

ESTABLISHED 1879

THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

Head Office Toronto

JOINT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Deposits may be made or withdrawn by either of the two members of a household. This form of account is specially suitable for those living in the country, as either member can attend to the banking when in town. In case of death, the money may be withdrawn by the survivor without delay or cost. Write or call for further particulars.

Interest added four times a year

Savings Bank Department in Connection with all Branches.

KINGSTON BRANCH
J. S. Turner, Manager
COR. PRINCESS AND BAGOT STS.

VOYAGE OF HUDSON

NAVIGATOR WHO DISCOVERED FAMOUS STRAIT

Fame Was Thrust Upon Him—Muting on His Most Famous Trip—Little Personal History Known.

Henry Hudson was a great man by nature; yet the fame which he won was in great measure thrust upon him. It rests entirely on four voyages which were all unsuccessful as regards their immediate object—the discovery of a commercial passage to China other and shorter than that by the Cape of Good Hope.

He has been described as the normal product of a great epoch. Neither before nor since his time could any man have conceived a project as once so reasonable and so unreasonable, so dependent upon sober logic and upon baseless fable, upon newly awakened knowledge and old superstition, as that which urged him again and again to penetrate the barriers of an unknown west for a pathway to an impossible east.

It was a consequence of the times in which he lived that every known effort of Hudson's life was baffled or at least hampered by the men who sailed with him. Neither by birth, residence, language nor sympathy was he a Hollander. His Englishman, whose ignorance of the Dutch language and characteristics impelled the Dutch portion of his crew to actual mutiny on the third and most famous of his voyages—was taken in 1602 at the expense of the Dutch East India Co. This mutinous spirit turned him aside from the prosecution of the plan to which he was pledged, but by the exercise of a fraction of his rightful authority, by the use of such diplomatic skill as he possessed and by the buoyancy of an unyielding hope he effected a compromise which enabled him to bring the Half Moon to the North American coast to discover the mouth of the great river which now bears his name, to sail up its waters for 150 miles and to make possible the Dutch settlement on Manhattan Island which was to be fraught with such epoch making consequences.

His fourth and last voyage, in 1610, resulted in the discovery of the strait now known as Hudson Strait and the great bay which has received the name of Hudson Bay. Yet it is a notable fact that the Hollander, in whose service Hudson sailed showed no appreciation of the value of his explorations, and that neither the makers of their charts, nor the governing boards of their merchantry deemed his achievements on the American coast worth mention till some time after his death.

This it happens that of Hudson's personal history nothing is known before April 19, 1609, when he sailed from London on his first voyage, or after June 21, 1611, when the crew of the Discoverer mutinied on their way back through the straits, put him, his son and seven loyal sailors into a shallow and cut his life.

The ringleaders and half the crew perished miserably, but the Discoverer was finally brought home to London, where the survivors were obliged to stand trial for the murder of their commander which culminated in the abandonment of Hudson. Several expeditions were organized to search for Hudson and his companions, but they were all unsuccessful. Hudson Bay remains at once his monument and his grave.

Only from fragmentary journals can the historian piece together the narrative of those four years of wandering. They suffice to show that Hudson was an intrepid, skillful, persevering explorer, who maintained no novel theories and made no startling original discoveries, but who was certainly a contributor to the world's store of knowledge and a promoter of enterprises that have added to its progress.

It detracts nothing from our estimate of this remarkable man to acknowledge the explorations and labors of others who preceded him. Mr. Bacon, a writer who has recently written a volume on the subject, puts it, the chief value of his third voyage was not in its novelty but in its thoroughness and timeliness.

"We believe that previous to 1609 geographers had some information concerning a stream that flowed southward and debouched into the ocean about the latitude and longitude of Manhattan Island." Mr. Bacon examines the claims of his alleged predecessors, and decides that among them Verazano and Gomez probably accomplished the passage of the Narrows before Hudson was born.

"We may consent," Hudson called the discoverer, but we insist upon doing honor to Hudson the explorer. The merchant, the colonist and posterity are justified in making him the titular hero of the river that has been named in his honor. His work had the same rare merit of being thorough: The forerunners of Henry Hudson achieved little that was of importance to mankind, while his exploration of the river that bears his name has justly placed him among the immortals."

