TRAVELLING.

KINGSTON & PEMBROKE RAILWAY
IN CONNECTION WITH
Canadian Pacific Railway
CHEAP RATES.
Second Class from Kingston, Sept. 1st, to Oct. 31st, 1907:
$46.00 —Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland.
$43.50 —Spokane, Nelson, Rossland.
$43.00 —Missoula, Salt Lake, Helena, Butte.
Proportionately low rates to other points.
KINGSTON TO OTTAWA
Leave Kingston at 12.10 p.m., arrive in Ottawa 4.45 p.m. Direct connections at Renfrew with C.P.R. No. 1, leave Renfrew at 4.15 p.m. for Pembroke, Port Arthur, Winnipeg and Pacific Coast points.
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F. CONWAY, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Bay of Quinte Railway
New short line for Tweed, Napanee, Deseronto, and all local points. Trains leave City Hall Depot, at 4 p.m. R. W. DICKSON, Agent B.Q.Ry., Kingston.

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Single First-Class Fare for Hunters.
Good going Oct. 8th to Nov. 5th, to all points on Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry. points, Mattawa to Port Arthur, points Aylmer to Waltham, Que., Sta. Adele to Nominingue, Que., also to points New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, and going Oct. 24th, to Nov. 5th, to Penetang, Midland, Lakefield, and all stations Severn to North Bay, Bryce to Coboconk, Lindsay to Haliburton, Madawaska to Depot Harbor and to all points reached by Muskoka Navigation Co., and Huntsville, Lake of Bays, Lake Simcoe Navigation Co.
All tickets are good returning from destination on or before December 7th, 1907.
For full particulars, apply to
J. D. HANLEY, Agent, corner Johnson and Ontario streets.
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LIMITED
River and Gulf of St. Lawrence
Sunlit or Cruises in Cool Latitude
Twin Screw Iron SS. "Canopic," with electric lights, electric bells and all modern comfort.
Sails from Montreal on Monday, 9th and 23rd September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.
BERMUDA
Summer Excursions, $35 and upwards by Royal Mail Twin Screw SSs. "Bermudian," 5,500 tons. Sailing from New York 8th, 14th and 25th September. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 80 degrees. The finest ships of the season for health and comfort.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
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MOOSE, CARIBOU, DEER, BEAR
New Brunswick Sept. 15th.
Quebec September 1st
Nova Scotia October 1st.
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Containing Latest Information About Fishing and Hunting Week in the Canaan Woods, Hunting Grounds of the Micmacs, Big Game of the Southwest Miramichi
Districts, Guides, Routes
—TO—
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Montreal Office, 141 St. James St.
Toronto Office, 51 King St. East.
Central Passenger Department, Moncton, N.B.

Time Table, Beginning Oct. 12th
STEAMER WOLFE ISLANDER
Leave Wolfe Island:—
Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Breakey's Bay, 7.30—9.15 a.m. 1.00—3.00 p.m. 7.30—9.15 a.m. 1.00—3.00 p.m. 7.30—9.15 a.m. 1.00—3.00 p.m. 6.30—9.30 a.m. 1.00—2.30 p.m.
Friday, 7.30—9.15 a.m. 1.00—3.00 p.m.
Saturday, 8.00—9.15 a.m. 1.00—3.00 p.m.
Sunday, 9.30 a.m. 12.30—3.00 p.m.
Leave Kingston
MON., TUES., WED., THURS., FRI., SAT., SUN. 8.30—11.30 a.m. 2.00—4.30 p.m. 8.30—11.30 a.m. 2.00—4.30 p.m. 8.30—11.30 a.m. 2.00—4.30 p.m. 8.30—11.30 a.m. 2.00 Breakey's Bay, 3.00—7.00 p.m. 8.30—11.30 a.m. 2.00—4.30 p.m. 8.30—11.30 a.m. 2.00—4.30 p.m. 10.00 a.m. 1.15—3.30 p.m.
2 o'clock trip from Kingston to Wolfe Island, Spoor's Dock and Simcoe Island.
Table subject to change without notice.
Boat calls at Garden Island going to and from Kingston.
E. BRICELAND, Manager.

