Mountain air is pure air amount of oxygen. Because of the oxygen that is in moun-



made healthy; to be cured of produced diseases. Powley's Liquified Ozone increases the oxygen-carrying liquified air-it has somewhat pure, condensed oxygen. For it is simply invaluable—giving prompt relief and restoring normal conditions. It makes a delightfully refreshing drink for hot weather.

Price 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle at all druggists. The Ozone Co. of Toronto, Limited, Toronto and

JEWELRY BY MAIL.

If there is a post office in your neighborhood and you have a jewelry want of any kind, we can supply it almost as well as if you visited us personally.

> Write for our catalogue and thus have, practically, the finest stock of jewelry in Canada to choose from. Besides, our system of one price in plain figures and our guarantee as to quality mean so much to out-of-town buyers.

We prepay all delivery charges, and if what we send does not please you in every particular, return it, and by next mail we will cheerfully refund your money.

RYRIE BROS.,

Yonge and Adelaide Sts., TORONTO.

The Dandy Shiner NICKEL PLATED

HOLDS SHOE RIGID. FITS MY SHOE. A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY. It heids any sized shoe. Three lasts (man's, we-neu's, and child's) go with each shiner. IT PREVENTS BACKACHES, If not obtainable from your shoe or hardware dealer it will be forwarded on receipt of \$1.00 L. H. PACKARD & CO. MONTREAL



SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Heat in- Residence, Royal Military College, King ston, Ont.", will be received at this office un til THURSDAY, Sept. 4th, inclusively, for the supplying and placing in position of a heating apparatus at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., according to plans and specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of Arthur Ellis, Architect, Kingston,

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of temberers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank pavable to the order of the Minister Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of tender, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited the party decline the contract or fail complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of

The department does not bind itself to ac cept the lowest or any tender. FRED. GELINAS.

Department of Public Works. Ottawa, 21st August, 1902. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it.

FREE SAMPLE OF LIEBIC'S FIT CURE

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness. St. Vitus Dance, or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for free trial bottle with valuable Treatise, and try in the sample bottle will be sent by mail, prepaid, to you nearest Post Office address. It has cured where even thing else has failed. When writing, mention the paper and give name, age and full address to TK-LIEBIC CO., 179 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, CAMADA.

Health from Oxygen. WHAT IS THE BRITISH FLAG

because it contains its full ALL OVER EMPIRE ARE MIS-TAKES MADE IN FLYING.

tain air people go there to be A Puzzling Question Satisfactorily Settled-The National Flag -When and How it Should be Flown-Flag Lore That is Intensely Interesting.

The flag of England, of Britain, is flown all over the Empire, and yet in this flying there are many mistakes made. The Pall Gazette thinks so, and in a recent issue has an article which must interest all who fly the flag in Canada

If the winds that blow over London at the bottom. No doubt some few as to the answer, during these days hoisted by foreign residents. But of peace celebrations and coronation most of them are used merely berejoicings, they would be rather puz- cause they are "red, white, and

St. James' and St. Giles', appears Otherwise, how are we to account for to be in hopeless bewilderment as to the absence of a flag once popular in the national flag. He is not so sure schemes of decoration, the handsome which flag he ought to display. He "Dannebrog," the flag of our Queen's is often utterly at sea as to how it ought to be made and how it ought a marked absence of the showy red to be hoisted. He flies the flag of and white flag of our ally, Japan? power of the blood. It is not other peoples under the mistaken im- In much traveling about London we pression that he is hanging out the have only seen one solitary specimen British colors. He makes unwitting- of this flag. the same effect as liquified or ly signals that move the seafaring man who can read them to a quiet laugh at the ignorance of mere landsany summer sickness such as men. It is strange that such things . The Terrible Cost of War in South Africa dysentery, diarrhea, hay fever, should happen in the capital of a race of sailors and travelers, for whom every flag should have a dis

tinct and well known significance. First of all, there is a widespread misuse of a purely personal flag, the Royal Standard; which many otherwise well-informed people suppose to be that of the nation. If Sir Gorgius Midas were to quarter on his carriage panels the Lions of England, the Red Lion Rampant of Scotland and the Irish Harp, everyone would think he had taken leave of his senses. When he flies the same heraldic device from the flagstaff on the roof of his stately mansion it is not regarded as an eccentricity on his part. But it is almost as bad as displaying the Royal Arms on his carriage or putting his servants into the royal liveries.

