

SUGGESTION.

Thousands of interest and... would suggest that... result from... food... part of our daily...

is that while we generally too much... abuse and over-... properly digest... thin and under-... organs do not... food forming... and similar whole-...

ants... of Weese & Co., at firm, the original... in the design... one of the first... We are pleased to... business is... season being much... years. Mr. Weese... go in for de-... Straight business is... sure to win.

AINS!... 21 Princess St. & High Plains.

PAPER... AINS!... om... discount... Days... wards.

SBET, Book Store... Stock Exchange... \$100.000 PAID... BRANCH... rs, Clarence St.

KENNA, Manager... Provisions bought...

OR DWELLINGS... VER THE G.N.W. Rice, Heated, AP... ME WITH OR... Equire at No. 1... nts. ... ICE ROOMS IN... Brock street... Real Estate... and Fruit... LOWE'N... CROCERY... KERING.

TRAVELLING. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. EXCURSIONS. Western Points and Pacific Coast. Until Nov. 30th, 1913, Coldest Fares From KINGSTON, as follows: Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, \$46.30; Rosland, Nelson, Trail, Robson, Spokane, \$43.80; Anacosta, Butte, Helena, Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake, \$41.30; San Francisco, Los Angeles, \$48.00.

HUNTERS' EXCURSIONS. SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP Oct. 24th to Nov. 5th. To the "Highlands of Ontario." Muskoka Lakes and Lake of Bays, etc. Return limit, December 15th. For further information apply to J. P. HANLEY, Agent, City Passenger Dept., Kingston & Pembroke & Canadian Pacific Railways.

REDUCED FARES TO PACIFIC POINTS. Until Nov. 30th, 1913, Coldest Fares From KINGSTON TO Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, \$46.30; Rosland, Nelson, Trail, Robson, Spokane, \$43.80; Anacosta, Butte, Helena, Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake, \$41.30; San Francisco, Los Angeles, \$48.00.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS. MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL. \*Canada, Oct. 21, Southwark, Nov. 7; HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL. \*Dominion, Oct. 21, Dec. 9, Noon; BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. New England, Oct. 21, Dec. 29; Mayflower, Oct. 21, Nov. 5; Columbus, Oct. 21, Nov. 12; PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL. \*Devonian, Oct. 21, Kingfisher, Nov. 7; AVONMOUTH DOCK AND BISHOP. \*Manxman, Nov. 6, Oct. 20, Nov. 13; BOSTON TO MEDITERRANEAN. Vancouver, Oct. 21, Nov. 21; \*Cold storage.

ALLAN LINE. Liverpool and Londonderry. From Montreal. From Quebec: Pretorian, Oct. 24th, 6:00 a.m.; Pretorian, Oct. 24th, 4:00 p.m.; Bavarian, Oct. 31st, 6:00 a.m.; Bavarian, Oct. 31st, 4:30 p.m.; Ionian, Nov. 7th, 7:00 a.m.; Ionian, Nov. 7th, 4:30 p.m. First Cabin reduced winter rates, \$55, and upwards, according to steamer. Second Cabin—Liverpool and Londonderry, \$30 to \$40 according to steamer. London, \$25 extra. Liverpool, Third Cabin, \$25 and \$28; London, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London. Through tickets to South Africa. MONTREAL TO GLASGOW, DIRECT. Sicilian, (daylight), Thursday, Oct. 22; Corinthian, (daylight), Nov. 12th. First Cabin—\$40 and \$50. Second Cabin, \$25. Third Cabin, \$22. J. P. HANLEY, Agent, G.T.R., City Passenger Dept., J. P. GILDER, CLERK, Clarence Street.

The Best is What You Want. Insure in the North American Life Assurance Co. THE MOST POPULAR AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN CANADA. THERE IS NO SURER OR BETTER INVESTMENT. An investment policy in this ideal company will yield you handsome cash results, if you live long enough, and give you, also, insurance during the investment period. The North American Life Assurance Company has unequalled earning powers, which means large profits to policy holders. Young men should cultivate the habit of saving, by taking a policy in the North American Life Assurance Company. It is a splendid investment for a portion of their surplus earnings. All the most desirable and up-to-date policies are issued by this Company. Moderate rates, good profits and absolute security. Good reliable agents wanted. For full information apply to W. J. FAIR, District Manager, Kingston, Ont. LET ME HAVE YOUR SALE. And I will guarantee you satisfactory results. We don't brag, but perform the work. Nothing sacrificed, but your best interest studied. W. J. MURRAY, The Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Brewster Wood. See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below. Very small and so easy to take as eggs.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION. PURE SICK HEADACHE.

When you buy Ale—buy good Ale—That's Carling's. J. S. Henderson, Kingston, Agent.

If you want really good ale ask for Sleeman's Black Label. The Sleeman B. & M. Co. Limited, Guelph, Canada.

It's Moving. The big Bankrupt stock of the "Boston Clothing Store" is moving out at a quick rate, and why should it not? We are offering the biggest bargains in Clothing and Furnishings, that has ever been offered in this or any other city. Don't fail to Secure some of the bargains, as this will be the only real bargain sale of the season. All new goods and all must go.

LOUIS ABRAMSON. The Up-town Clothier, 336 Princess Street.