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL
Corsician sails Fri., Oct. 18. Nov. 15.
Virginian sails Fri., Oct. 25. Nov. 22.
Tunisian sails Fri., Nov. 1.
Victorian sails Thurs., Nov. 7.
MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.
Sicilian sails Thurs., Oct. 17.
Grampian (new), Thurs. Oct. 10. Nov. 14
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Stanfields Underwear for Women
fits perfectly because each garment is made to fit an individual type of figure.
After it is finished and goes to the laundry for its final washing, each garment is tested on models ranging from 22 to 50 inch bust measurement. Thus the size is determined accurately. And the size as marked is exact, and *stays* so, because Stanfield's Underwear *can't* shrink nor stretch.
Your dealer will likely have all sizes and weights. If not, he can get them for you. 135
STANFIELDS LIMITED - TRURO, N.S.

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

HERE'S SOMETHING NEW IN POST CARDS
Greetings from Kingston,
"Life Models" and Kingston Views.
Come in and have a look.
T. McAuley.

Alarm Clocks
You need an Alarm Clock to get you up these dark mornings. Our clocks are all guaranteed and range from $1 up.
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GASOLINE
Put in Your Tank at Our Dock.
A large stock of Dry Batteries, Spark Plug and Coils always on hand.
SELBY & YOULDEN,
LIMITED.

At Hamilton, Jacob Sunfield was found guilty of the murder of Andrew Radzyk, on the afternoon of July 12th and sentenced to be hanged on the morning of November 29th.

By holding her tongue a woman can keep a man guessing.

HINDOO HORDES STARVE

OUTSKIRTS OF VANCOUVER DOTTED WITH THEIR TENTS.

No Work For Undesirable Immigrants —Feeling Against Asiatics Runs Very High—Another Outbreak Is Feared—Orientals Ignore Sanitary Precautions — Undermining White Labor—Police Force Increased.

The recent rioting in Vancouver goes far to show that the feeling against the Asiatics is still as keen as it was ten years ago, when in the midst of hard times hordes of Celestials flocked to British Columbia and practically robbed the working men out of the means of sustenance.

The recent riot was of longer duration and fiercer, if anything, than the attempt made years ago to drive the Chinese from Vancouver. The number involved in the riot at that time was comparatively small. Now the hundreds of organized workmen of the city are joining with the laborers in the determined attempt to prevent the Chinese from obtaining labor in the city.

The Hindoos who arrived on the Kumeric have not succeeded in obtaining work, and they are starving in ragged tents on the outskirts of Vancouver and New Westminster.

The sanitary condition around the tents, even after they had only been in position for a day, is something too horrible to explain. Medical Health Officer Underhill, who is accustomed to some peculiar smells, was forced to hold his nose with his handkerchief saturated in an antiseptic solution before he could force himself to proceed. He finally ordered the whole encampment to leave Vancouver, which was immediately obeyed by the captain of the party, which now numbers about 700 persons.

More Trouble Feared.

Just what will be done when the other vessels now on their way to Vancouver, loaded with brown and yellow men, against whom the spite of the crowd appears to have swayed, arrive in the city is a disturbing factor. A proposal has been made to land them at Port Moody, a milling town about ten miles from the city, where large numbers of Japs are employed. The difficulty would be in this case for the steamer to make a landing owing to the wharves. The Japanese will certainly be greeted with more animosity than the Chinamen, who have found their places in British Columbia as cooks and laundrymen. The Japanese, on the other hand, are not seeking employment of a menial character, but claim they are of a superior race to the white men. They are taking positions in the lumber camps and mills formerly occupied by white men, while at the present time almost half of the fishermen employed in catching the famous sockeye salmon are of Japanese nationality. This reduces the size of the catch of the white fishermen, and fights have occurred frequently among them, especially when the nets of the white and brown races become fouled.