Canada and Australia.

Canada's refusal to renew the Australian steamship subsidy is receiving much attention in London, and it is understood to be retaliation for the Commonwealth's new tariff, which is so adverse to Canadian and Australian commerce. The majority of business men and politicians in England believe Canada's spirited answer will cause Australia to blink twice about the prohibitive "protection."

It is being freely said here that this incident is the most significant that has happened since the beginning of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform campaign, as it demonstrates that whatever else tariffs may do, they do not seem to make for that fraternal goodwill and imperial unity which was the raison d'être of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff scheme. Canada's action towards Australia has greatly strengthened the British Free Trade argument that it is futile to hope to set up unity upon a policy of fiscal bargaining with a "sop" in one hand and the big revolver in the other.

Business in Short Meters.

"Honest be the tie that bind," Thus spoke that merchant wise. The tie that bind the customers. Are known as "advertisements."

MAKE OUR FORESTS PAY.

American Post Makes Strong Plea For the Indian.

Cy Warman, the noted American poet, writer of Indian tales, lover of nature, etc., etc., addressed the Canadian Club, Toronto, recently on "The protection of the wild," and in his charming manner made a strong plea for the Indian, as well as the wild animals and forests.

Mr. Warman has studied Canada's side of the lumber question too, as his statements showed.

He said: "Fortunately for the people of the Republic, Eastern states are beginning to protect game. The forest, fish and game of Maine yield a rich revenue to the state. Half a million men, women and children visit Maine annually, leaving fifteen million dollars each year.

"They go to Maine because the forests are full of wild life and because one may fish and shoot from early autumn to the end of the year for \$15. I am told that ten years ago no deer were seen in Western Connecticut. To-day as a result of a few years' protection, you can pick up the fresh trail of the deer forty-five minutes from Bradley.

Lesson For Canada:

"For you, of Canada, this wind that put out the wild life of the Americas West, is not an ill wind, for it has enhanced the value of your wilder. At the same time, it has taught you, if you care to have it so, a valuable lesson—to hold what you have.

"But first of all you must save the shelter. The forest is the natural home of big game. Destroy your forests, and your game will go, your rivers will dry up, your fish will die, and desolation will brood over this land that God made most fair.

"The preservation of the forest need entail no expense to the state. There are forests in Switzerland that have been cut over 400 years, and the annual revenue increases as the years go by. The old saying that you cannot have your cake and eat it too does not hold good here. By scientific lumbering you cut out the old trees and encourage the young ones. It would be almost as foolish to let your forests go to waste uncut, as to allow them to be lumbered wastefully. Mark them, and reap the rich reward, but work them up in Canada.

"If an American manufacturer wants to work up your raw material, compel him to come across. The idea of a tariff on raw material is not a fair one to Canada for cheap labor. That is not so to-day. The International Harvester Co. pays precisely the same scale of wages in Hamilton and Chicago, and still saves thirty cents on the first cost of producing a certain machine in Canada. Whatever the answer to this, it is certainly no reflection upon Canadian workmen.

Speaking now as a Canadian to Canadians, I say let Americans and American capital come and assist in turning to account the rich resources of the Dominion, and in developing your country, but let them do their developing above the boundary.

"Certainly it is a good business to cut and market your merchantable timber, but the cutting should be done intelligently, and all brush and debris burned as the cutting proceeds, which reduces the danger from forest fires, and leaves the soil fit for new seed. No acre of forest should be mown like a meadow, leaving only a hateful stubble of stumps. Uncle Sam is cutting one hundred billion feet of lumber annually and growing a thirty-five billion feet to fill the gap. Thirty years at this pace will clear his land.

"Broadly there are two kinds of lands in Ontario—land fit for settlement and land fit for forest. All you have to do is to spy out, survey and separate these rich lands and they will all yield rich returns. The Crown forests of Saxony yield \$4.50 per acre per annum, and the forests of a great military government, Ontario should have at least 50,000,000 acres of forest and game reserves. Some of these should be game havens, like Algonquin, some open to the sportsman as the first cost of producing a certain machine in Canada. Whatever the answer to this, it is certainly no reflection upon Canadian workmen.

