collected.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 13.—Yip Sang, Vancouver's wealthiest Chinaman, told Immigration Commissioner King yesterday afternoon that he believed half of China would come over here if it were not for the practically prohibitive head tax. Yip continued: "If that head tax were removed, I would import Chinese laborers just as did Orendok twenty-five years ago, when the fare was only thirty-five dollars, but the companies here cannot afford importations at five hundred each."

Commissioner—There's no tax on Japs. Are the companies bringing them over? "I not tell you, just what I think," replied the witness, sharply, and the examination ended.

Earlier in the inquiry Yip said: "Wages are too high here. That's what brings them. Chinese laborers now want \$2.50 per day, when we got them a few years ago for half that. All over China they know of good wages here, and would come if they could afford it."

The result of the examination to-day went to show that if the Chinese tax were removed there would be a tremendous influx of Chinese that would put in the shade the Japs and Hindoos combined.

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for hemorrhoids, piles, itching, bleeding, and protruding piles. It is a sure cure for all these troubles. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. It is sold by all druggists and is a sure cure for all these troubles. Dr. Chase's Ointment.

LEMIEUX AT TOKIO.

CANADA'S ENVOY WILL BE RECEIVED BY MIKADO.

Japanese Government Thinks Its Plan for Control of Emigration Will Be Satisfactory to Canada.

Tokio, Nov. 13.—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General and Minister of Labor of Canada, arrived on the steamer Empress of China this evening. He was received at Yokohama by Count Toranuma, representing the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs. A programme for the entertainment of Mr. Lemieux will not be arranged until his wishes in the matter are known. He will be received in audience by the Emperor on the latter's return from the army manoeuvres.

The Japanese Government understands that Mr. Lemieux comes as a representative of the Canadian Government for the purpose of discussing and investigating immigration matters, and that he brings an indefinite plan for their settlement. The Japanese Government considers that its present plans, now in progress of completion, looking toward the control of emigration, will be satisfactory to Canada, and it is not likely that the visit of the Minister will result in any material change.

NO SLANG IN HIS COURT.

Mr. Justice Riddell Insists on English Undefined.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—Mr. Justice Riddell is evidently determined to do what he can to have the English language respected in his court, both by the bar and by witnesses. He is sitting in the non-jury Assizes.

Yesterday when Mr. Wm. Proudfoot, K. C., asked a witness if he meant by his action to "throw down" his firm, his Lordship said: "Throw down! What does that mean? Don't let us have any slang here, please."

Later in the day, when the same witness replied in answer to a question as to what he had to say to a certain accusation, with the words, "It's perfectly absurd," his Lordship said impatiently, "No, it is not absurd. It is either true or untrue; which is it?"

Another witness who said in his evidence that the tenant of his house had pulled off a piece of heading was asked "How do you know that?"

"Well, I suppose it was they who did it; there was no one else," the witness replied.

"You do your case no good by making statements like that when you are on oath in the witness box," said his Lordship; "you deliberately assert you know something which you do not know. I will not have such trifling with language."

And to a group of talkative lawyers, his Lordship said earlier in the day: "Some people seem to think that this is not his Majesty's court, but a conversation. I really must insist on civility within the bar at least. The constables will look after it outside the bar."

MOTTO ON U. S. COIN.

Why Roosevelt Omitted Words "In God We Trust."

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—In answer to one of the numerous protests which have been received at the White House against the new gold coins, which have been coined without the words, "In God we trust," President Roosevelt has written a letter, which he to-day made public. The letter says in part: "When the question of the new coinage came up we looked into the law and found there was no warrant there in putting 'In God we trust' on the coins. As the custom, although without legal warrant, had grown up, however, I might have felt at liberty to keep the inscription had I approved of its being on the coinage. But as I did not approve of it, I did not direct that it should be put on again. Of course, the matter of the law is absolutely in the hands of Congress, and any direction of Congress in the matter will be immediately obeyed."

"My own feeling in the matter is due to my very firm conviction that to put a motto on coins or to use it in any kindred manner not only does no good, but does positive harm, and is in effect irreverence, which comes dangerously close to sacrilege."

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