

Fresh and Fizzy

Our Seltzer Powders are prepared from the purest and freshest materials possible. They have the life and sparkle produced only by the best of chemicals. One taken in the morning makes you feel fine all day. Puts new life into you this warm weather.

The "Best" Drug Store, 124 Princess Street. Mitchell's Old Stand. Phone 50 QUICK DELIVERY.



MAGIC Biscuits
MAKES YOUR BAKES LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR BISCUITS LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR LABOUR LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR EXPENSES LIGHT.
Order from your Grocer.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

25c BIRD TONIC FREE
SOLD BY THE DOZEN. This medicine free by sending us a bird kept in a cage and 1 first brand yellow wrapper. Each bird is in a separate packet, and is of any species or size. If dealer has none send in address to nearest cash or drug store for 25c.

BIRD BREAD (Advertisement)
COTTAM BIRD SEED, 27 St. James, Ont.

A Great Clearing Up Sale!

Of Summer Dress Materials, Waists, Muslins, Piques, Chambrays, Ginghams, in fact everything in light weight materials must go this week.

If you need a new Waist or Skirt for your vacation trip just take a look through our Ready-to-Wear Section and you'll be surprised at the up-to-date garments you can secure at this store for a very few dollars

Something extra swell in Silk Waists received today, also Black Navy and Brown Silk Underskirts. These are exclusive garments and at moderate prices.

Newman & Shaw.

COAL! COAL!

DON'T MENTION IT!

Just allow us to say, you save money on your coal bought now.

No question about burning it—just yet
JAMES SWIFT & CO.

TRAVELING, GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon
June 1st to Oct. 15th. Round trip fare, \$75.00, from Kingston. Tickets on sale daily, and valid to return within 90 days from date of sale; but not later than November 30th.

LOCAL TIME TABLE
Trains will leave arrive City Depot, Foot of Johnston Street.

GOING WEST

No.	Mail	Live City	Arr. City
3	Exp.	12:53 a.m.	3:03 a.m.
11	Local	9:15 a.m.	9:47 a.m.
1	Int'l	12:16 noon	12:46 p.m.
7	Mail	3:19 p.m.	3:51 p.m.
15	Local	7:03 p.m.	7:35 p.m.

GOING EAST

No.	Mail	Live City	Arr. City
5	Mail	1:48 a.m.	2:22 a.m.
2	Fast Exp.	2:26 a.m.	3:05 a.m.
16	Local	8:16 a.m.	8:47 p.m.
6	Mail	12:16 noon	12:46 p.m.
4	Fast Exp.	1:00 p.m.	1:39 p.m.
12	Local	7:03 p.m.	7:35 p.m.

Nov. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily. No. 5 and 8 run daily, except Monday. All other trains daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Monday. For further particulars, tickets and all other information apply to J. P. HANLEY, City Passenger Agent.

KINGSTON & PEMBRROKE RAILWAY

IN CONNECTION WITH CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Centennial Exposition
Portland, Oregon
June 1st to October 15th, 1905.
Round Trip Fare \$75.30
FROM KINGSTON

Sharbat Lake and Return \$1.40
Good going all train Saturdays. Returning following Monday.
Full particulars at K. & P. and G.P.R. Ticket office, Ontario Street.
F. GONWAY, F. A. FOLGER, J. P. HANLEY, Gen. Pass. Agent, Gen. Supt.

Bay of Quinte Railway

New short line for Tweed, Napawa, Deseronto, and all local points. Leave City Hall Depot at 8:25 p.m. F. GONWAY, Agent B. Q. Ry. Kingston, Ont.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence
Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes
Twin Screw Iron SS. "Campana," 1700 tons with electric lights, electric bells and all modern comforts. Sails from Montreal Mondays, 2 p.m., 3rd, 17th and 31st; 14th and 28th August; 11th and 25th September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Percé, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Bermuda

Summer Excursions, \$35 and upwards, by the new Twin Screw SS. "Bermuda," 5,500 tons. Sailing fortnightly from New York, from 7th June to 11th October. Temperatures cooled by sea breezes seldom rise above 80 degrees. Princess Hotel, Agents, Kingston, Ont.

Daily Line

Toronto, Charlotte, Thousand Islands, Brockville, Prescott and Montreal.
New Steamers KINGSTON & TORONTO
LEAVE KINGSTON:
GOING EAST—Daily, at 6 a.m.
GOING WEST—Daily, at 5 p.m.
Kingston to Clayton, 1,000 Island Ports, Brockville or Prescott, going and returning Sunday only. Single fare, Kingston to Montreal and return. Going Saturday or Sunday. Returning, G. T.R., Monday, Fare, \$2.
Also excursion rates to Toronto and Charlotte going Saturday or Sunday, returning Monday.