The Royal Standard is the King of England's banner and denotes his actual presence as Sovereign where it is flown. Thus it is not hoisted even on a royal palace unless he is in residence. It is displayed from the flagstaff of the parade when he is reviewing his troops. It is run up by a warship as he comes on board Even the ambassadors who represent him abroad do not fly his flag. It is purely personal, like the golden yellow standard marked with a broad black cross and decorated with eagles and Imperial crowns, which in Germany denotes the Kaiser's presence, and which no German ever mistakes for the national flag. Our own Royal Standard should not be vulgarized in the present unmeaning fashion. The national flag, the flag of the

Kingdom and the Empire, is-to give it its popular name-the Union Jack. There are various flags of which it forms only a part and which are used for special purposes. It is a common mistake to take these for the national flag.

Among these are, first, the White Ensign with the Union in its top corner near the flagstaff or halyard, and the great red cross on a white ground-the cross that marked the flag of England in crusading days and in the wars of the Middle Ages. This red cross is still the central device of the Union flag.

The White Ensign is the flag of our navy. In the same way the Red Ensign is the flag of our merchant marine. To fly the White or Red Ensign on a house is rather unmeaning. What one ought to fly is the Union Jack, more correctly called the Union flag, but then one must take care to get the real thing and hoist it right side up. -

Most of the flags imported from abroad, and many of those made in England, blunder about the right combination of the three crosses. On both sides of the central red cross of St. George there is the same width of white bunting or silk, but the Xshaped red cross of St. Patrick has not the white that shows on both sides of it of equal width. On the side nearest the halyards it is broad above the red and narrow below, and this arrangement is reversed on the other side of the flag, the explanation being that the red cross is here superposed unevenly on the white cross of St. Andrew, so that the Scottish emblem may not form a mere even border to it. To neglect this difference alters the whole appearance of the flag. But those who thus blunder err in distinguished

When General Baden-Powell designed a poster some years ago for a military tournament he made St. Andrew's cross into a mere even white border for St. Patrick's. When Sir G. Robertson and the gallant little garrison of Chitral improvised a Union Jack to fly over their beleaguered fort they made the same mistake. When after the relief it was pointed out to them that such a flag, being the same which ever way it was hoisted, could not be reversed as a signal of distress, Sir George replied that they never thought of its use for such a purpose being in any way necessary. Mr. Punch, who as rule is scrupulously accurate in matters of detail, drew the Union Jack in the same incorrect fashion a couple of weeks ago. To come down to lesser folk, several firms of decorators are now circulating in London illustrated price lists, with the national flag thus misrepresented. It is a very common mistake to hoist the correct flag upside down, thus signalling "In distress. Want assistance." And it is also to be seen, o

some London houses, flying with

broad white border. This is another

W. Murray, Jr., chant, Market Square,

special signal flag, "I want a pilot," flown by ships nearing hone.

By the way, Mr. Kipling, who one would think the last man to make POPULAR TRIP KNOWN AS such a slip, writes in "Stalky and Co." of a coaster in distress flying the Union Jack reversed as a signal for help. Of course a merchantman

As red, white, and blue are the colors in the Union Jack, there seems to be a vague impression in many quarters that any combination of these colors may be flown, if a Union Jack, Red or White Ensign, pi lot flag, or signal of distress is not handy. Hence the display of so many foreign tri-colors, the familiar French flag, the Dutch flag with its bands of color horizontal, and occasionally the flag of the Russian merchant marine. This last is probably the result of 'What is the flag of England? the misguided energy of some ama-Winds of the world declare," is the teur flag-maker, who sews three question with which Mr. Kipling strips of bunting together, white at starts one of his patriotic poems. | the top, blue in the middle, and red were asked to give their impression of the French and Dutch flags are blue." There is no disposition to-fly For the average Londoner, alike in foreign flags as such in London native land? And why is there such

SEVEN PER CENT. DEAD.

Computed.

The advent of peace has set British journalists counting up the losses in the war. From Oct. 11, 1899, to June 1, 1902, in all 311 months of war, the ultimate triumph of the British arms has cost 21,579 lives

gether, the casualties work out at 30,120 men, or nearly 10 per cent of the total forces. The surrenders of armed men total

9,714, or about 3 per cent. of the fighting line. Of these, six battalions, on whom fell the ordinary bad luck inseparable from a great campaign, account between them for 3,-000 prisoners.

The health of the Imperial army, in spite of the severe strain imposed, has been remarkable; the figures of 13,000 deaths from disease spread over an average force of 200,000 men, in two and a half years, giving an annual death rate of only 26 per thousand.

the war has cost the colonies three lives for every 9,000 of their population, while it has cost the United Kingdom four lives for every 9,000 of its population.