The Japs are also employed about the hotels as "bell hops," and in the course of a few weeks begin to know more than the meaning of "Bring me a whisky and soda." The graduates from the hotel corridors become the Japanese merchants of the city on a more or less large scale, for they are constantly brought into touch with the white people. Very often the C. P. R. hotels find their bell boys leaving in a body, and investigation discovers that the boys are being employed in various capacities about the mills, where they have been given the position of foremen, and act as interpreters when required. Consequently the positions of bell boys are eagerly sought after, and no white youth is allowed to remain in his position if a Jap boy can undercut him in the matter of wages.

Turns on Wages.

Wages are the turning point between Japanese and white labor. The Japs are paid $1.75 to $2.25 a day, while $2.50 a day is a low wage for a white laborer on a construction gang where all his food is found, and he sleeps in the bunk-house provided. Just recently some of the Tyee Chinamen, or chiefs of the local Chinese organization, sometimes known as the Highbinders, asked a man who is thinking of erecting a large manufacturing establishment employing thousands, whether he would pay the head tax of $500 and the fares from China of 300 laborers, who would be bonded to him for a term of a year and a half. This offer, which is similar to hundreds made by the Tyees, is binding on the unfortunate Chinamen brought over in this manner, for if they should endeavor to break away from the bondsmen's employment the Highbinders' police would be called upon to take action and imprison the Celestial for the length of time he has to serve in one of the dives in which Canton and Shanghai alleys abound.

The feeling of the white men is mounting to white heat, and it only needs some slight action on the part of a Chinaman to participate in another riot on the streets of Vancouver, and it will possibly spread to New Westminster. The fact that the Vancouver police department have thought fit to increase their staff by an efficient mounted corps, something never seen on the streets of that city before, goes far to show that the police are not thinking that the trouble is by any means over.

A Bit of New York.

"New Yorkers are certainly blase," said a visitor from the west. "There are so many forms of amusement that you do not even take in the free ones. Every day there is an open air band concert at the navy yard by one of the finest bands in the service. This organization, numbering forty pieces selected from the marine corps, played a program of fourteen numbers faultlessly recently to empty seats. The employes of the yard did not even raise their windows. This occurs the year round. Can you beat that?"

What a jolly good thing it would be for undertakers if men, like cats, had nine lives.

You are apt to get a stinging reproof if you interfere with the busy little bee.

OUR CANADIAN MILITIA.

Training Compared With That of the English Volunteers.

There are several considerations which make the military forces of Canada of interest to British readers at the present time, says a writer in The London Daily Telegraph. In their organization and conditions of service they so closely resemble the new territorial force devised by Mr. Haldane that the source of his inspiration is obvious to any one acquainted with the Canadian militia.

Two Classes of Militia.

The existing defensive forces of Canada consist of two classes of militia, enlisted voluntarily. These are divided into two categories—the first consisting of what is termed the permanent force, and the second of the active militia. The first-mentioned is a small body of all arms, who are, to all intents and purposes, regular troops. They are permanently under arms, live in barracks, when not engaged in field training, and have the benefit of a liberal pension scheme for all ranks. They include two regiments of mounted troops, two batteries of horse artillery, a regiment composed of ten companies of infantry, an engineer corps, an army service corps, and an ordnance store corps. In addition, there are the Northwest Mounted Police, a body of men resembling the Cape Mounted Rifles in South Africa, and, although employed entirely on police duty in the Northwest, are really soldiers of the most efficient type.

Total Membership.

The total membership of the civilian rifle associations, according to the latest available returns, is 20,498. Both the military and civilian rifle clubs are affiliated to the Canadian Rifle League, and by a militia order of June, 1903, are placed under the supervision of the Militia Department at Ottawa. Four rifle meetings are held annually by the league, under King's Prize conditions, at which valuable prizes are offered for competition. In addition, certificates, signed by the Minister for Militia and Defence and the Chief of the General Staff, are issued to marksmen who attain a certain proficiency. For an average of 94 points out of a possible 105 a special first-class certificate is granted, 90 points entitle a marksman to a first-class certificate, while 80 points qualify for a second-class certificate. Members of rifle associations do not perform any military drills.

Little Chance For Training.

