

FRUIT GROWERS AT BRANT HOUSE.

Annual Picnic Yesterday Attended by 3,000
People, and Jolly Day Spent.

W. O. Sealey Makes Suggestions—Hon. J.
S. Duff One of the Speakers.

Each year the fruit and vegetable growers' picnic at the Brant House becomes more popular, and the attendance has increased so that at yesterday's outing about 3,000 were present. Not only were the fruit and vegetable growers well represented, but a large number of city people took in the outing, and among them many of the grocers. At first the weather looked threatening, but it cleared up and left the sun shining brightly on the large crowd of happy people. Numerous means of obtaining amusement were afforded, for, besides the baseball games, which had large crowds, beautiful prizes could be had if the numbers obtained were correct. A programme of races was run off and the events were all well contested, the finishes in most instances being close. The races and the winners were:

Men's race, open, 100 yards—Frank Cane, H. Bowerman, C. Sheridan.
Boys' race, 15 years and under, 100 yards—W. Robinson, H. Dodson, C. Thompson.
Girls' race, 50 yards—Annie Wilson, Mary Horning, Miss Shuter.

Hop, step and jump—H. Bowerman, F. Cane, H. Wass.
Long jump—F. Cane, H. Bowerman, C. Sheridan.

Sack race—C. Sheridan, R. Burns, W. Robinson.
Shoe race—F. Cane, R. Burns, C. Sheridan.

Men's race, open, 200 yards—F. Cane, H. Bowerman and C. Sheridan.
Smoking race—T. Stephens, R. Burns, C. Sheridan.

After the races were over, a number of speeches were made by the prominent men present.
Mr. "Jim" Livingstone, of Grimsby, was the first to find his feet, and in a short, but happy address, explained that it was his duty merely to state things going on, or in other words, introduce the others.

Mr. R. H. Lewis, who has been president of the Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association for the past few years, made a short address, in which he expressed himself pleased with the large number present, and also with the manner in which the association has been expanding. He then called upon Mr. Daniel Reed, M.P.P., for South Wentworth.

Mr. Reed expressed himself pleased with the large attendance, and said that had been the case ever since the association decided to have annual picnics, which showed that the growers were fond of cultivating the social part of life. He spoke along agricultural lines, the betterment of the existing conditions by growing the products in larger quantities and cultivating them better, which would result in the growers being able to sell their products at a lower price.

As an example of the progress that had been made along such lines, he referred to the Jovian Experimental Farm. The shipping facilities should also be improved, as at present the southern divisions are unable to ship their products to the northern divisions as quickly as the demand requires it, and, consequently, poor quality is about all that can be secured in the north.

Mr. G. C. Wilson, M.P.P., for North Wentworth, spoke on the advantages of cultivating the social side of life as the Growers were doing. He said that although the picnics had always been held at the Brant House, there was no reason why it should not be transferred next year to such a fruit centre as North Wentworth, and he gave a hearty invitation for the next picnic to be held at Dundas.

Mr. W. O. Sealey, M.P., was then called upon to present the silver cup to the winning team in the Aldershot-Waterdown game. Aldershot won, and Capt. W. Easterbrook was called to the front and after being congratulated on the success of his team in winning such a coveted trophy, the cup was handed to him, and he thanked Mr. Sealey for it, and said it was the third cup Aldershot had won.

MR. SEALEY'S ADDRESS.
Mr. Sealey then gave an address, which was closely listened to by a large number of interested bystanders. The address was as follows:

I am glad to join in congratulating the executive on this the largest and most successful annual gathering yet held, and thank them for the honor of an invitation to take a small part in the business portion of the meet here to-day, for I well remember January 18th, 1898, when in Sweeney's Hall, we first organized for business, and for a time our annual meetings were strictly for business with good results, but recently the excellent idea of devoting part of our annual gathering to pleasure has prevailed with success, and with the pleasure of the ball games, and other sports over, I don't know of any better business proposition we could consider for a few minutes than "How we could get better markets and prices for our products, without being unfair to the consumer." Now, while our district and foreign markets are very good, everybody agrees that our home and nearby markets are by far the best and most profitable and therefore the most profitable to be preserved, and while universal free trade, would undoubtedly give us the best natural opportunities that are impossible at the present time, and therefore we have to make the best of the circumstances as we find them, both at home and abroad and of the various suggestions for improvement; a rearrangement of the tariff on agricultural products strikes me as being the most practical at the present time, for while some may say that "Trade laughs at tariffs," and still continues to grow, it grows in the direction of least tariff resistance and therefore the tariff influences its direction and determines to quite an extent what country shall profit most by it, as for instance very few Canadian eggs are being sold in the United States to-day, because the McKinley tariff prevented, whereas previous to the McKinley Bill we sent millions of dozens of eggs to the United States. No United States steel rails are being sold in Canada to-day. Why? Because the Canadian tariff prevents it, and if it is good for Canada by

tariff to put the whole steel rail trade in the hands of two concerns only, who might chance to arrange a combine, why would it not be good for Canada by tariff to put the trade in agricultural products in the hands of our million Canadian farmers, who are perfectly safe from any possibility of a combine, and whose local competition provides the consuming masses of Canada to-day with their best and cheapest necessities of life. And if we are agreed on this as an association, as we appeared to be in our business discussion here a year ago, for remember we are only discussing this as an association, giving our individual opinions, it is up to us to arrive at the best method of bringing this about. Now a year ago we asked ourselves here how important was the trade in fruit and vegetable growers, but no one seemed to know. Since then I have consulted the Dominion census and other Dominion and Provincial reports and made the following calculation as approximately correct as possible: In Canada today we have 500,000 acres in fruit, worth at about \$150 per acre, making an investment of \$75,000,000 yielding \$15,000,000 of produce annually, and while special statistics for vegetables have not been kept separate, I take it that there is an equal acreage worth \$100 per acre or an investment of \$50,000,000 yielding \$10,000,000 annually, and that in the fruit and vegetable industry combined there are 100,000 people engaged. If time permitted I would be glad to tell you how these calculations were arrived at. So you see we are much more important than we thought, representing ten per cent. of our industrial population and a vastly greater amount of capital than any other Canadian industry, except general agriculture; in fact, amalgamated with general agriculture, as we should be and really are, we are of sufficient importance to have what we believe is for the best interest of Canada, and we will unite and forcefully go for it, and the question is, shall we do this?