Generals Symons, Wauchope and Woodgate were killed, and Generals Lord Methuen (twice), Macdonald, (twice), Little, Rundle and Kekewich have been wounded. Lord Methuen was the only general to suffer cap-

Deaths from accidental causes throughout the campaign number no fewer than 785, of which 223 were cases of drowning. Train accidents account for 141 deaths, lightning for 52, accidental self-shooting for 16 mistakes by sentries for 4, and cellaneous accidents, chiefly among mounted men, for 349. There are, moreover, six reported cases of suicide, one being a lieutenant-colonel, one a major, and four privates. Mintwo men were killed by lions, one, by a bull, one by a crocodile, and one is reported shot while attempt-

ing to escape from his captors. Zegland, England claiming '29,

Hard Lessons in Good Manners.

School chaff is wholesome in most not be cramped. As to the chaff which a man gives and gets at university, however, we do not think is plenty of bedding for one, or two there can be two opinions. It must do good, and it has not the opportunity of doing harm. Only those receive it who lay themselves open to thick layer of the small twigs of cereceive it. The quiet man who wishes dar or balsam, or of large, coarse to read or to think apart need hard-, fern or bracken. If you get the ly ever come into contact with his ground well covered you will sleep fellows unless he so chooses. The swaggering or bumptious man, the opinionated man, the offensive man-

very salutary weapon. It is certain- fasten some small loops of rope. ly one of the most valuable instruit may seem a strange thing to say, and well intentioned rudeness teaches people to be polite.-London Specta-

Chances of Life and Death, The following table is one that is ised by the London assurance comat various ages. It is the result of Globe. several years of careful calculation and is said to seldom prove mislead-. ing or incorrect. Of course sudden and premature deaths, as well as lives unusually extended, occasionally occur, but this is a table of average expectancy of life of the ordinary man or woman? A person 1 Year old may expect to live 39 years longer; of 10 years, 51; of 20 years, 41 of 30 years, 34; of 40 years, 28, o 50 years, 21; of 60 years, 14; of 70 years, 9; of 80 years, 4. Readers can easily gather from the above statement facts which will tell them, approximately at least, how many years longer they may reasonable expect to live according to the law o

Miller's Headache Powders cure headache in five minutes. In boxes 10c. and 25c., at Wade's drug store. Girls all wonder if there are any Auctioneer and Commission Mer- men in real life who make love as it is done on the stage.

THE CRANE LAKES.

in such a position reverses the Red Explicit Directions for Making it Guildhall, London, on July 11, -re-Without a Guide-What One Needs on Such a Trip and How to go to Work to Provide it.

> There are two methods of making canoe trip. The first, and the one which I shall not here attempt describe, is to hire guides, who will do all the work involved in the trip, thus, to my mind, depriving one of much of the benefit and enjoyment of such a trip.

Another, and perhaps still more important, reason why a canoe trip should not be carried on in this way is that it is too expensive for most cople. A good guide commands four or five dollars a day.

A popular trip in Muskoka is that known as the Crane Lake trip. Starting upon this trip one goes to the portage near the head of Lake Joseph. Here, by a small stream, Portage Lake is entered. From Portage Lake the voyager enters in succession into Lakes Robinson, Otter, Burnt and Blackstone, portages varying in length from a quarter mile to a mile intervening. From Blackstone Lake the canoeist enters by the Blackstone River into Crane Lake. In Blackstone and Crane/Lakes the

maskinonge and bass fishing is very good. Maskinonge weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds have frequently been caught in Crane Lake. Now, as to the preparations for uch a trip. From the outline given above it will readily be seen that it would be very unwise for one unfamiliar with this district to attempt the trip without a chart, and while you are getting one be sure that if is accurate, and you will probably save yourself much inconvenience. It or nearly 7 per cent. of the troops is well, also, to take the precaution of carrying a compass, particularly Taking the killed and wounded to- if you are not used to traveling in. the forest. The writer has known of parties of men, who were not on their first trip, losing their path and wandering in the woods for a day and a half or two days.

In considering the question of provisions, bedding and tents, the question of their weight must also be considered. The quantity of each depends, of course, on the number in the party. A party of four in on canoe or of six in two canoes is a very good size. Where you have four in one canoe two can carry the canoe and two the baggage across the portages; where there are three in a canoe two carry the canoe and one must carry the baggage. Now you can see Taking a per capita basis, we find why you must not take very bulky or very heavy food. If you do it necessitates two trips across each port-

age, and that is a nuisance. The writer does things in a manner perhaps primitive, but withal satisfactory. He lays in a good stock of bread, a considerable quantity of oatmeal, some cheese, some butter, sug-Knox, Wood, Barton, Ian Hamilton ar, coffee, salt, pepper, etc., a few cans of meat, concentrated soup and a couple of cans of condensed cream. This latter makes an excellent substitute when fresh milk is not to be had. Be sure and put the butter in some receptacle from which it cannot escape, should it melt, as it is liable to do. It is not pleasant to have all your baggage buttered. . Do not take too much canned goods, as they are heavy and it is hard to pack them so that the corners of the cans will not stick into you when you carry your

A party can quite easily carry provisions for a week. If it is intended to stay much longer than that it would be better to arrange for your supplies in some other way.

