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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-agent's office may be wired to the local agent by the Sub-agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on homestead declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

Duties—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal Lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim, 1,500x1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1-2 per cent. on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square, entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental, $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY.
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Kingston Business College
Limited, head of Queen street.
Canada's Highest Grade
business school. Book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy, and all commercial subjects thoroughly taught by competent experienced teachers. Day and night classes. Enter at any time. Rates very moderate. 'Phone, 440.
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When You Buy
COAL
From
P. WALSH
You get genuine Scranton, as he handles nothing else.

A GOOD TIMEPIECE
is a very essential thing during the outing season, when one is away from the constant view of the city clocks.
If you need a reliable timepiece or would like your watch put in thorough order, one of the most reliable places in the city is at
Kinnear & d'Esterre's,
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New England Chinese Restaurant 331 King Street
Open from 10.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.
The best place to get an all round Lunch in the city. Meals of all kinds on shortest notice. English and Chinese Dishes a specialty. 'Phone. 655.

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New Carriage, Cutters, Harness, etc., for sale.
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Half of getting anywhere is in making the *start*.

If you want to be successful—if you want to better your position—*make the start*. We have made the *start* easy, and we have made the *whole way* to success easy. So easy, in fact, that you will be surprised at the insignificance of the barrier that has kept you back. The start to success is to simply fill in and mail to us the coupon below.

Read over the list of occupations in the coupon, mark X before **the one you want** to enter, fill in and mail the coupon to us. By return mail we will tell you how you can easily, inexpensively, and in your spare time qualify yourself for the position you want, and we'll send proof of it in the form of facts as to what we have done for others.

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Box 799, Scranton, Pa.
Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for a larger salary in the position before which I have marked X.

Bookkeeper	Telephone Engineer
Stenographer	Electric-Lighting Supt.
Advertisement Writer	Mechanical Engineer
Show-Card Writer	Surveyor
Window Trimmer	Stationary Engineer
Mechanical Draftsman	Civil Engineer
Ornamental Designer	Building Contractor
Illustrator	Architectural Draftsman
Civil Service	Architect
Chemist	Structural Engineer
Textile Mill Supt.	Bridge Engineer
Electrician	Foreman Plumber
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Waggoners Special!
Blue Serge Suit $20
Best Workmanship
First Class Trimmings
Fit Guaranteed

COAL!
The sudden changes in weather ought to suggest the wisdom of putting in some good Coal. We sell good Coal. It's the kind that sends out the most heat, and makes the home comfortable; it's the best money can buy, and there is none better mined.
We deliver it to you clean and without slate, at the very bottom prices.
BOOTH & CO.,
Phone 133. Foot of West St

3 YEARS IN BED WITH RHEUMATISM! NOW WELL
It is simply marvelous, the effect Bu-Ju has on Rheumatism. It not merely relieves the pain but completely rids the system of the disease. Bu-Ju, THE GENTLE KIDNEY PILL, does this, because it cures the kidneys.
UXBRIDGE, ONT., Aug. 21st, 1906.
"Was an invalid for 3 years with Inflammatory Rheumatism, and was bed fast until about 6 months ago, when a friend left me some Bu-Ju Pills. I was helpless as an infant. I continued taking them, and now I am able to get out of bed, dress myself, and walk without crutches. JOHN McCOLLOUH
50c a large box, at your druggist or by mail And money back if they fail to cure. The Claflin Chemical Co. Limited, Windsor, Ont. 60

Every Woman
is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly.
Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.
WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.
General Agents for Canada.

Teething Babies
are saved suffering—and mothers given rest—when one uses
Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure
Quickly relieves—regulates the bowels — prevents convulsions. Used 50 years. Absolutely safe.
At drug stores, 25c. 6 bottles, $1.25. National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Sole Proprietors, Montreal. 41

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ESTABLISHED 1863.
President—Sir Richard Cartwright
Money loaned on City and Farm Properties, Municipal and County Debentures, Mortgages purchased. Deposits received and interest allowed.
S. C. McGill, Managing Director.
Office, 87 Clarence Street, Kingston.

When a woman is talking she dislikes to be interrupted as much as a man does when he is eating.

RARE SIGHT IS SEEN

IN A TENEMENT DISTRICT IN NEW YORK.

A Dinner is Served Through the Efforts of Bella Cook, Who Has Been Confined to House For Forty-three Years.