Without occupying the time of repeating it, you are all familiar with our views on the Canadian tariff on vegetables and fruits, and as they are reproduced largely in about twenty countries, would it not be wise for you here today to appoint twenty men who will volunteer to each visit a county and place your views before the people in that county, and if after considering it, they thoroughly approve of it, then urge them to get at least twenty men in each county to write their parliamentary representative to advocate and support these views, and I believe it will be done. Then have one of your delegates visit each of the purely agricultural counties and reason that the trade and commerce returns for the last year shows \$3,000,000 worth of pork products to have been imported from the United States to Canada at 2 cents, and only \$5,000 of hams and bacon exported from Canada to the United States at 50 cents, and the consumer not benefited at all and the producer seriously injured; that \$1,250,000 worth of horses were imported at \$12.50, and only \$900,000 worth exported at \$30; apples, \$182,000 imported at 40c, and \$318,000 exported at 62½c; cheese, 800,000 pounds imported at 36c and only 175,000 pounds exported to the United States at 6c; butter, 300,000 pounds imported at 4c and only 200,000 pounds exported at 6c; eggs, 1,100,000 dozens imported at 2c and only 32,000 dozens exported at 5c; hay, \$221,000 worth imported at \$2, and \$243,000 worth exported at \$4, flour, 45,000 bbls. imported at 60c and only 35,000 bbls. exported at 25 per cent., or equal to about \$1.25. Then wheat, nearly 6,000,000 bushels were imported last year, as against only 115,000 exported to the United States, our tariff being 12c, against them, and theirs being 25c against us, and recently raised to 30c. Now, I don't imagine that all this wheat imported was ground up for flour for Canadian use, but so far as I can gather, it was largely shipped on through to Britain, and there took the place of an equal number of bushels of our best western wheat, getting the advantage of the extra price and substituting an inferior quality, thereby injuring the reputation of our Canadian product, so, unless we are cautious, before long our reputation for wheat in the British market will be injured, as our reputation for bacon has been by the substitution of non-Canadian product of inferior quality. You see by the items quoted, and many other agricultural products that might be referred to, shows that the United States tariff is almost entirely effective in shutting out our products from their market, whereas our tariff against them permits them to supply our market with a very large quantity of their surplus product, while their consuming population is fifteen times more numerous than ours, and should, under perfectly equitable conditions, take fifteen times more of our product than we take of theirs, but instead, the actual results are the other way on to the extent of three or four times, showing that their tariff management preserves their market for the home producer along agricultural lines to a very much greater extent than does ours, and if the consumer were getting the benefit of this, it might be made a moderate excuse for these conditions, but so far as we are able to investigate, as explained many times previously, in regard to pork, eggs, cheese, butter, fruits, vegetables, etc., it is the importer, speculator and commission man, who pocket all the profits, largely on a speculative chance of the slaughter market days in the United States, against which it is difficult to get our anti-dumping clause applied all along the line, thus depriving our producers of their fair home market and discouraging home production by bearing down the price to them and, at the same time, charging the home consumer all he can stand, and, in many cases, more than the foreign market prices would warrant.

Now we don't require those products from the United States at all, but rather that our farmers' wives and daughters keep a million more hens and produce a million more eggs, and our farmers keep a million more hogs and produce this hog product, and kept 10,000 more horses and supplied our requirement in this respect, and 10,000 more hogs, for we can certainly produce more than our require-

ments, and when we are so anxious to secure tariff favors in foreign countries, such as France, where we have perhaps sacrificed some agricultural interests in order to secure an advantage for Canada of 88 on a binder, \$4 on a mower, \$2 on a rake and so on, feeling that splendid results have been accomplished, would it not pay us at the same time to give a little more consideration to the preservation of our home markets for our home produce? In this I may say here that we must "Play Fair." Now, to illustrate more particularly what I mean, I met a fruit grower last week who was very anxious to have an increase in the tariff on fruit and vegetables, and so I said: The tariff on hay is \$2 coming into Canada and \$4 going to the United States, and we should raise ours to \$3 anyway, or not \$4. He said, "Oh, no, I have to buy my hay, and that might make it dearer." I replied that we could not hope to have a fair tariff on all we produced to sell and that we must play fair with the farmers and give them equal consideration, and, in fact, play fair with the manufacturers as well, but the manufacturers are quite capable of looking after themselves, and that it was to bring agricultural products to the fore in the best interest of Canada to-day, and in that way try to preserve our home market for our home producer to an equal extent along all lines until we found neighbors who were more willing to either free trade with us or trade more equitably with us on a more moderate tariff basis. If the agricultural counties approve, then urge twenty men in each county to write their Parliamentary representative to support these views, then, in continuing to use our best endeavors, it might be well to have a delegate from each of the Stock breeders' association annual meetings, which occur periodically between the middle of November and the middle of February, and lay your views before them, and if they approve of it then their favorable voice would be very effective.

Now, if we adopt and energetically pursue some such course as this, I am sure we will succeed at an early date, otherwise it will take much longer, and in the meantime we will be losing much valuable consideration that properly belongs to us as vegetable and fruit growers and agriculturists generally. In conclusion, let me just urge that you do your best to support the movement for a fast freight service for perishable products on our railways which would be nearly equal to our present express accommodation, which, which proposition is regarded as reasonable and fair, particularly where a number of cars are going in the same direction from near the same point.