Do not take breakable dishes with you. Your meals will taste just as Finally, the Victoria Cross has been good eaten from tinware or porcelain gained-perhaps a better word than as if eaten from the finest china won or earned-by every division of You will need for each member of the Empire, except Wales and New your party a plate, a good-sized cup, a knife, fork and a couple of spoons. South Africa 10, Scotland 9, Austra- Besides these you will need a few lia 4, Canada 3, Ireland 2, and India extra plates and spoons. Of cooking utensils, you will need a pail to cook the porridge and the soups in; a pail in which to boil your coffee, and a frying-pan in which to cook the fish. cases, but it may cramp what should | These three will supply almost every need in the cooking line.

.A good heavy single grey blanket can keep quite warm between the folds of a double blanket: The rest of the bed can be made of a good just as comfortably as you would on a spring mattress.

A very good tent can be made of these are certain to be chaffed, and heavy factory cotton. Have it six the chaff usually goes home; not at or eight feet square at the base and once perhaps, but it usuaffy gets six or seven feet high, without any there in the end with satisfactory side walls, that is, sloping right to consequences. The personal remark the ground. Along the four sides of may be rude, but rudeness is often a | the tent, six inches from the bottom,

When your camping ground is chosments of English education. Indeed en, find two, trees far enough apart to allow the tent between them. Tie. but it is surely true that continued a rope from one of these trees to the experience of calculated, formularized other, about seven feet from the ground. Hang the tent on this, so that the rope forms the ridge pole of the tent; slip some small poles through the loops of rope above mentioned, stretch the tent out as wide as possible, weight down the poles with stones and your tent is ready panies, showing the prospect of life for occupation .- Canadian, in The

The New Observatory.

Messrs. Viau and Lachance, of Hull, have commenced work on their contract for the new Dominion Observatory, which is to be erected on the grounds of the Central Experimental Farm, about 250 feet from the Merivale Road entrance. The building, which will be of stone, will have a frontage of 150 feet, and a \$75,000. The new telescope for the from these factories. use of the Dominion astronomer's staff is now being constructed at Cleveland, Ohio. It will have a diameter of 15 inches.

The well known strengthening-properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and big boxes. 15c., at Wade's drug store. improve the blood and complexion. The girl with the most cheek isn't man you will always find a worthless I the one who is addicted to blushes.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was re-

Delivers Eulogy of His Country in London, Eng.

ceived with prolonged cheers, at the, coronation banquet held at the plied on behalf of the self-governing colonies. It was, he said, his privilege five years ago to represent his country, Canada, at the celebration held in this ancient city in commemoration of the jubilee year of a reign forever made famous by the personality of the Sovereign, by the remarkable advance which took place under it of all the arts and sciences which contributed to the happiness of mankind, but whose characteristic for them would be the still more remarkable development of the British Empire as it existed to-day. (Cheers.) The British Empire, as all other creations of human effort, had been the cause of many conflicting sentiments. It had inspired, and perhaps more than ever would inspire, in the breasts of millions of men sense of enthusiastic attachment. (Cheers.) British subjects could call the world to witness that the British Empire, wherever it had held sway, especially within the last 60 years, had carried with it everywhere an instrument of good government. In all His Majesty's possessions there was at this moment a remarkable and in some instances an almost phenomenal degree of prosperity, and among all those peoples, to whatever race they belonged, there was a universal sense of satisfaction and pride in British institutions (Cheers.) Such, at all events, was the case in the self-governing colonies. Canadians present could bear testimony to the truth of his assertion that Canada to-day was a free prosperous and happy country (Cheers.) It was not always so, but the granting of representative institutions had worked that miracle, Prosperity and contentment had followed in the path opened by freedom. What was true for Canada was equally true for New Zealand and for Australia-indeed, there was only one shadow to that picture -one exception, which was South Africa. Until a few weeks ago. South Africa was scourged by war, which would not have broken out, if free civil rights under the law of full citizenship to all had been given there without any discrimination. He was convinced, however, that what had taken place elsewhere, would now be seen in South Africa under British rule. It was not in the genius of British history to make political changes simply for the gratification of a theory, or to round off sharp angles, but it was in the genius of British history to proceed slowly and cautiously, and never to change the condition of things, until there was a grievance, and then to remove the grievance and to go on further. Historic experience taught with almost unvarying certainty that political changes brought about in the hope. of carrying an object not immediately prompted by practical nec ssity generally failed. He afterwards referred to the steadfast allegiance of Canada to this country. There was no finality in human affairs. He did not say that the time might come when they might have a Parliament assembled in London all parts of the globe. That would be a great spectacle no doubt, but not greater than the spectacle presented at this moment of a galaxy of free nations bound together by a sole allegiance to the same Sovereign. (Cheers.) The Canadian Venice.

