

INDIANS HONOR BRANT'S MEMORY.

TOMB AND MONUMENT AT BRANTFORD DECORATED.

Ceremony of Condolence—Quaint Native Rites in Honor of Dead Hero—Rev. Dr. Ashton Speaks on Life of Brant—Queen Anne Plate Used.

Brantford, Nov. 24.—The iron-fenced tomb of Captain Joseph Brant in the old Mohawk Churchyard near this city to-day was the Mecca of hundreds of pilgrims, both Indian and white. Just a century ago to-day the great warrior and diplomat went to his reward, but the people of the Six Nations, whom he allied to assist in upholding the British Crown in America, have not forgotten his memory, nor what he did towards the enlightenment of their race. The men whose forefathers fought under Joseph Brant are fittingly observing the hundredth anniversary of his death. After the usual service in the Mohawk Church to-day a wreath was placed on the stone slab covering the tomb, while yesterday a similar decoration was hung on the Brant memorial in Victoria Park.

The placing of the latter wreath was accompanied by a portion of the ancient Indian ceremony of condolence, in which it was said: "Grief had gone to every side of the Six Nations' council fire."

Ceremony of Condolence.

To-morrow in the council house of the Grand River reservation the full ceremony of condolence will be gone through with, when all the chiefs will be assembled. These proceedings are expected to last for six hours, when each section of the different tribes will expatiate on the work of the man whose Indian name appropriately meant two sticks crossed, signifying double strength.

Some half dozen chiefs, several warriors and a large crowd of Brantford citizens assembled around the memorial in Victoria Park to-day. In an English speech, remarkable for its choice of words, Chief A. G. Smith reminded the audience of the occasion, and then called upon Chief Jacob General to go through with the aboriginal ceremony. Chief General recited the ritual in the Upper Cayuga dialect, of the red man's tongue, the applause being in the shape of occasional grunts from the surrounding chiefs and warriors.

Brief addresses were afterwards delivered by Superintendent Smith, Mr. F. O. Loft, of the Provincial Secretary's Department, Toronto, and Judge Hardy.

Life of Brant.

In the course of the service in the Mohawk Church this morning Rev. Dr. Ashton, Superintendent of the Mohawk Institute, took the opportunity to correct some misapprehensions regarding Joseph Brant. He stated that the church had not been built by Brant, but under the direction of King George III. in 1785. "The great chief," said the speaker, "had received a fair education, and had translated the Gospel of St. Mark into the Mohawk tongue, and the Gospel of St. Matthew. The translation," said the speaker, "had been printed at the order of the King in 1784, and the books had been sent to the present church. Because of Brant's visit to England, the present hand-carved coat of arms in the church had been sent out. The three tablets, which are in the church and which bear the apostles' creed, the ten commandments and the Lord's prayer in Indian, which were translated by Brant, were sent out in 1786." Rev. Dr. Ashton further stated that Brant was much ahead of his time. Over one hundred years ago it had been the great chief's idea to restrain the tribe from wandering and leading an aimless life. It had also been Brant's purpose to have white men teach the Indians agriculture, but because the authorities thought Brant was trying to get lands for himself, the scheme had not been taken up. In the church were also the pupils of the Mohawk Institute, who are the descendants of the men of Brant's time.

It is also of interest that the collection was taken up in a piece of silver plate which was sent to the Mohawks in New York State in 1712 by Queen Anne, but which was brought by the tribe to Canada on its migration to this country.

GOMPERS IS PRESIDENT.

Was Chosen Unanimously by Federation of Labor.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 24.—The American Federation of Labor, endorsing every act of their President, Samuel Gompers, and rebuking those who have sought to malign him, yesterday unanimously elected Mr. Gompers to office for another term. Mr. Gompers when he came forth to deliver his speech of acceptance was given an ovation. Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, the Socialist leader, who has at many previous conventions opposed Mr. Gompers, helped to make President Gompers' re-election unanimous.

Other officers of the Federation were elected as follows: Vice-Presidents, D. A. Hays, Philadelphia; James Dunne, Quincy, Mass.; John Mitchell, Indianapolis; James O'Connell, Washington, D. C.; Daniel J. Keefe, Detroit; Mich. William D. Huber, Indianapolis; Joseph F. Valentine, Cincinnati; Treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; Secretary, Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C.