I thank you once more for your kind invitation to take part in this business discussion, and shall be glad if anything I have said will aid ever so little in helping to direct our attention to opportunities of importance along the lines referred to.

HON. MR. DUFF.

Mr. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, also spoke. He paid a glowing tribute to Ontario and especially the Niagara Peninsula for the manner in which fruits and vegetables had been cultivated. He questioned whether any Province in Canada would ever yield the same quantity to the acre as Ontario. Ontario is among the most progressive Provinces and with its fine opportunities, it is bound to lead the others. In the short time since the first car of fruit had been shipped from the Niagara Peninsula the demand had increased very rapidly. He said as he had been delayed in arriving he would not trouble the listeners with a lengthy address, and in closing he again complimented them on having such a fine district.

At the close of the speech-making, Mr. R. H. Lewis expressed his intention of retiring from the presidency, but it is likely that he will be prevailed upon to act in that capacity. The speakers and the representatives of the press were then treated to supper in the Brant House. The soft ball game between Burlington and the Waterdown teams resulted in a score of 6 to 5 in favor of the Waterdowns. The second game between the Waterdowns and the Grocers was won by the Grocers by a score of 15 to 2. Their victory was largely attributable to the fact that Carey, of the Scoundrels, did the trick of the game. The 13th Regiment Band supplied the music both afternoon and evening. An orchestra also supplied music for dancing on the roof garden of the Brant House.

The officers of the association are: R. H. Lewis, Hamilton, Vice-President; W. H. Drummond, Waterdown, President; J. H. Thompson, Hamilton, Secretary; Treasurer: W. A. Emory, Aldershot; J. R. Harrod, Aldershot; Jos. Smiley, Aldershot; Matt. Burton, Dundas road; John Lewis, Dundas road; E. J. Mahony, Hamilton; Geo. Awrey, Hamilton; W. H. Smith, Ancaster; John Nairn, Bartonville.

FORCES READY.

Prepared to Served in Any Part
of the Empire.

London, Aug. 18.—It is understood that New Zealand will provide cruisers for New Zealand waters instead of a Dreadnought for the fleet. At the final meeting of the Imperial Defence Conference to-morrow a resolution will be brought forward to the effect that all the naval and military forces of the empire shall be so organized that each shall be in a position to render efficient service in an emergency in any part of the empire. Subsequently the over-seas delegates will meet the Committee of Imperial Defence.

NOTED BIOGRAPHER.

Sir Theodore Martin Passes Away
at Age of 93.

London, Aug. 18.—Sir Theodore Martin died to-day. He was a native of Scotland, and received his education in the Edinburgh High School and University. He practised as a solicitor in Edinburgh till 1845, when he removed to London, and acted as parliamentary agent in the passing of private bills from that time till his death, at the age of 93. He was elected rector of St. Andrew's in 1882. He was the author of many translations of poems and dramas from the German and Italian, and wrote several noted biographies, including "The Life of Prince Napoleon," in five volumes, and "Queen Victoria," in five volumes, which was published only last year. He was a K. C. B. in 1880, and a K. C. V. O. in 1886.

Friday, Bargain Day

75c and \$1.00
FRIDAY--- Black Dress Goods 49c

Another great rush out of Black Dress Goods for Friday. They are pure all wool qualities in Panama, Square Mesh Voiles, Serge Cheviots, Crepeolines and Diagonal Twill Suiting, storm and sun-proof qualities for suits, skirts and dresses for present and Fall wear. Regular 75c and \$1.00. Friday bargain 49c. EXTRA—Other lines of our Black Dress Goods on sale 59c, 69c, 79c, 89c to \$1.49.

35c to 65c Silk Gloves 19c

Women's Long and Short Black Pure Silk Gloves, also Taffeta Lisle, in two dome wrist length, in white, grey and navy, sizes 6 and 6½ only, clearing Friday at half their cost of production, 35c to 65c, Friday 19c.

25c—Long Lisle Gloves, in most

quaint style, in black, white, grey, tan, brown and navy, all sizes, regular values 39c to 55c.