TO QUEBEC DIRECT WITHOUT CHANGE STR. "ALEXANDRIA"
Leaves Craig & Co's wharf every Monday, at 6:30 p.m., for Montreal and Quebec, running the route. Returning, leaves Kingston Fridays at 12 midnight, via Bay of Quinte, for Charlotte and Montreal.
The Steel Lake Excursion Steamer "NIAGARA" Open for Charter.
For particulars, apply to W. G. CRAIG & CO., Agents, Kingston, or B. R. HUGHES, Manager, Pictou.

WHAT MAKES JOHNNY HUSTLE?



Every morning first of all
"John-ne-e-e-e!"
Then I know that I can snore
For a half an hour more,
Till brother comes to bang my door.
For fifteen minutes more I lie,
Waiting for my sister's cry:
"John-ne-e-e-e!"
Then dad barks out, but I keep still,
And on and on I snore until
I hear her coffee mill.

Oh, how good that coffee smells!
Talk about your breakfast bills,
For Johnny!
Quick I slip my pants on,
You can always look for John
"Fore that Chase & Sanborn's gone.
Guess I'm lary! Pa says so.
Ma says, "So tormented slow
In Johnny!"
But 'tis Johnny-on-the-spot,
Johnny for the coffee pot,
When that CHASE & SANBORN'S hot.

CLARK'S Sliced Smoked Beef

A cool dainty dish to coax the summer appetite.
JUST FINE BEEF SLICED AS THIN AS WAFERS AND DRY CURED.
Serve with crisp lettuce or radishes and bread and butter.
Your dealer sells many other delicacies all ready to serve, put up and guaranteed by
W. CLARK, MONTREAL.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

The only safe and effective medicine on which women can depend. Sold in two degrees of strength—No. 1 for ordinary cases, \$1 per box; No. 2 for special cases, \$2 per box. Sold by all druggists. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound; take no substitute.
The Cook Medicine Co., Windsor, Ontario.

USE "MAPLE LEAF" IN BEST CANNED SALMON PACKED



Mid-Summer Sale IN Every Department

These Sales have been a great success by the many bargains. These are a few suggestions:
Pair Sets, 5 pieces, \$25.
Fancy Rattan Rockers, \$4.50.
Golden Finished Sideboards, \$7.50.
Golden Finished Chairs, 60c.
Fancy Velour Couches, \$6.50.
Fancy Tapestry Couches, \$5.
The above is limited.
Open at nights.
JAMES REID,
The Leading Undertaker,
Phone 147.

ALLAN LINE LIVERPOOL and LONDON
From Montreal. From Quebec.
Tunisian, July 28, 9 a.m. July 28, 10 p.m.
Victorian, Aug. 4 a.m. Aug. 4, 10 p.m.
Bavarian, Aug. 11, 9 a.m. Aug. 11, 10 p.m.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin, \$25 and upwards. Second Cabin, Liverpool and London, \$42.50 and upwards. Third Class, \$27.50 and upwards.
To Liverpool, Berry, Belfast, Glasgow, London.
To LONDON TO GLASGOW, DIRECT.
Corinthian, Thurs. July 27, (daylight).
MONTREAL TO LONDON & HAVRE.
Parisian, Thurs. Aug. 3, 12 noon.
SARATOGA, Aug. 5, Ploverian, Aug. 19, \$40 single, \$70 return. Only one class passengers carried, called second cabin.
J. P. HANLEY, Agent, G.T.R. City Depot. J. P. HANLEY, GLEBE, CLARETTE Street.

LITERATURE IN CANADA

OUR PEOPLE DEPENDENTS ON ENGLISH AND U.S. AUTHORS.

Ominous Feature is the Americanizing of the Canadian Public—Effect on Business of American Advertising in Canadian Homes—The Plight of the Canadian Writer—Good English Magazines.

Canada's abject dependency in the matter of literature upon English and American authors is a feature which has lately become the subject of discussion in several quarters. Says The Mail and Empire, "From whatever point of view the matter may be regarded, it is humiliating to every good Canadian. It is to be hoped that our period of tutelage will not continue forever, and that this humiliating state of affairs will be self-sufficient. The most distressing feature of the situation is not that some of the popular literature should be so inferior in quality and inspiration, but that it should be in many instances absolutely hostile to our national ideals and character. It is for this reason that the subject becomes of first-class importance, and one which might well command the attention of Parliament."