Hugh Francy, of Scranton, Pa., representing the sheet metal workers, was unanimously chosen fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Denver was selected as the convention city in 1908.

Resolutions were adopted expressing hope for an early affiliation with the Western Federation of Miners, and calling for new immigration laws to exclude Japanese and Koreans.

AFRAID OF BEEF TRUST.

Manchester Butchers Fear It Intends to Capture Market.

London, Nov. 24.—The Manchester butchers believe that the American Beef Trust is about to capture the Manchester meat market. The Morris Beef Company, of Chicago, has contracted with the corporation to supply 25,000 head annually. The total annual import of Manchester now is 26,000 head.

HOW THE SCRAP STARTED.

Jones stepped on Smith's favorite corn, and of course there was trouble. What Smith needed was Putnam's Corn Extract, that painless remedy for corns and warts that cures in twenty-four hours. Putnam's is the old stand-by; try it.

HOME MADE RECIPE.

TO RELIEVE ALL CATARRH SUFFERERS HERE IN HAMILTON.

The coming months will be a harvest for the doctors and patent medicine manufacturers unless great care is taken to keep the feet dry, also dress warmly.

This is the advice of a well-known authority and should be heeded by all who are subject to rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles and especially catarrh. While the latter is considered by most sufferers an incurable disease, there are few men or women who will fail to experience great relief from the following simple home prescription and if taken in time it will prevent an attack of catarrh during the entire season.

Here is the prescription which any one can mix: Fluid Extract Dandelion one-half ounce, Compound Kargon one ounce, Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla three ounces. Shake well in a bottle and use in teaspoonful doses after each meal and again at bedtime.

These are mostly vegetable ingredients and can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy at small cost.

The Compound Kargon in this prescription acts directly upon the eliminative tissues of the kidneys to make them filter and strain from the blood, the poison that produces all forms of catarrhal affections. Relief is often felt even after the first few doses and it is seldom that the sufferer ever experiences a return attack within the year.

This prescription makes a splendid remedy for all forms of blood disorders and such symptoms as lame back, bladder weaknesses and rheumatism pains are entirely dispelled.

As this valuable, though simple, recipe comes from a thoroughly reliable source, it should be heeded by every afflicted reader.

INSPECTION OF HOGS.

HON. SYDNEY FISHER SPEAKS AT CHATHAM.

Farmers Want Modification in the Act by Which the Inspection Can Be Done Nearer Home—Minister Shows How Necessary to Canada's Export Trade the Measure is.

Chatham, Nov. 24.—Through the instrumentality of Mr. A. D. McCoig, M.P.P., a largely-attended meeting of farmers and others interested in hog production was held in the Opera House here yesterday afternoon, when the new meat inspection act was thoroughly explained by Hon. Sydney Fisher and discussed by the Minister and those present to determine how the amendment might be modified so that it might not be irksome to producers and others.

Chairman J. G. Kerr stated at the commencement that the matter was non-political.

After brief speeches by Messrs. D. A. Gordon, M.P., East Kent, and A. B. McCoig, Mr. Fisher was introduced by Mr. Kerr as a man who had done much for the agriculturalists of Canada. Mr. Fisher in his address indicated the necessity for the regulation. The Chicago exposures had arisen because there was no law applicable to the packing of meats for local trade as was the Federal law for export products. Since some seven years ago United States hogs had been shut out of Germany. The exposures led to suspicion on the part of the United States, and while this especially affected United States products, it served to affect sales of Canadian products abroad also. Since the Chicago exposure the United States had a most severe regulation law. The Canadian law, which was applicable in Kent and Essex, was applied to all Canada, yet from nowhere else was heard a complaint. That was the reason, and because Kent was such a large producer of hogs, that he had taken a run down to address the farmers and determine how the regulations might be modified to eliminate the irksomeness without affecting the stability of Canadian trade abroad, which would undoubtedly perish if a guarantee could not be given to the foreign buyers that our products were the best possible. The matter was strongly called to the attention of the government some time ago by the M. H. O. of London, England, that if Canada could not give assurance that its products were equal to requirements Canada would be debarred from the market. This was the beginning of the present situation, as it was felt that it was virtually necessary to maintain the foreign market for Canadian products. He indicated that the regulations complained of applied to foreign and interprovincial trade only, not to the local trade. This last was the reason why the regulations were not applied to the local trade. The local authorities through the Provincial law. Prices for hogs had been on the average better during the past few years than ever before, and this was owing to the standing of Canada in the foreign markets. That standing should be protected, as was being done by regulations.