For twenty-five years, on the days before Thanksgiving and Christmas, a rare sight has been witnessed on Second avenue, New York, in one of the tenement districts. About two hundred women and children, each equipped with a capacious basket, have filed through the narrow hallway of the front house, through the unattractive back yard, to a rear tenement house, where to each has been given materials for a holiday dinner. Each "dinner," a fowl and groceries and vegetables enough to last an ordinary family a week, is the result of the loving thought and effort of Mrs. Bella Cook, who has not been out of that house for forty-three years, nor off her bed for thirty-seven years.

During all that time, although never rising to a sitting posture, and in constant pain, shut away from the world and all that makes life attractive, with never a sight of tree or shrub or blade of grass, with only a narrow strip of blue sky showing between the ugly skylines of the buildings, Mrs. Cook has spent an active and joyous life. She said in her bright, emphatic manner: "Weary! not I. When ministers and other people pray with me, and tell the Lord what a dreadful time I have had, and how He has afflicted me, I tell them that I had rather they would not pray for me in that way. I have not been so afflicted. My years have been happy."

"Talk about heroism," said one recently. "I can see how one can be brave in the face of danger to himself or others when nerved to it by excitement, or can sacrifice his life for a noble purpose when stimulated by enthusiasm; but to lie on a bed of pain in that forlorn place for almost half a century, and overlook one's own suffering, and control tortured nerves, all for the sake of the rank and file of unfortunate humanity,—well, in my mind, Mrs. Cook has out-heroed heroism!"

A first visit to this remarkable woman must always be a surprise, however familiar with the facts one may be. Except the bed, the room lacks all the characteristics of a sick room. The face on the pillow may quiver with a paroxysm of pain, but a bright smile always greets one, and there is a welcome in the very air. The little room is exquisitely clean, the tiny cook-stove shines like a mirror, pictures and friendly tokens are about the room, and there are always flowers. A maid does the work, and cares for her. Her bedstead was made specially for her, and was given to her in 1871. She has never been off it since that time. By an arrangement of straps and pulleys, head or feet or knees may be raised or lowered or she can be raised on a canvas to allow her bed to be made and the mattress to be turned and changed. A large broad shelf swings back and forth on a level with her hands, encircling her body. This, John Stephenson, the street-car manufacturer, had made for her. It holds her work, writing materials, and all that she needs for her day's work. Among other things, a telephone was tried, connecting her bed with the pulpit of the church of which she has been a member for more than fifty years. The effort to listen through it, however, wearied her, and it was removed. During the years, many physicians have been consulted with reference to moving her from the house, and every expedient has been discussed; but all have agreed that the attempt would result in her death, and that she could not live to reach the street.

Her "office hours," as she laughingly calls her day, are from nine to six, and between those hours she is seldom alone. She has a keen sense of humor, and understands human nature intuitively. Men and women with all sorts of needs come to her. Well-known society people find their way to her humble home, seeking comfort in bereavement and trouble. Erring ones, those in search of work, the needy, all come to this apparently most helpless woman for counsel and aid. There is a continual coming for a dime for a night's lodging, for food, for the wherewithal with which to redeem things from the laundry or from pawn, able-bodied men who can "get work to-morrow, ma'am, if I can only get a shave and a clean shirt"—and so her busy days go by. And all get all that noble soul can give them. Many a one has received there the first upward impulse to a new life, and found a before-unknown hope and joy and peace. Every one who comes gets a hearing, and all who appeal to her credulity go down in her little book and are "looked up" by her helpers. Asked if she never reached the end of her resources,—"Oh, yes," she said; "but then I write to some of my rich people, and tell them that I am in a hole, and that it is not my work, but the Lord's; and they respond."

Mrs. Cook was born in Hull, England, in 1821. She and her husband started for America with their three little children in 1847. The baby was one of the twenty-five persons to die on the ship during the tedious seven weeks' voyage. Mrs. Cook had not learned patience in those days, and her grief for her child was immoderate and uncontrollable. Her husband died of cholera two years after their arrival. To support herself and her two little ones, she took in fine sewing. In that way she made some rich and influential friends, the ladies for whom she worked becoming interested in the intelligent and philanthropic little seamstress. During that time she devoted two hours of each day to visiting the sick and suffering, making up for the time thus spent by working early mornings and late nights. In Bellevue hospital, where she was to be seen almost daily, she became known as the "Little Sunbeam." She was never strong. When two years old she fell and received injuries from which she never fully recovered. Later in life she fell on the ice, and it is to those falls that she owes her long invalidism.