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Up in the northwest corner of Thunder Bay, north of the peninsula south of Lake Joseph and east of the Rainy River district, lies a great stretch of wilderness which should be set aside immediately as a forest and game preserve.

"And when you have established these forest reserves, try to attract some of the millions that are spent in Maine.

Mr. Warman is a strong advocate of restriction of the hunting season for deer. He would make it \$15 in Canada as in Maine, so as to induce American sportsmen to come over. He also condemns dogs in deer hunting, as a means of driving the deer too far north.

1,960 Miles by Dog Sled.

Word has been received at Winnipeg from Edmonton that James Cornwall, the hardest mail carrier in the British Empire, has left on his winter trip to distribute the letters to the settlers as far north as Fort McPherson, which will involve the Arctic circle. He will travel 1,960 miles on the journey, which is made twice a year, in the spring and just before the winter sets in.

Cornwall uses dogs the greater part of the distance. The weight of letters is limited to one ounce each. No packages will be carried. Two insurance companies which hold policies on Cornwall's life have notified him they will be cancelled because of the great risk he takes unless a prohibitive premium is paid.

While going in, Cornwall, who is an expert fur hunter, sets traps along the way. He picks up the game that is snared on the return trip. In this way he makes the journey one of profit, as the Government does not begin to make the hazard worth while of itself.

On the Safe Side.

Said the youth, "I love the light," And when the maid heard that She ordered a bottle of peroxide— Also a box of antiseptic.

Oysters That Will Bear Inspection.

Sold at Edwards & Jenkin.

Patrick McNulty has retired from the wardenship of Peterboro', after ten years' service.

BLINDFOLDED MOOSE.

Gunnless Indian Killed Three Big Animals In Lake.

A Canadian hunter tells a remarkable story of an Indian hunter who found three moose swimming in a lake and killed them all single handed, though he had no firearms. He paddled as fast as he could alongside one of them and threw his blanket over the animal's head. Leaving this one to swim about, he gave chase to another, came up to him, threw his coat over its head and left him to swim about too. He then gave chase to the third, but if it had not been for a fair wind he never would have caught him.

As it was, he came up to him only when within fifty yards of the shore. The moose was tired and did not make much headway. The Indian struck him on the nose with his paddle and stunned him for a moment. He then gave him a rap on the head and finished him after a few more blows. But it requires very skillful paddling to kill a moose in the water, and this hunter could not have done it so easily if the poor animal had not been tired out with swimming across a broad lake.

After he had dragged this one into shallow water he turned to look for the others. They were swimming round and round in the middle of the lake, for they could not see which way to go. After resting for a while the Indian paddled up to the nearest moose and turned him toward shore, always keeping a little behind and changing from one side to the other, according as the moose wandered from a straight line. When he had driven him near land he paddled up to him and severed him as he had done the first, tied his carcass to the canoe and towed him into shallow water. He then went after the third, which was still swimming, but very weak. He got him with difficulty near the shore and despatched him in the same manner.

Canada's Credit Not Shaken.

New Stands Higher than Ever in Great Britain.

Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, has returned to the Dominion after an eight months' trip abroad.

He expressed himself as well pleased with his success from a financial standpoint and intimated that a large amount of work would be done on the Canadian Northern during the coming year. He said that the financial panic in the United States, although of course regrettable, had had the effect of emphasizing the soundness of our banking system and the fact that we were quite able to stand alone. "In fact," he said, "we did not feel the collapse in the States any more than European countries, or, in other words, all the whole thing amounted to was a touch of nerves. The result is that our credit in Europe is better now than it has ever been.

"The country is now, and must continue to need capital from outside. It is very much like a rapidly growing boy. The more his strength increases the more food and clothes he requires."

With respect to immigration, Mr. Mackenzie had found no evidence of any check in the flow to Canada. This depended chiefly on the reports of the people already settled, and their excellent accounts of the splendid land in the west would continue to attract a constantly increasing stream.

He was of the opinion that British public opinion was in favor of the All-Red line if it could be shown that it would pay, and on that condition it would be freely subsidized.