On the Minister asking for suggestions, a reply was made by a farmer in the audience that the inspection, to which he had no objection, should be made nearer home, at the place of shipment. Another suggested inspection at the wagon. He thought the inspector could notify the farmers where he would be 24 hours ahead, and go from place to place. Another thought there were too many stations for shipment in Kent for this to work satisfactorily.

Mr. Fisher thought there might be difficulty because of the number of inspectors required for this. It was urged that shipments were inspected during the hog cholera outbreak. The local inspection aimed at by the suggestions was to prevent the organs, which according to law, must be left in dressed hogs, spoiling or damaging the hogs by decaying. Farmers wish to kill, if necessary or thought best, for the local market, and have the animals inspected, then remove the organs, which must be left in till the inspection is finished, and then go ahead and sell them to butchers and private customers on the markets.

Mr. Fisher was impressed with the anxiety of the farmers to maintain the dressed hog trade, local and otherwise, and have the inspection made nearer home.

The directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research of New York have announced an additional gift from John D. Rockefeller of \$2,600,000 as an endowment. The success of the institute in discovering a remedy for cerebrospinal meningitis was largely responsible for Mr. Rockefeller's gift.

INSURANCE BILL.

POLICYHOLDERS' DIVIDENDS EVERY THREE YEARS.

Penalty for Rebates—Publicity of Investments Will Be Insisted On—Recommendations of Commission May Be Modified in the Interests of the Companies.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—The new insurance act, which promises to be the piece de resistance of the legislative menu for the coming session of Parliament, is now practically ready for presentation to the House. It is the Government's intention to have the bill referred to a select committee of the Commons, where its provisions will thoroughly be thrashed out.

The chief debate will be upon the investment clauses of the bill. The recommendations of the Insurance Commissioners in this respect, as embodied in the draft bill submitted with their report last session, have, it is understood, been modified to some extent in the bill as now drafted. It is estimated that some of the more drastic changes recommended by the commissioners and objected to most strenuously by the insurance companies have been re-cast with a view to allowing a little more latitude in investment powers, while at the same time the interest of the policyholders are adequately guarded against any dabbings by the companies in speculative securities.

Rebates will be made illegal, but the penalty recommended by the commissioners of \$1,000 fine on the directors of any company whose agent has allowed a rebate is changed for a more logical and at the same time quite as effective a penal clause. The companies themselves are agreed as to the advisability of stopping the rebate evil, but strongly object to the penalty suggested by the commissioners.

The clause compelling the payment of dividends to policyholders annually instead of every five years, as at present, is said to have been changed in the present bill to make payments compulsory at least every three years. It is thought that this will adequately overcome the evil now claimed to exist in the present method of deferred dividends, namely, the application for surplus earnings of older policies to the securing of new business.

The recommendations of the commissioners with regard to insuring adequate publicity of investments, etc., in the returns made to the Government stand with but little change, and will be unlikely to call for much opposition from the companies. In full publicity the Government sees the greatest safeguard to the policyholders.

WEDGWOOD.

Something About a Ware That Artists All Admire.

Wedgwood achieved his great fame as the inventor and producer of jasperware. This invention was the result of his great love for the classic art and classic history, to which he was introduced by Bentley. Wedgwood was intent on widening the field of ceramic art and longed to imitate the carvings of Greece and Rome. After years of patient and experimenting he produced in 1775 the jasperware so inseparably connected with his name and through which much of his fortune was acquired. This ware is of an extremely delicate texture. Its ingredients are sulphate of baryta, carbonate of baryta, clay and flint. In the earlier pieces the entire body was stained with the metallic oxide used for coloring. This is known as "solid jasper." In 1777, in order to secure uniformity and evenness in the coloring of the fields, the later forms received merely a wash of the metallic oxide, and are distinguished by the term "jasper dip." Every stage of model and the most careful attention. Much depended upon the grinding and mixing of the materials, still more on the firing of the moulded objects. The process was apparently simple, when it was mastered. The best modellers were employed to make the original wax models, many of which were made from life, others from paintings, prints and medals. Clay moulds were made from the wax model and fired. Into these the plastic clay was pressed. The reliefs obtained therefrom were placed in their colored bases, and while still soft were gone over by a modeller, who retouched them when necessary. Every object of the "underprinting" which is so beautiful a feature of all of the jasperware of Josiah Wedgwood's period. The pieces were then fired. It was not until 1777 that Wedgwood perfected his processes and became absolutely sure of his results. Danger in firing was obliterated and great heights in relief made possible.—From "Josiah Wedgwood: American Sympathizer and Portrait Maker," by R. T. Halsey, in the December (Christmas) Scribner.