Muskoka the ideal-Muskoka the enchanted land, in whose waters one bathes and forgets the world without and its life inconstant. They call it the Canadian Venice, so much thing of water is it and so beautiful, like the famous "City of the Sea," only more satisfying because the habitations of man are less numerous there, and nature is as God intended

It is a common remark among Americans who visit the Muskoka regionthat it is not fully appreciated by Canadians themselves. Its beautiful lakes and picturesque scenery are not to be equalled anywhere on the continent. The result is a greater rush of Americans there every summer-so much so that 5,000 people were turned away last year through lack of hotel accommodations. The universal opinion is that Muskoka is an unrivalled holiday ground, with its agreeable combination of waters and islands and woods and shores, with their incidental fishing and bathing and boating, the sparkling days and the cool, hushed nights that conduce

to restiul, refreshing sleep, .From a business standpoint - the Muskoka region is one of Canada's most valuable assets. It is easily reached from the most densely populated portions of the United States and everything possible ought to be done to encourage American tourists. There are at present something like T25 hotels in Muskoka with a total accommodation for 7,000 people. That ought to be doubled and trebled very quickly with good management, and those who cater especially to the wants and wishes of American guests will have little cause to complain. There is no good reason why millions of dollars should not be spent in Canada every summer by American tourists, but that means something different from ordinary slip-shod methods and something better than the average hotel accommodations.

Co-operation in Canada.

There are 747 co-operative cheese and butter factories in where the farmers erect and equip the factories, and the Government undertakes to manufacture a good article at a cost of 21 cents a pound to cover all expenses including marketing. They export \$25,000,000 depth of about 50 feet. It will cost | worth to Great Britain annually

> le Cure a Bilious Headache, A teaspoonful of lemon juice in a small cupful of black coffee will almost certainly relieve a bilious head-

Three applications of Peck's Corn Salve will cure hard or soft corns. In Among the possessions of a shiftless

Washyourself Infants' Delight Toilet Soap Sold Everywhere. John Taylor & Co. Don't take a Substitute. Perfumers and Soap Makers Toronto.



COR dressmaking and family sewing Corticelli Silk is the best silk made. For hand or machine use it has no equal. Corticelli Silk runs smoothly in the needle; it is always even in size and always full length and full strength.

Ask your dealer for "Corticelli" and politely but firmly refuse all substitutes which some clerk may say are "just as good." You may be sure they all lack the many excellent qualities of the genuine Corticelli Silk.

If your dealer does not keep Corticelli Silk it is probably because he makes a little more money selling you some other brand. As Corticelli costs YOU no more than poor silk, why don't you try it? Ask for "CORTICELLI"—the Dressmakers Favorite Spool Silk.



Baldness, Thin Hair and Discolored Hair, etc.

PROF. DORENWEND COMING

He will be at British American Hotel, Kingston, ON FRIDAY, Aug. 29th, last day of the fair.

With samples of Hair Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Wigs, Toupees, Bangs, Wavy and Plain Fronts, Switches of every description, etc. He can improve your personal appearance.
Plain features and disfigured heads caused through the made perfection. Thousands owe their fine looks to the skill of Prof. Dorenwend. Human hair Adorns and Protects the head. Don't fail to see his new Patent Hair Structure, patented al First-class cut hair, especially grey and white

Private apartments secured at hotel. Remember for Only 1 Day,



20 Per Cent. Discount 20

We Will Sell for the Balance of the Season the Following Goods at 20 Per Cent. Discount for Cash Only:

REFRIGERATORS SCREEN DOORS WIRE NETTING

ICE CREAM FREEZERS WINDOW SCREENS GARDEN HOSE

AND COAL OIL STOVES.

DISCOUNT 20%

From Regular Prices, for CASH ONLY.

All sizes from 2 to 18 quarts.