Bargain Wash Goods

Fine White Victoria Lawn, even weave and firm quality, full 45 inches wide, 300 yards for a Friday rush sale, 18c; Friday bargain 9½c. American Shirting Cambrics, full yard wide, in neat stripe patterns, more equitably with us on a more moderate tariff basis. If the agricultural counties approve, then urge twenty men in each county to write their Parliamentary representative to support these views, then, in continuing to use our best endeavors, it might be well to have a delegate from each of the Stock breeders' association annual meetings, which occur periodically between the middle of November and the middle of February, and lay your views before them, and if they approve of it then their favorable voice would be very effective.

Bargains in Notions

10 dozen Tan or Black Silk Shoe Bows, very stylish, 25c; Friday 5c. 25 gross Nickel-plated Stud Safety Pins, assorted sizes, sharp points, 5c; Friday 2 for 1c. Women's C. M. C. Hose Supporters, in black, red or yellow, belted style, with best elastic ends, regularly 35c; Friday 19c.

To 15c Infants' Bibs 8c

A Friday clearing of Infants' Bibs, in padded, absorbent front, lace and embroidery trimmed, all sizes, regularly 15c, Friday bargain 8c. Also Silk Embroidery Bibs, regularly 50c, Friday bargain 29c. (Lace Section.)

Children's Underwear

Children's White Ballbrigan Vests, fine mercerized quality, in sizes to 5 years, regularly 25c; Friday sale 10c. Children's Socks, in cashmere and lisle, in tan, black, and white, regularly 12½c and 15c; Friday bargain 8c.

Staples Underpriced

1,000 yards of Bleached English Cottons, fine, even, firm qualities, soft finish, for the needle, 10c quality 7½c; 12½c quality 10c. 25 dozen pure Irish Linen Napkins, fine and heavy quality, scores of designs, medium size, regularly \$1.75; Friday bargain 1.19c doz.

50 dozen pure Linen Nap. Drawn

Work Doilies, hemstitched border, pretty, neat design, regularly 15c; Friday, 2 for 1c. 5 dozen Round Tenerife Doilies, 15c; Friday 5c. English Hemmed Sheets, in plain and twill cotton makes, firm, durable wearing quality, size 2½ x 2½, value \$2.00; Friday \$2.00 pair.

Friday Bargains from the Second Floor

Women's White India Head Outing Coats, long walking length, semi-fitting style, button trimmed, all sizes. Regular \$4.50, Friday bargain 3.28c. Stripe Linen Princess Dresses, in brown or blue, inverted stripe front and guipure yoke, self trimmed. Regular \$7.50, Friday bargain 4.98c. Women's Blouses, in white lawn, also Colored Muslin Blouses, in plain tailored and dress style, various trimmings. Regular \$8.00, \$1 and \$1.25, Friday bargain 49c.

About 15 pure Japanese Silk Blouses, mostly white, but a few black for the early buyers. They are in tailored and fancy dress styles, all sizes. Regular \$4.00, Friday bargain 3.19c. About two dozen Women's Cambric and Lawn Dressing Scaques, in belted style, with self trimming, 85c, Friday bargain 39c.

A limited quantity of Floral Cotton undershirts, full skirt with wide frilled flounce. Regular \$2.50, Friday bargain 1.19c.

29 and 31
FINCH BROS., King St. West

LANCELEY CASE

Father of Archie Complains of Injustice by Spectator.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—Although I have been a subscriber to your paper for many years, I have never claimed the Britisher's right or privilege to "write to the Times," although I have often been tempted to do it, but I have left it to others, who have more eloquent pen than mine, to air their grievances, but at last I claim your indulgence while I try to tell you of an injustice I suffer from some members of the press in this city.