The training of the Canadian militia does not compare favorably with that of our own volunteers. For what are termed rural corps—that is, battalions raised in the country districts—the only drills are those performed during the annual 12 days in camp. Neither officers nor men do any military work during the rest of the year, save a few ceremonial movements practiced just before the annual inspection. The city corps do not go to camp at all, owing to the exigencies of employment in Canada. They have drill sheds in the various towns, where drills are done on certain evenings during the year. It will be seen, therefore, that the opportunities for learning their work are less than are afforded to our own volunteers. No doubt a volunteer is nominally efficient who does fifteen evening drills and his class firing in musketry, but that type of citizen soldier is not generally much admired, and his services are dispensed with as speedily as possible.

Daily Avocations Hinder.

The date of the annual camp must be adapted to the period of the year when the bulk of the men in a particular district can get away from their farms. For instance, in Quebec it is impossible to call out the militia for training during the hay harvest. In Manitoba and the Northwest the wheat harvest has to be considered, and in the lumber districts the men begin to go to the woods in August. Thus training, as a rule, is only regimental, and the work has to be done piecemeal with comparatively small bodies of men. This difficulty is not only disadvantageous to the men, but is seriously so to the officers in the higher ranks, who rarely, if ever, have an opportunity of handling more than a couple of battalions at a time, and their staffs get no proper opportunity of practicing the details of the vitally important work they would have to discharge on active service.

Salvation For the Indian.

Discussing "Our other race problem" in an October magazine the writer says:

Out into the great Northwest recently went a woman who is the pioneer in this one of the most important works ever undertake in the new world—to revive the native arts and crafts of the red man, and to preserve them from total extinction.

We have been sending the Indian to school and making out of him every kind of a man from a carpenter to a lawyer. The dusky maidens, too, have had "reding, 'riting and 'rithmetic" drilled into them by the patient teachers on the reservations, and some of the wealthy daughters of the Five Nations have been "finished" for society at the family expense like their pale-faced sisters, at boarding schools, where they were taught such things as music, French and embroidery. But strange as it may seem, little thought has been given by those in charge of the nation's wards to keeping, alive their interest in native handicraft, in encouraging and aiding them to fashion the many useful and ornamental things in the making of which the tribesmen of the past excelled. This heritage, which has been handed down through generations, has been neglected by reason of the new life many have been forced to lead through contact with the white man. Some of the tribes have abandoned what was once a fine art among them, while others still keep it up, but their creations are poor imitations of what their ancestors did because they have had little incentive to show their skill.

Hard Hit.

Gwendolen Gush—What glorious sunsets you have here!

Tom Doughead—Yes; sir—especially in the evenings.

M. J. O'Mara, a Wallaceburg hotel-keeper, was fined $200 and costs for the third conviction of having sold after hours.

Pay gas and electric accounts and save discount.

RIGID INSPECTION LAW.

Canadian Exports Subject to Strict Government Supervision.

The stringent inspection law enacted at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, under which all establishments doing an export or inter-provincial packing or canning trade in meats, fish, fruits and vegetables will be under the constant supervision of Government officials, went into force recently with forty officers on duty and all goods marked "Canada approved."

The law requires that all establishments shall be well lighted and ventilated, and rooms, floors, tables, trucks, vats, machines, containers, etc., must be kept clean and sanitary. Employes must be free from tuberculosis or other communicable diseases, and must observe rules of sanitation as the inspectors may exact.

Animals will be inspected before being slaughtered, and after a healthy one has been killed for packing the carcass must again be inspected. Only those thus approved can be packed or prepared for sale. No food product is to be allowed to contain deleterious substance, dye, drug or preservative. All cans and packages are to be inspected during the whole course of preparation and packing, and are to be marked with the name and address of the packer and to have full description of contents.

Carcasses from the United States marked "U.S. Inspected and Passed," those from other countries certified to have passed inspection there, and those of animals killed in Canada with the vital organs in place can be packed after they have passed another Canadian inspection. No clearance from a Canadian port will be granted to a vessel carrying meats unless the carcasses and parts are marked "Canada approved." Transportation companies are forbidden to accept shipments intended for export unless accompanied by a certificate that the meats and foods have been properly inspected and marked.