[illegible]ome Leads.

President Roosevelt.

Nothing outside can take the place of home. The school is an invaluable adjunct to the home, but it is a wretched substitute for it. The family relation is the most fundamental, the most important of all relations. No leader in church or state, in science or art or industry, however great his achievement, does work which compares in importance with that of the father and the mother, who are the first of sovereigns and the most divine of priests.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN.

Anxious to Have the Opium Trade Stopped.

The three important societies in Great Britain aiming at the suppression of the opium trade long forced on China, to which a fourth society has been added representing the Anglican church with the Archbishop of Canterbury actively leading, are preparing for a great campaign. The vote in the British parliament last May, the edict of the Chinese government, and the rising tide of young China, present phases of hopefulness. Yet the difficulties in the way, in entrenched governmental and vested commercial interests, in England, India and China, seem almost insuperable. The society has appealed to Christian people everywhere to unite with them in prayer for guidance and help to ensure ultimate success. Rev. Dr. Eby, secretary of The International Reform Bureau for Eastern Asia, and temporarily for Canada, makes the appeal here. The day fixed for intercession is Thursday, May 30th. The bishops of Liverpool and Durham, Prebendary Webb-Peploe, Lords Kinnaird, Overtown and Polwarth and Eugene Stock have been leaders in this appeal. That the Chinese government has resolved to suppress opium-smoking within ten years, and that those qualified to judge are unanimous in their regard for the bona fides of the Chinese authorities in this matter, is surely in itself a fresh call to England to facilitate, at however great cost to herself, the liberation of that vast empire from its degrading thraldom.

There are hopeful signs. H. E. Chang Chihtung, viceroy at Wuchang, has a terrific chapter against opium in his book "Learn!" circulated by the ten thousand in China. H. E. Chou Fu, viceroy at Nanking, recently asked Dr. Hampden C. DuBose, president of the Anti-opium League, to prepare a petition from the missionary body which he would embody in a memorial and forward to the throne with his own cordial imprimatur. H. E. Yuan-Shih-K'ai, viceroy of the North, and H. E. Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan, viceroy in the South, are both younger men, from whom much may be hoped. They are purging the army of smokers and coming down hard on the army of civil mandarins under them who have anything to do with opium. For the older victims of the vice they have some consideration, but young aspirants for promotion receive no mercy if they dally with the pipe. Along these lines a campaign of education will do much to cleanse the ranks of the mandarins and raise up a race of officials eager to honestly administer anti-opium laws.

Another hopeful sign is that the scholars in the new schools and colleges are opposed to the vice and the traffic. The ruin of their fair land is believed to be at hand unless this vulture be driven away. The native press is full of it. Platform speakers, now everywhere in evidence, often refer to it. The Chinese knew that the vice was contrary to the teachings of Confucius and the sages who, if they had lived till modern days, would have been horrified at the spread of the evil and would have headed a crusade against it. But the Confucian conscience was asleep until the missionaries and the native Christians arose with a living conscience. Contact with this living force has aroused China and created native hospitals, native anti-foot-binding societies, native anti-opium societies and what not.

Another Pageant.

Bury St. Edmunds, England, is to celebrate the conclusion of a thousand years of its existence by a great public pageant. Two thousand actors, including two hundred peers and peeresses, are giving services and costumes free. If they were being paid, the cost would be £100,000. Grand ladies and girls in the humblest homes are making doublets and gay paraphernalia of the past, while smithies resound to the clang of hammers, shaping the armor to be worn by the hosts of warriors to be brought to life again. The leather work involved in the costumes is being prepared from the hides of the famous Chillingham cattle, introduced into Suffolk at the time of the Reformation. One chorus of monks will be composed of clergymen, this plan of deputing people to present the parts of those who in bygone days occupied similar positions having been followed throughout.

The stage on which this army of actors is to perform is the site of the old abbey where most of the scenes to be enacted took place. Four thousand spectators are to be accommodated in a grand stand that will afford a splendid view of the spectacle and of one of England's loveliest shires.