In the Spectator of Tuesday, the 17th inst., on the front page, there is a greater part of a column, with flaming headlines, which informs its readers that there had been a brilliant capture of a vagabond in the person of Archie Lanceley, who had walked into a trap, etc., and then the article intimated there was something a great deal more behind the arrest, and that the police were confident they had now the parties they so much wanted. At first I thought one of the route boys had written it, and that he was quietly having a little fun with some members of the police force, especially as an alleged conversation between the phone wire man and mine, the three sentences given at the police court end; two out of the three were untruths, rather a bad example to set to the youth of our city. Now, Mr. Editor, have we of the working classes no redress from having such drive published from time to time about us? Unfortunately I have a son who has the faculty of sometimes getting into the hands of the police, and very seriously at that, and generally some mischief or trying to help some other that he thinks are more unfortunate than himself. He receives his sentence, whatever it is, mostly acquittal though, and that should be an end of the matter. But instead, his part is raked up again, all kinds of ridicule and sport made of him, and everything done to add contempt and opprobrium on his name. It is in this manner that the family that my son is not able to take his own part, being terribly handicapped in the battle of life, and that is all the more necessary that some one should take up the cudgels on the boy's behalf. Of the case in question, so graphically described by the Spectator, it is soon told. A person, well dressed, on a Sunday afternoon, three hundred yards from their own home, to say the least is not an ideal vagrant. Whether the police were justified in arresting him as such is best known to themselves. Certainly he was liberated in twenty-four hours, but the astounding crime of daring to use a phone to the police station was certainly the climax of journalism. There is no by-law against it that I know of. There is nothing in my phone book about it; so after I had read the article I felt like old Jasper in Southern's poem: "What it was all about I could not make out, 'but 'twas a famous victory.'" As I said, my son Archie is deserving of every sympathy and encouragement in his efforts to make a living. His family have rallied around him, given their all and more than their all, to establish him in a little business; he has worked well for a long time past now, and is succeeding nicely, making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, and we are told by an eminent authority that that is more real service to the country than all the law makers put together ever did for their country.

Two much praise cannot be given to our worthy magistrate, Mr. Jelfs, in his dealing with my son; had he been one of his own family he could not have done more for him than he has, advising and warning him; and our thanks are given to him for his kindness. The police have also been first rate, not vindictive at all toward him, and although he sometimes draws the long bow when he thinks they are quizzing him too much, they must expect that now.

But it remains for our next door neighbor, the Spectator, to throw all kinds of insinuations against him, to hinder him in his progress. I have complained years ago to the same paper about its using our name as a basis for its remarks; apparently they have forgotten it. As I have not the honor (rather doubtful one) of being on the Spectator's subscription list, I could not appeal to them now to cease, so now I come to my own family paper to help us out. Will you kindly tell us in your columns whether there is any law or code of morals among journalists to prevent them taking advantage when a person is temporarily incarcerated before they have had a chance to clear themselves, of publishing sensational articles in their papers, calculated to bring contempt and ridicule upon them and hurt also in their business relations? Of course, we know that they know where the line is, and we mean or advertising franchises to give ourselves and families could do anything we wish for all they would care, but it is of us simple-law-abiding folk that I speak of, who ask no favors and receive none from anyone, who only ask to be let alone till we regain our feet.

Thackeray tells us of the ignominious treatment which befel the representatives of the Morning Telegraph for prying and making comments upon the family affairs of a person in his day. Perhaps the same energetic treatment would have the same salutary effect with some of our present day journalists, especially our James street neighbor. The Times, as could be expected from a self-respecting paper, treated us all right, and we thank you for it.

As this is my first attempt to address you, Mr. Editor, it will also in all probability be my last, but I knew I could rely on you when I needed assistance. Yours sincerely, William Lanceley, 30 Main street west, Hamilton.

COAL FIELDS.

Grand Trunk Pacific to Tap the
Pembina District.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—The G. T. P. officials announce the finding of valuable coal lands near Pembina, and are planning to tap the district. The track-laying is being rushed with all possible speed, and it is said that when the rails reach the Pembina River one of the first shipments ever the new line will be of machinery for the development of these coal properties. It is expected that the railway company will secure fuel here for the entire line west of Edmonton.