JAMES REID. Established 1854. The Leading Undertaker. Open day and night.

HALL RACKS This Week At Reduced Prices. JAMES REID, For Ambulance 'Phone 147.

IT IS SINGULAR SO LITTLE HEARD OF CHAMBERLAIN'S MOVE HERE. Leaders of Thought Have Dealt Mainly in Glowing Generalities—A Denunciation of Joe's Trade Scheme. Kingston, Oct. 24.—(To the Editor): I have remarked it as a rather singular thing that while all England is discussing Mr. Chamberlain's new policy of protectionism, there is, so far as Great Britain is concerned—in Canada the matter has been little discussed and where discussed at all only, in most cases, in a half hearted way. At the recent convention proceedings in connection with Queen's University, such public men or politicians as were there present and spoke, touched upon the subject not at all directly, contenting themselves merely with glittering generalities in the form of loud sounding praises for the policy of "Imperialism" and for the advocates and supporters of it—these among the number. It was noticeable that all were agreed upon this question of "Imperialism"—upon the wisdom of it; its significance and its blessing. It is a pity, in the sake of the younger men of the country, who sit at the feet of these men of culture, learning and large ideas that some satisfactory definition and explanation of the word imperialism as it is now used, had not been given. It is, however, not unsafe to assume from the remarks of the various speakers at the Queen's proceedings and from the speeches of many of the country's "leaders of thought" since I except Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has said nothing, and Goldwin Smith and John Charlton, M.P., who have come out flat-footed against Mr. Chamberlain's idea—that the correct thing in imperialism is a strict adherence to the protective policy to which Mr. Chamberlain is now seeking to commit our brethren across the seas, the thought apparently being that the tie that binds us to the mother land will be made stronger by offering to our farmers a few cents more per bushel for their grain—provided always our manufacturers and artisans will promise to be good and agree forever to refrain from developing any of the so-called "Secondary industries," which in process of time might be built up here—agree, in short, to restrict our commercial and industrial growth and limit our tariff laws. To what end? That the position of these brothers of ours in the mother country may be made still poorer—may be forced, out of their already spent earnings, affording them but a bare subsistence, to pay higher prices for their bread—that the shackles of a false and mauling tariff and of a more false and artificial system of trade may be put round and about Canadian industries that might be developed through the natural resources and advantages of the country? That the several parts of the empire may be "united" by being set to quarrelling over the legislative favors to be divided among them? That we may further alienate the great nation to the south of us, (where at this moment there are thousands of Canadians as close to us as any people in England or in any other country), and lose the most natural market for many of Canada's products? That we may follow a leader and a disrupter of parties who plunged Great Britain into a war which (because she was shamefully unprepared, as it is now confessed) cost her men and lost her prestige and would have cost and lost her more had it not been for the loyalty and the good deeds of the colonies? To ignore the laws of nature and to affect not to see geographical lines? To attempt, through a retrograde policy, to bribe a section of the Canadian people—the bribe paid by England's poorest—so that some bribe (costlier by far in the end) may be given in return? If that be imperialism or if that be the new idea of it then clearly it is time that the men of Canada as men of Great Britain—the Roseberys the Morleys et al—should speak out against it. If Canada is to be loyal, she will be so with a will. She will be bribed. This country surely has no desire to create bread riots in England, even though temporarily its farmers may individually add a few more dollars to their wealth. Canada, let us hope, does not wish to restrict

its future growth, even in the name of loyalty. If Mr. Chamberlain really is desirous of drawing the colonies closer to Great Britain he might well begin, so far as Canada is concerned, by advocating the policy that Canada be allowed to make her own treaties and pass upon her own boundary lines; that she be allowed to appoint her own commander in chief of the forces—after the Boer war, with the exposure of British unpreparedness made so clear this should not be a hard matter; and lastly, that even the governor-general might be a creation of the Dominion government, rather than of the imperial. The ultimate destiny of Canada, in my opinion, is independence—a nation by itself. That may not be for years, but it will come—and it will come peacefully, as, so anxiously, we will come also in Australia. The movement in that direction will be hastened rather than retarded by the erection of artificial trade barriers or by any endeavor to bring together in the chains of preference or protection peoples in remote parts of the world who in the end must come to realize that trade is more a matter of business than of sentiment. It will be hastened rather than hindered if the effort is made to run Canada as an adjunct to Great Britain rather than as a Canadian country for Canadian people. I am well aware that in the present state of public opinion any such talk of separation from the mother country or any suggestion that in due time we may come to have better trade relations with the United States ever, will be treated as most senseless and heretical. Nevertheless, I firmly believe—and this whether or no there be other fascias like unto the Alaskan boundary "settlement"—that the time will come of Canadian independence and a better trade understanding with the southern land contiguous to our own. Annexation to the United States of course is not to be thought of. But with the tide of immigration from that country flowing strongly to our western provinces, the while our western section is losing its best young men to the states—why do our statesmen close their eyes to the reason for this?—it is not reasonable to suppose that always there will appear the petty trade and racial jealousies and prejudices that now exist. Unless this inward and outward movement is arrested—and there seems little probability of it at this time—the ties of consanguinity will in proper time bind the United States and Canada little less strongly than now they do bind us to Great Britain. And who will say to what end? 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