Bury St. Edmunds possesses a story worth celebrating. It was here St. Edmund, the saintly Saxon King, lived and died for his people, refusing to deny his religion. His shrine became one of the most sacred spots in the island, and for this reason the Anglican and Roman Catholic clergy, more especially the latter, are taking a deep interest in the pageant. Richard Coeur de Lion, Eleanor the Good, and many other rulers, took their vows before starting out on enterprises at the tomb of the martyred monarch. It was here—and this is a memorable fact—that the Barons made their vow before riding to compel King John to sign the Magna Charta, the foundation of the liberty the whole empire now enjoys.

A Queen's Bounty.

Few people know what "Queen Anne's Bounty" is. In old days, before the Reformation, the pope attempted to place the Church of England under the yoke of Rome. One method was to demand from the better-endowed clergy a portion of their first year's income when appointed to a living; these portions were called "first-fruits" or "annates." When the church for ever threw off the papal yoke, King Henry VIII. claimed and received these first-fruits; all his successors, except Queen Mary, did the same, but Queen Anne refused to accept them. The clergy, however, continued to pay them, but instead of going to the Crown, they were devoted to the increase of poor benefices, and to other purposes by which the church might be made more useful. These "first-fruits" averaged about £15,000 a year, and sums are continually being placed in the hands of the Board of Queen Anne's Bounty by pious churchmen, so that the annual sum available is many times as great now. With the exception of parliamentary grants made in 1809-1820, in all £1,100,000, the money has been entirely provided by churchmen for the use of the church. What Queen Anne did was not to give anything to the church, but to give up something which her predecessors for 300 years had been taking from the clergy.

THE HOPE BRIGHTENS.

Great Success Of The Conference in Japan.

Six hundred delegates, representatives of twenty-five nations, attended the conference in Tokyo, the first gathering of an international character in Japan. Every meeting was crowded, and so great was the interest that speakers repeated the addresses at other gatherings, hardly less thronged, twice, or even three times, thus reaching 10,000 students. Eastern thinkers bore their full part. The nine speakers that represented Christianity in Japan were native Japanese, save the venerable Bishop Nikolai, the beloved head of the Orthodox Eastern Church. Notable among them was Dr. Motoda, of U. S. Anglican mission, who made a profound impression. The address of the Hon. Yun Chi Ho, once prime minister of Korea, on "The New Young Man of the Far East," was original, thoughtful and brilliant. Professor Chen, of the University of Pekin, made a deep impression, as did also the Tamil scholar, Azariah, head of the newly-formed National Indian Missionary Society. The Western speakers who most impressed the Orientals were Rev. John Carter, of Pusey House, Oxford; Professor MacAllister, the distinguished scientist of Cambridge University, and the famous English physician, Sir Alexander Russell Simpson, who has for years taken an active interest in mission movements among students. Professor Bosworth was happy in his interpretation of Western ideas to the Oriental mind.

The strength of the conference was evidently no surprise to the Japanese of other faiths, who planned conferences of their own on the same dates and sent to the Student Christian Federation gifts and messages of good will. The 3,000 delegates of the Buddhist Conference sent a deputation with an expression of profound respect. Ten years ago such a thing would have been inconceivable. The gathering also, as it were, unlocked the doors of other cities throughout the empire. At its close twenty deputations, of from two to five workers each, went to as many cities, bringing Christian message to the educated classes. They were received with cordiality by the municipal and provincial officials, the Chambers of Commerce, and the educational leaders. Everywhere their meetings have been thronged. This is in part due to tactfulness of those who made the conference pre-eminently Oriental; five-sixths of the delegates were Asiatics. There were strong delegations from Korea, China, Manchuria, Siam, India, Ceylon and the Philippines. The speeches were usually in English, but all of them were translated into Japanese either by the speaker himself or by interpreters.

Fine National Spirit?

When Mrs. Fessenden, of Hamilton, proposed in a letter to the press eight years since an Empire day, she could scarcely have dreamed of the great wave of love of country and of imperialistic ideas she set afloud. This year May 23rd was observed more enthusiastically than ever before, and the 24th, Victoria day, was in many places not a public holiday merely but a time of stirring celebration.