It is stated also that the coal is the very best bituminous, and very much superior to the lignite coal in the Edmonton district.

STOLEN GOODS FOUND.

Toronto, Aug. 19.—Thirty pounds of soap and a web of cheese cloth, stolen from the Comfort Soap Works and sent to the Comfort Soap Works in Ward 7, were recovered by Acting Detective Mitchell about 9 o'clock last night in Mrs. Davis' house at 14 Eather street. Mrs. Davis said she received the soap and cheese cloth from Mrs. Goulding, who lives next door. May May, who was arrested with some of the stolen goods in her possession, stated that Detective Mitchell gave it to a woman named Ellen Heary, who in turn gave it to her. About \$200 worth of stuff has been recovered by Mitchell.

Stanley Mills & Co., Limited

Thurs., Aug. 19th, 1909

STORE CLOSÉS AT 5 O'CLOCK DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAY)

Hammocks Cheap

At this late date one does not care to buy an expensive Hammock, and to meet this demand we are this week showing most excellent value at only \$1.50 each. The body of this Hammock is tightly woven and will carry three persons, made of fast colors, full size and complete with best hooks. Ask to see this Hammock, only \$1.50 each.

Fruit Scales

Fruit Scales, capacity 240 pounds, inspected and stamped correct by Government officials and made in Hamilton by Burrow, Stewart & Milne, only \$9.25.

Extension Ladders

Made of best choice clear stock, galvanized wire braced, improved extending device easily operated, light and exceeding strong ladders, well suited to fruit packers' or painters' uses.
20 foot Extension Ladders \$4.00
24 foot Extension Ladders \$4.80
28 foot Extension Ladders \$5.60
32 foot Extension Ladders \$6.40

Alarm Clocks

Nickel Plated Alarm Clocks, reliable time keepers, with shut off alarm attachment, only 75c each.

Charcoal Irons

Charcoal Smoothing Irons, perhaps the very best type of smoothing iron for hot weather, made with adjustable draft and grate, plain irons each \$1.00; nickel plated \$1.25.

Gas Mantles

For natural or artificial gas.
Good Mantles 10c each, 3 for 25c
Challenge Mantles 15c, 2 for 25c
North Star Mantles 15c, 2 for 25c
Best Inverted Mantles 20c

Genuine "GEM" Household Food Choppers

For chopping meat or vegetables, fish or fruit, cheese or spices, roots or grains, chops fine or coarse, and makes food more palatable and easier to digest, and avoids waste. Chops cooked or uncooked foods equally well. Every part heavily retinned so cannot rust. No kitchen is complete without one of these Gem food choppers. The genuine Gem choppers are to be had only in this store.

Medium size \$1.25. Large size \$1.50. Extra large size \$2.00.

Stanley Mills & Co., Ltd.

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LARGEST MAKERS OF SULPHITE PULP IN CANADA

Head office, Mark Fisher Building, Montreal, where all
correspondence should be addressed.

Amusements

The evenings are becoming cool now,

and the amusement loving public is looking

towards the theatre and other in-

door resorts for their entertainment.

The opening of the Grand Opera House

last night was attended by a fairly large

crowd. The play, "Texas," was a

western ranch variety, and was well re-

ceived. The story is diverting, and con-

cerns the efforts of a greaser named

Pasquale to break Freshwater Jack Dal-

lam as a cattle thief. There has long

been bad blood between the two men,

engendered when the hero prevented the

Mexican from shooting an Englishman

years before the action of the play. The

hero joins the Texas Rangers for the ex-

press purpose of rounding up the "rust-

lers," and finally succeeds in bagging

Pasquale, who, however, escapes and at-

tacks the hero, a struggle ensuing which

results in the villain's death. Harlan

Foy, in the role of Freshwater Jack,

played the part in a style all his own,

and was always the gentle knight of the

prairie. Texas West, the heroine, pre-

sented a versatility of character that