SHOT THROUGH LUNG.

Parnell O'Connor Attempts Suicide at North Bay.

NORTH BAY, Nov. 24.—Parnell O'Connor, age 12, shot himself last night with suicidal intent, a bullet from a 32-calibre revolver passing through his right lung. O'Connor was a guest at the North Bay House, and before making the rash attempt wrote a letter to his sweetheart at Cobalt saying they would never meet again on earth, and bidding her a last farewell. O'Connor is still alive, but his recovery is doubtful. His parents live in Dakota.

MAY REDUCE WAGES.

Rossland Miners' Union to Take Referendum Vote.

Rossland, B. C., Nov. 23.—Rossland Miners' Union will hold a referendum vote to-morrow for the purpose of determining whether or not the present scale of wages will be decreased to the scale which prevailed prior to July 1 of this year. The scale at that time provided for \$3.50 a day for miners, instead of \$4 as at present. Other workers around mines will have wages reduced in like proportion if the vote is in the affirmative.

The lower price of metals has cut down the profits of mines to such an extent that it is claimed they cannot be operated under the present scale and may close down if the scale of wages is not reduced.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

W. D. H. H. H.

STOLEN WINE.

BEAUCHAMP AND HIS TWO SONS ARRESTED AT MONTREAL.

Detectives Traced Wheelmarks From Robbed Car to House Where the Three Were Carousing With Champagne, and Took Them All.

Montreal, Nov. 24.—One of the smartest captures made by the Montreal police for some time past happened early Saturday morning, when Captain Bellefleur and Detective Lamieau arrested at 73 St. Timothee street Alphonse Beauchamp and his two sons, Joseph and Rudolph, on a charge of breaking into a Grand Trunk bonded freight car and stealing twelve cases of champagne and a case of fancy paper, the whole valued at \$800.

Late on Friday night Capt. Bellefleur received a telephone call that a Grand Trunk car, opposite the Leyland Line wharf, had been broken into. On arriving the scene the officers found wheel tracks in the half-frozen ground. They followed the trail through Beaudry Tunnel, across Craig street, up St. Hubert street, along Dorchester street west, up to 73 St. Timothee street, where the tracks led into the yard. Here the officers found in a four-wheeled wagon ten cases of champagne and a case of fancy paper. On looking around the yard they saw lights in Beauchamp's house.

Opening the door, the officers walked in and found the trio singing and drinking champagne. Half a dozen empty bottles and straw covers were scattered over the place, and three other bottles had just been opened when the officers entered.

They appeared before Judge Lafontaine on Saturday and were remanded for enquete.

A WANING CRAZE.

The Public Ownership Mania One That Will Not Last.

(Toronto News.)

There are no doubt many sincere advocates of public ownership in Toronto. But at best they constitute a minority, and there is reason to think that the minority is dwindling. At the convention of the American Federation of Labor a declaration for public ownership of railways was defeated by 160 to 58. Canada, like the United States, will be likely to adopt public ownership as a principle. It will be adopted simply in order to destroy corporate combination and to check the abuses of private ownership. A civic lighting by-law must command thousands of votes outside the strict circle of public ownership if it is to be adopted.