Leaders of the Empire day movement of Great Britain have announced that it was kept last year in 6,177 schools in Ontario; 5,968 in Quebec, 1,800 in New Brunswick, 2,446 in Nova Scotia, 620 in Manitoba, and in 550 schools in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have similar demonstrations, and altogether the pupils of 35,000 schools in "dominions beyond the seas" participate in the celebrations. At home, the London County Council this year authorised celebrations among the 900,000 scholars under its jurisdiction. The national ensign was floated at twelve schools in the great city, flagstaffs having been provided by subscriptions of readers of the Daily Telegraph. Open-air demonstrations have been held yearly in a hundred centres in the four divisions of the kingdom, and the growing generations are being impressed with their rich share of inherited glory, justice, benevolence, freedom and well-ordered government.

Whip In Church.

In England many curious rentals of property survived from early times. The "gad-whip" at Caistor church, Lincs, was of unique interest. It was a white leather thong ten feet in length. Every Palm Sunday this whip was cracked thrice in the church porch, so soon as the first lesson was commenced, as a tenure by which neighboring property was held, the tenant himself being compelled to create the disturbance. Then he would retire until the reading of the second lesson, and now proceeding up the aisle, the whip in hand, to which was now attached a purse containing thirty pieces of silver, according to the tenure and doubtless having Biblical significance, the embarrassed gentleman would kneel before the lectern, and calmly wave the purse-burdened thong ominously round the clergyman's head. This remarkable ceremony ceased in 1846.

The Sleeves of a Shirt
Any Shirt looks better on you than any ordinary shirt.
One reason is the careful tailoring of Shirt Sleeves. There is room enough under the arms so the sleeve won't bind—yet there's no ugly bunch at the shoulder point.
Shaped to standard patterns that suit every build of man.
Made for ease, for fit, for service in every style and fabric men like.
You get bigger money's worth when you
DEMAND THE BRAND
(in red script below the necklband)
MAKERS BERLIN

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867
B. E. WALKER, President
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches
Paid-up Capital, $10,000,000
Rest, - - - 5,000,000
Total Assets, - 113,000,000
Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
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Every facility afforded Farmers for their banking business. Sales Notes cashed or taken for collection
BANKING BY MAIL.—Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention
KINGSTON BRANCH,
CORNER OF KING AND PRINCESS STS
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Shoes For Summer Gowns.

The lady without a pair of Canvas Shoes will be hard to find this season. The pretty, dainty, and stylish Canvas Shoes will be a great favorite with all women who dress well and want smart Shoes.

Every New and Right Style is Here.

Ladies Come see, we can't begin to tell you about our Canvas Shoes here. All prices, but not high, $1 to $2, and for 15c. we will color shoes to match your costume or will sell you the dye, at 25c. per bottle.

We will close our store at 5 o'clock every day during July and August, except Saturday.

J. H. Sutherland & Bro.,
THE HOUSE OF GOOD SHOE MAKING

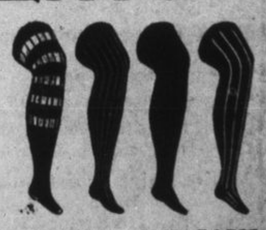
Special Display Lawn Waists

We have never before in the history of our business had such a magnificent display of Lawn Waists as we are showing this week. It will interest you to come and see for yourselves. We could not tell youhalf about them in the paper, but we promise you a treat if you come this week and inspect our magnificent display. Prices running from 39c. on up to $4.50, with every price in between. Come early and see this display. It will pay you.

HOSIERY!

Crumley's Hose are certainly good ones. We call your attention especially to the famous Buster-Brown Ribbed, Fast Black Cotton Hose, the kind that your boy will appreciate and at the same time a money saver for you, in all sizes.

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose at 12½c., 15c., 20c. and 25c. per pair, at



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It pays to buy the best Mowers, and the best is the only kind we sell. We have them with Three and Four Blades.
$3.50 to $8
Every machine is guaranteed. We also sharpen and repair Mowers.
McKELVEY & BIRCH, 86 Brock St.

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ESTABLISHED (1847)
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, ONT.
Kingston Office, 18 Market Street.
Assurance in force (over) - - - - $115,000,000.00
Assets (over) - - - - 32,000,000.00
Cash Dividends paid Policyholders in 1905-6 (over) - 1,420,000.00
The first "LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY" made by Canadian People For Canadian People.
For information how a Policy will fage for you will be cheerfully given at 18 Market Street, Kingston,
J. R. URQUHART, JAMES THOMSON (Special Agents.) J. O. HUTTON.