Many Government inspectors have been receiving practical instruction during the last year at some of the large packing houses in Chicago and under Dr. Rutherford, chief veterinary inspector of the Dominion. The new law is intended to protect and enhance the reputation of Canadian food products abroad by guaranteeing their purity. It does not extend to the local trade, the farmer and the retail butcher.

MYSTERY OF THE ATLANTIC.

Grim Tragedy Off the Coast of Nova Scotia.

Under foresail and two jibs, the schooner Decora, of Machias, Maine, 157 tons register, loaded with soft coal and lacking a crew, drifted ashore recently, two miles west of Gulliver's Cove, 12 miles from Digby, on the Bay of Fundy shore, and lies a total wreck.

What became of Capt. Fred Berry and his crew of four men, is yet a mystery, but from the fact that the davit ropes were seemingly cut with a dull axe, and that the compass had been wrenched from the binnacle, it would seem that they left the ship in haste. Up to the present no trace of them has been found, and it is feared that they have met a watery grave.

The Decora was first noticed by Capt. Charles Lewis, of the tug George L., who immediately boarded her and then proceeded to Digby and reported her to the customs officers, who left at once for the wreck, and went aboard the schooner, only to find that she had been practically stripped of all moveables since first sighted, but by whom is yet unknown. The people of the neighborhood assert they know nothing of the matter, and nothing short of an official enquiry will probably disclose the facts.

The cargo and hull are practically valueless as they lie, and the first rough weather will probably obliterate all trace of the vessel. The ship's papers are missing, but from some letters found lying about the cabin it is evident the schooner was owned by Capt. John W. Berry, of Machias, Maine, that she was sailed by his son, Fred. W. Berry, hailing from the same place, and that she had cleared from Windsor, N. S., July 20 last, loaded with lumber bound for Vineyard, Havana. From a memorandum it also appears that she was surveyed for insurance purposes at New York in 1904.

The wreck is a puzzle to mariners. They say it admits of but two explanations, either that the crew, finding themselves in a dangerous position, and being unable to work the schooner off, left her in haste, or that she was intentionally cast away.

Lord Strathcona at Home.

Here is a description of the way that wonderful man, the High Commissioner for Canada, lives: Lord Strathcona is a champion of the simple life, and a devoted exponent of the "two meals a day" theory. He arrives at his London office in Victoria street at 9.30, having eaten at his house in Grosvenor Square the following simple meal: Porridge and milk, toast and marmalade, and tea with hot water added. From the moment of his arrival the High Commissioner was busy with correspondence and callers. At one o'clock his secretaries slipped out to lunch, but Lord Strathcona went on with his work. At seven o'clock, having eaten nothing since his frugal breakfast, having smoked no hunger-abating cigar, and having drunk no stimulating liquor, he went home to Grosvenor Square, where in an hour he sat down to a simple meal, consisting of soup, fish, fowl and table water. Sir Thomas Barlow has described Lord Strathcona as "an ideal dietist." Nothing will tempt him from his simple, nourishing diet. In his eighty-seventh year he keeps working hard in harmony on two meals a day.

Anxious to Recover.

"So Gailey really had to pay Miss Yerner $10,000 for breach of promise, eh?"

"Yes, and now he wants to marry her for her money."

Victoria University, Toronto, is richer by a gift of $50,000 from a prominent business man of Hamilton, and, as a result, a fine new library will be built to the west of the present university building.

Globe-trotters may talk of the Coffee served by the Turks. But they can get coffee at home just as rich, delicious and fragrant—by ordering Chase & Sanborn's SEAL BRAND COFFEE from their grocers.
85

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[$3.75, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00.

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You will get the best value possible, in High Grade Sugars, if you buy REDPATH'S.
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A Wonderful Blood Purifier. It HAS NO EQUAL for STOMACH TROUBLES.
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Liver, Kidneys and Bowels
The best Family Medicine in Canada. Hundreds in Kingston can testify to this.
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25 and 50c. or 5 for $1.00.

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Net gain in Assurance in force last ten years 42,000,000.00
Assets Over 33,000,000.00
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