The Dominant Americanism. There are two aspects in which the Americanizing of the Canadian public may be regarded. Undoubtedly the most ominous feature is that which strikes at the very root of our patriotism. In the course of a year the number of popular American magazines which enter this country must be enormous, probably reaching into the millions. Among the stories and articles there may be very few which are really interesting to Canadian readers; but there is not one which has not a tendency to glorify some American character, some American institution, or some American achievement. A couple of years ago there were two or three publications whose tone was consistently offensive to British sentiment. The general influence of American magazines should concern the Government, business men and the advertiser. This is the advertising of American goods in Canadian homes, with the valuable assistance of the postal authorities. This phase of the matter has already been discussed in The Mail and Empire, and the American magazine likened to a pump which conveys Canadian trade into the United States. Higher the volume of our purchases in the United States each year may be, it cannot be doubted that the bulk of it is inspired by advertisements for American goods. In the advertisements appear in Canadian publications, chiefly in newspapers. These, however, are a small fraction of the American advertising matter circulating in Canada. American writers who pay particular attention to Canadian business use Canadian newspapers of course, but the American magazine which circulates in both countries holds a position which neither Canadian nor American journals can threaten.

The Canadian Writer's Plight. The undergrowth of Canadian sentiment and the attitude of the Canadian industry are undoubtedly the two most objectionable features of this American invasion. In spite of these, some Canadian writers warmly uphold the cause of the foreign magazine. It alone offers them a market for their output, for it may be doubted if ten thousand dollars a year is paid by Canadian publications to Canadian writers for fiction. These authors forget that the market would not be closed to them, even if not a single American publication entered Canada. Their output is published, not because the authors are Canadians, but because they are entertaining writers, and can more than hold their own in the United States. As some of the brightest of Canada's youth engage in fiction writing, their loss is a serious one. The link is from the top. But in the United States it is idle to contemplate the total exclusion of American magazines. The public of this country wants to read entertaining fiction, and there is no Canadian publication which supplies the demand, and so the American magazine is purchased by thousands of Canadians every month.

Good English Magazines. It might be feasible to give British magazines a preference, for they are undoubtedly of a higher class than those published in the United States. This, of course, is generally admitted as applying to the old and almost classic monthly and quarterly; but it is not so widely realized as regards the vehicles of pure fiction. There is no American magazine which receives contributions from such a galaxy of authors as contribute to an English magazine published by Ward, Locke & Co. The most successful series of stories published in recent years—the "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"—appeared first in another English magazine. The same magazine is now exclusively publishing the humorous stories of W. W. Jacobs, probably the most highly paid of regular magazine contributors. Were we dependent upon English magazines alone, our plight would not be so serious, after all, for our reading matter would be better in every respect than it is at present.

As regards more serious essays in fiction than magazine short stories, our dependence is in no way less than that of readers in the United States. The good novels continue to be written by Englishmen. One might mention a dozen off-hand, not one of whom is equal

led by any living American writer. There is growing up in the United States a kind of literature peculiarly American, and in its development our cousins have shown marked ability. This may be described as literature of business. Also we observe a tendency, which may be fleeting, to make politics the subject of novels. In both these departments, some really good work has been done; but after all, American business and American politics are interesting to American readers. We should rather read about Canadian business and Canadian politics, but rather than do without time magazines we swallow the good with the bad, not because they satisfy us, but because we have no choice.

Try Myers' for Fine COOKED MEATS.

A MONUMENT TO AN ERA

MOVEMENT ON FOOT IN HONOR OF SHAKESPEARE.

Indications Are That a Greater Fund For the Purpose Will Be Raised Than Was Ever Collected in Honor of Any Literary Character in History—A Distinguished Committee—City of Great Posts.

A movement is on foot in London which is beginning to attract attention from all parts of the world. It has for its object the erection of a monument to Shakespeare. From present indications, a greater fund will be raised for the purpose than has ever been collected in honor of any literary character in history.

A Monument to an Era. Monuments, in the mind of the average Englishman, seem post-mortem perpetuations of great military heroes, or of statesmen. To many there may appear a suggestion of sacrilege in the notion that a poet or a playwright should be thus commemorated. In the case of Shakespeare, however, an exception is made. It is a fact, and an odd fact, that he is not thought of as a poet or an author of plays. It is not the playwright that the monument would honor, but a certain quality which is denoted by the name Shakespeare; not an historical character, but an historical event, an era, perhaps the most glorious in our common history. So great and marvelous a place does he occupy in our hearts that an honor done his memory seems on a parity with a salute of the Union Jack or the approval won by the National Anthem. The Shakespeare monument, whatever form it assumes, will be a monument to a race.