PUBLIC TARGETS.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir.—The recent Sunday church parades of our local regiments bring to my memory reflections of hygienic duty in Glasgow, Scotland, when as a sportsman on the Clyde at the building of ships for the royal navy and the merchant marine, I joined the 3rd London Rifle Brigade as a private, chiefly for the shooting, which, as you know, is an innocent recreation. Not so, as the old song says, "I'd When Older be a Soldier." Volunteer regiments in Britain are numerous and occasional much more to the mother country. At the time the Boer war was on a few years ago, some one suggested in the Hamilton papers the advisability of having public targets in lieu of public libraries as a good recreation in summer months for young men, who, for the most part, have a Saturday afternoon holiday. It was stated that if public targets were established it would ultimately prove non-existent to the country. Your men or even young women if desirous of the privilege, could purchase their own ammunition, as at once the Government would save annually a few rifles to every city, town or village in summer, as required. Tickets for admission given by employers to their employees gratis, such coming through the hands of local authorities. One workshop could challenge another, individuals the same, letting avoided, retired veterans as marksmen. A few, say 15 years or so, in the country as a settler. It was put forth, if I remember, that such a plan would be equal to the conscription lists of European nationalities in the event of war, as volunteers of their own accord make the best soldiers, whereas conscription lists have no mercy in their discrimination. The sick had must be severed from their mother care. Britain and her colonies have always avoided conscription, but I believe if public targets were established in the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it would be hard for a victorious army to proceed far inland and leave the banks of the sea. As they marched onward from either the Pacific or Atlantic coasts, a naval squadron from either shore would be strong in support of the army. It is not wisdom to leave such matters to the last moment in case of emergency, and run raw recruits on the field of battle. It is not wisdom to leave such matters to the last moment in case of emergency, and run raw recruits on the field of battle. It is not wisdom to leave such matters to the last moment in case of emergency, and run raw recruits on the field of battle.

About the Middle of December

Will publish a finely illustrated

Christmas Number

With Colored Supplement

It will contain many interesting articles suitable to the season.

ADVERTISERS

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Perceive that we are out for cash.

Our prices will convince. Working shoes, \$1.25, regular \$1.75, all wool socks, 2 pairs for 25c. Call and make your own price. M. Kennedy, 240 James north.

MR. AYLESWORTH BETTER.

Is Expected to Return to Ottawa in a Fortnight.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—Word received from Clifton Springs states that Hon. A. B. Aylesworth is expected to return to Ottawa in about a fortnight's time. Letters received by members of the Government say that his stay at the sanitarium is greatly benefiting his health. His hearing is improving.

Kipling to Get Nobel Prize.

Stockholm, Nov. 24.—The next Nobel prize for chemistry will be awarded to Sir Wm. Crookes, of London.

Rudyard Kipling has been designated for the literary prize.

GO FOR YOUR LETTERS

OFFICIAL LIST OF THOSE WHO CLAIMED AT HAMILTON.

Unclaimed letters received at Hamilton postoffice previous to the 18th November, 1907:

Ahear, Mr. John.
Acraft, H.
Anderson, James.
Anderson, W. J.

Barnes, Mrs. J.
Ballentine, W. G.
Barry, I. Frank.
Barnett, Miss Edith.
Bell, James.
Bennett, Harry.
Blahop, C.
Black, Robert J.
Blaydon, Avey.
Bower, F.
Bolton, John.
Bolton, Geo.
Bolton, Thos.
Brockbank, B. P.
Burton, Ward A.

Cameron, Mrs. J.
Cartledge, Mr. S.
Cavanagh, Thos. J.
Canham, A. T.
Chamber, Miss Etta B.
Chapple, W. H.
Chadwick, Mrs. C.
Coffey, A. J.

Cope, Mrs. A.
Cook, Mrs. H.
Curphy, I. P.
Cullen, W.
Curry, A. S.

Demet, Frank.
Dixon, Joseph.
Duncan, Chas.
Dwyer, J. W.

Earle, Mr. Geo.
Edwards, Geo.
Elliott, Mrs. Annie.
Elliott, John, E.
Eliasing, Mr.

Farr, H. W.
Ferguson, Isobel.
Ferry, Chas.
Fenton, Joseph.
Feisting, Miss M. S.
Flynn, W. H.
Forbes, William.
Forbes, Mary E.
Foster, H. E.
Fraser, Eliza.
Freeman, A. M.

Getter, Mr. M.
Grifford, Geo.
Glover, W. B.
Govier, Mrs. S. J.
Grant, James.
Greening, Geo.