A Distinguished Committee. Some such ideas as these were eloquently set forth by a number of noted men at a recent gathering in the Mansion House at London, called for the purpose of considering the matter. Among those who were present and spoke were Lord Avebury, Lord Reay, president of the British Academy; the Lord Mayor, Dr. Furnivall, the famous Shakespearean scholar; Anthony Hope Hawkins, Bram Stoker, Sidney Lee, Beerbohm Tree, and Prof. Gollancz, the latter honorary secretary of the gathering. Some of those who have expressed willingness to serve on the committee which shall conduct the movement are the Princess Louise, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Devonshire, the Archbishop of Canterbury, most of the diplomatic body in London, the Lord Mayor, the presidents of the British Society, the Royal Society, the Royal Academy and many other distinguished persons. Another gentleman who was present, and whose name may not be so familiar to our readers, was Mr. Richard Barrer. This gentleman has already contributed £2,000 to the fund, in addition to £1,000 for a specific purpose, and £500 for the working expenses of a public meeting. Another gentleman who could not be present sent his cheque for 500 guineas.

The City of Great Posts. It may well be asked what has precipitated the movement at the present time. For many years a monument had been urged, but those interested did not get a firm foothold until the London County Council came to their assistance, and recently announced its desire to set aside a site for the monument. The Council felt that it could hardly resolve itself into a committee for collecting funds, and to the Lord Mayor summoned a meeting of those interested. As Dr. Furnivall said, it is fitting that London, as a city, should do something to commemorate its fame as a home of poets, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare and Milton all lived there, and thus the smoky, foggy old city on the Thames had a record that no other city could equal.

An Ecclesiastical Proposal. What form the monument shall take was not decided by the committee, though some suggestions were made. Prof. Gollancz said that several distinguished dignitaries of the Church had proposed that whatever money was raised it could best be spent in strengthening the fabric of their cathedrals. In return for the money that the poet's bust should be carefully attended to each year on his birthday. As profane research had failed to precisely identify that day, the committee agreed to supply one. It is unlikely that this idea will be accepted, despite the undoubted advantages to be gained in return for the money. The most important suggestion was that which the gathering was summoned to discuss. This was that a great Shakespeare temple should be erected in London to serve the purposes of humane learning, much in the same way as Burlington House served those of natural science. Most of the present assembled opinion that it would be impossible to come to a definite conclusion, until it was known how much money would be available. Then the coat could be put to suit the cloth.

London's Most Beautiful Monuments. Anthony Hope Hawkins voiced the opinion of a number who dissented from this view. He represented the artistic point of view as opposed to the utilitarian. He was not in favor of diverting a pound from the main purpose, which he conceived to be the erection of a literary monument, not a museum, a hospital or a lecture hall. Beauty should be the first end served. After the most beautiful monument in London had been erected, the surplus cash, if there was any, might be used to build a hospital.

No National Theatre Needed. Lord Avebury thought that the original proposal, i.e., a Shakespearean temple which would do for literature what Burlington House had done for science, was the best advanced. It was agreed, however, that more time should be granted for a full expression of public opinion on the subject. Reference was made to the desire of other countries—notably France and the United States—to contribute toward the memorial, and the feeling was that assistance of the sort should be courteously accepted. Before very long we may expect to hear more of the Shakespeare memorial.

Doctors Don't Know All. When they say arthritis is incurable, Every day had cases are cured by "Catarhoxon"; this scientific treatment is a perfect success. Try Catarhoxon, yourself.

Fishermen's Catch Much Larger Than Usual—Waters Nearing Depletion.

The report of the Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, Mr. S. T. Bastedo, for 1904, shows that the total catch of fish in the waters of the Dominion during the year, or 2,515,765 pounds more than the previous season. This was valued at \$1,732,225. The amount is distributed as follows: Lake trout, 2,127,000; whitefish, 2,474,300; herring, 4,252,580; pickerel, 2,532,540; pike (including blue pickerel), 1,775,700; coarse fish, 2,087,500 pounds; perch, 222,000; eels, 5,800; catfish, 530; salmon, 150; sturgeon, 485,200; and of caviare, 29,170.

During the year licenses were issued for 2,490,000 yards of gill nets, 514 for 100 yards, 478 hoop nets, 120 seines, 75 dip nets, three machines and several thousand traps.

The occupation gave employment to 325,000 men, 147,777 of whom were on the boats. An estimated capital of \$931,097 is invested in the industry.

The number of prosecutions for violation of the fishery laws were 48, as compared with 105 in 1903. The principal offences were for illegal fishing, and the fines amounted to \$518, as compared with \$215 in 1903. Eighty-six trap nets, 115 gill nets, 10 jacklights, 29 night lines, about 10,000 hooks and four boats and several hundred pounds of fish were confiscated.

Depletion of Waters. Regarding the depletion of international waters Mr. Bastedo lays the blame for excessive fishing on the American fishermen and authorities, as the failure to provide protective measures and to regulate the fishing was indefensible and unjustified. From the increasing number of fishermen and the improved means of handling the nets, he says, it is evident that if something is not done the lakes will be exhausted. No sane people can expect, he adds, that the Canadian will capture more fish than the American. The Federal Commission, whose work will likely be undertaken in 1906, should attend to this matter as well as that of close seasons.

The same danger has been noted in inland waters, where sportsmen, Canadian and American, are responsible for some time threatened their depletion. For four seasons, however, the Government, aided by the railroad companies, has been restricting the number of boats. Last year was most successful, 12,855 bass having been deposited.

PAID HER FARE. And the Feelings of a Stranger in a Strange Land Were Spared. One of those rare instances of one woman's kindness to another was seen on a Yonge street car last night as the conductor was taking up the fares. He was a youngish-looking young man, and his actions denoted that he had but lately taken to the handling of the coffee-pot collection box.

On the last seat of the closed car sat a well-dressed young woman, apparently an English emigrant, taking in the new sights. In taking up the fare she handed the conductor a box under her nose, which brought her back to the material and the innovation of a new custom. She guessed what meant and asked him the price of the fare. The prof she produced her pocket-book. She then handed the man what appeared to be a golden half-sovereign. Handing it to the conductor, she said: "I've never seen a smaller."

In the mind of the young official a vein of thought of his old school days passed in his trying to reckon what the value of the money was. He gave it up and told the lady that as far as he knew the company did not receive foreign money. For a moment the young woman's face brightened. She should have known that the price of the fare was not to be paid in pocket-money. She did not know the customs of the people, she might be out of the car. The breach was happily closed by an elderly lady, who handed the fare to the poor girl's fare. Turning to her she said: "Even thank you, ma'am. If they're all as kind as you are here I'm not sorry I came to Canada."



The Best Hot Weather Medicine
SALE TEN MILLION BOXES A YEAR
Cascara
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
PREVENT ALL SUMMER BOWEL TROUBLES

A FEW OF OUR SHOE SNAPS
LADIES' PATENT KID OXFORDS, Blucher cut, Goodyear welt, small and large sizes. Regular \$3 value for \$2.25.
LADIES' TAN AND CHOCOLATE OXFORDS. \$2 value for \$1.50.
LADIES' DONGOLA KID OXFORD, turn soles, French heels. \$1.75 value for \$1.15.
It will more than pay you to take advantage of these snaps.
McDERMOTT'S SHOE STORE

It Is Only a Question

To ask a question is to learn.
There's the question of first cost.
Another question of consistent quality.
A question of completeness of line.
Then the question whether you have seen our sample room of Bath-room fixtures. If not—come.

McKELVEY & BIRCH

69 and 71 Brock Street.

YOU COULD NEVER THINK

Of a large business house not using a safe for protection of their books and valuables. Why don't you use the same sense in smaller affairs?

J. R. C. DOBBS & CO., 171 WELLINGTON STREET,
Typewriter Supplies, Inks and Mucilage.



LABATT'S ALE & PORTER
The real merit and superiority of JOHN LABATT'S ALE and PORTER are well known. The claim is made, supported by numerous medals and testimonials, that they are pure, wholesome beverages, superior to any made on this continent.

JAS. McPARLAND, AGENT,
King Street, Kingston.

JUST ARRIVED
We have just received another shipment of Children's and Girls' **WHITE CANVAS SHOES**
Children's Canvas Shoes, spring heels, sizes 8, 9, 10, only 75c.
Girls' Canvas Shoes, spring heels, sizes 11 to 2, only 90c. and \$1.

Abernethy's

DEPENDABLE SHOES

NEW CONFECTION

GANONG'S
Pearled Puffed Rice, 30c. per pound.
TRY IT AT
A. J. REES', Princess St.