Harris, G. J., Mrs.
Harris, Isabella.
Hamley, Mrs. Amelia.
Harding, R.
Hammell, Mary.
Harvey, Maggie J.
Haskard, Mrs. Beatrice.
Haden, Chas.
Hall, G. W.
Haining, Robt.
Highman, Miss Mary.
Hill, James.
Hiren, Miss Aggie.
Houston, C. M.
Hones, T. W.
Hunter, Thos. W.
Hyslop, Robt.
Hynes, J. J.

Ingram, Miss A.
Johnson, Prof. G. W., Stifford.
Johnson, Margaret.
Johnson, J. T.
Jones, John, Mr., Mrs.

Kelly, Courtland.
Kirkpatrick, Jeff. W.
Klopper, Christopher (reg.)
Knapman, Joseph (reg.)
Knowlton, A. D. Pratt.
Lennard, S.
Leslie, Mr.
Livesey, Robert.

Marr, Mr. J.
Matthews, Emma.
Marchant, Miss Carrie.
Martin, C. W.
Maitland, R. R.
Matlin, Michael J.
Mitchell, Thomas (3), forwarded from Ancaster.
Mortimer, George W.
Morris, Martha.
Moore, Mrs. Arthur.
Morrison, George C.
Murray, Robert.
Murdoch, Lizzie.
Murray, Charles.
Muirhead, John, C. A. M. Ferguson.
Maloney, Minnie.
Mealand, Miss Alice.
Merriman, W. H.

McAllister, Jessie.
McCreight, Jas.
McCulloch, Janet.
McGregor, Mrs. J.
McGowan, J. P.
McLeod, Roderick.
McKenzie, Miss Ruth.

McKnight, Mrs.
McLean, Jos.
Mapherson, W. J.

Nashett, I.
Nicholson, Milton J.
Nicholson, Harry.
Nihlock, T.
Noyes, Mrs. J.
Murden, Mrs. John.
Patterson, J. M., ford from Dundas.
Post, W. A. (reg.)
Jerry, J., Beach Road.
Pearson, W. T.
Post, J. H.
Pringle, Eleanor.
Pringle, W. E.
Pyke, George.

Reynolds, J.
Reed, Nelson.
Renton, George.
Rea, Kate.
Robinson, J. R.
Robertson, R. R.
Rob, Edwin G.
Roy, Mrs.

Sales, Albert.
Sander, Miss Dora.
Schinbein, A. B.
Scott, Cecil.
Service, Jas. E.
Shifine, Miss W. R.
Sheldon, Mrs. W. R.

Simpson, G. Hume.
Smith, A. B.
Sutton, Miss L.
Stanford, Miss A.
Sutcliffe, Jos., contractor.
Sweeney, Mrs. Wm.

Taylor, G.
Thompson, Mrs. Thomas.
Turner, Mrs. Wm.

Unsworth, A.
Vivian, Mrs. Clara.

Watt, Miss Pauline.
Watson, B. M.
Wills, A. J.
Williams, Miss C. C.
Wilson, Edward.
Woods, H. G.
Woods, Eddie.
Wright, Elsie.

Young, Wm.
Young, Theodore.

Zimmerman, A.
Anglo-American Postal Card Co.
Jacko Leminezuk.
Steve Sro.
Philip Sieman.

The Chairman of the U. S. Congressional Committee on Finance and Banking has declared the issue of Panama bonds and Government certificates quite unwarranted.

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SURE TEST OF DEATH.

X-Rays Prevent the Possibility of Burial Alive.

Paris, Nov. 24.—According to a report of Dr. Vaillant, of the Lariboisiere Hospital, presented at the Academy of Science this week, all danger of burial alive has been removed by the use of X-rays. Dr. Vaillant has discovered that after numerous experiments with radiographs the living and the dead present numerous differences.

In the radiograph of a living person the viscera are invisible and the abdominal organs are in constant movement, and so leave no trace on the photographic plate. In the radiograph of a dead person, on the contrary, the stomach and intestines are clearly marked—this being the case even when the radiograph is taken only a few minutes after death.

Dr. Bordas, whose experiments with radium on the color of precious stones attracted so much attention recently, made a report to the same session of the Academy, in which he showed that practically the same results could be secured by submitting the gems to the influence of the X-rays.

In the presence of the assembled scientists a pale ruby was placed under a Crookes tube; forty minutes later it was found to be a dark, brilliant red and greatly enhanced in value.

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