Our National Monuments.

The eloquent advocacy of Earl Grey should prove a powerful stimulus to all concerned in the conservation of the Plains of Abraham as a great national possession, forming an object lesson for all time. A young country is necessarily poor in statues. History is slow in the making—or, perhaps, one should say, slow in the unfolding. Our own Parliament makes history every session, but the record has to be sifted and condensed so that if Smith, who was chiefly responsible, ever lived to see the thing in contemplation, he would be appalled by the smallness of that which he fondly thought bulked tremendously in the general consciousness.

In our haste to make history, we sometimes put up the wrong monument or statue. We wait small people, and call them great. We canonize the commonplace. We beautify claptrap. We call mediocrity—genius, and the fourth-rate politician is the heaven-sent statesman. And about our Parliament squares we have statues which we will one day want to hide in the cellar. When we get older, we will have fewer statues by the way. That is the law of life and of nations. In youth we make friends without thinking. In middle life, we classify and winnow them.

When there is no history worth mentioning, we take to putting up statues to merely wealthy men, as though there were any grace or virtue in dollars. We have still—that is, the world has still—the bad habit of putting up statues to individuals who kill people by profession. By and by, we shall flagellate ourselves for this crime against the race. We are not to suppose that war will cease for the asking, or that we are to disarm our armies by a stroke, to show humanitarian principles; but every declaration of force—every stone which expresses the glorification of war, postpones the millennium. The Fields of Abraham should be consecrated to the national service, not for the purpose of erecting statues which exhort, as of teaching the beauty of concord. In this spirit, the present movement might well be considered educative in the highest degree. Let us be chary with our monuments, for if we erect statues to little people, who can offer us nothing but success in politics or in money-making, we belittle thought, which is the only thing of abiding value in the individual or the nation.—St. John's News.

The wise man knows his own limitations and also how to keep other people from discovering them.

Woolen stockings, several kinds, 25c, ribbed or plain; cashmere, 25c. New York Dress Reform.

Winnipeg asks the Bankers' Association to loan the city \$12,000,000, with the taxes for 1908 as security.

Keeping Things Moving

Don't forget that we are giving 20% off all Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Shoe Polish. Everything.

And don't forget that if you do not need Shoes now, you will before long, and 20% is good interest on your money.

The Lockett Shoe Store.

JANUARY BARGAINS IN COATS & SKIRTS.

LADIES' COATS—A good assortment to select from, in Black, Navy and Brown Beavers, and Fancy Tweeds, full lengths, latest styles. Prices cut down to the lowest notch. See the Coats we are offering at \$4, \$5, \$6, \$6.34 and \$6.63.

WOMEN'S WARM LINED HALF LENGTH COATS, in Black and Grey, \$1, \$1.95 and \$2.95.

CHILDREN'S AND GIRLS' COATS, all reduced.

WOMEN'S ODD SKIRTS, about twenty in the lot, only one or two of a kind, but all sizes, in them, from 38 to 43. Were \$3 to \$5. Your choice, for \$1.75.

Millinery at Bargain Prices.

SPENCE'S The Leading Mantle & Millinery Store, 119 Princess St.

Bargain Sale!

On Saturday Next, 18th inst., we will place on sale \$2,000 worth of New Harness, Horse Blankets, Robes, Trunks and Valises.

- Hand-made Team Harness, 14 inch \$28.00
- \$30 Double Carriage Harness for \$28.00
- \$16 Single Harness, nickle or rubber trimmings, for \$13.00
- \$20 Single Harness, nickle or rubber trimmings, for \$16.00
- \$25 Single Harness, nickle or rubber trimmings, for \$20.00
- \$1.25 Horse Blankets for .85
- \$1.60 Horse Blankets for \$1.25
- \$1.85 Horse Blankets for \$1.40
- \$2.25 Horse Blankets for \$1.75
- \$13 Bishop Robes for \$10.00
- \$9 Saskatchewan Robes for \$7.00
- 50c. Rawhide Whips for .35
- A Good Brush and Curry Comb for .25

Trunks and Valises at proportionate discounts.

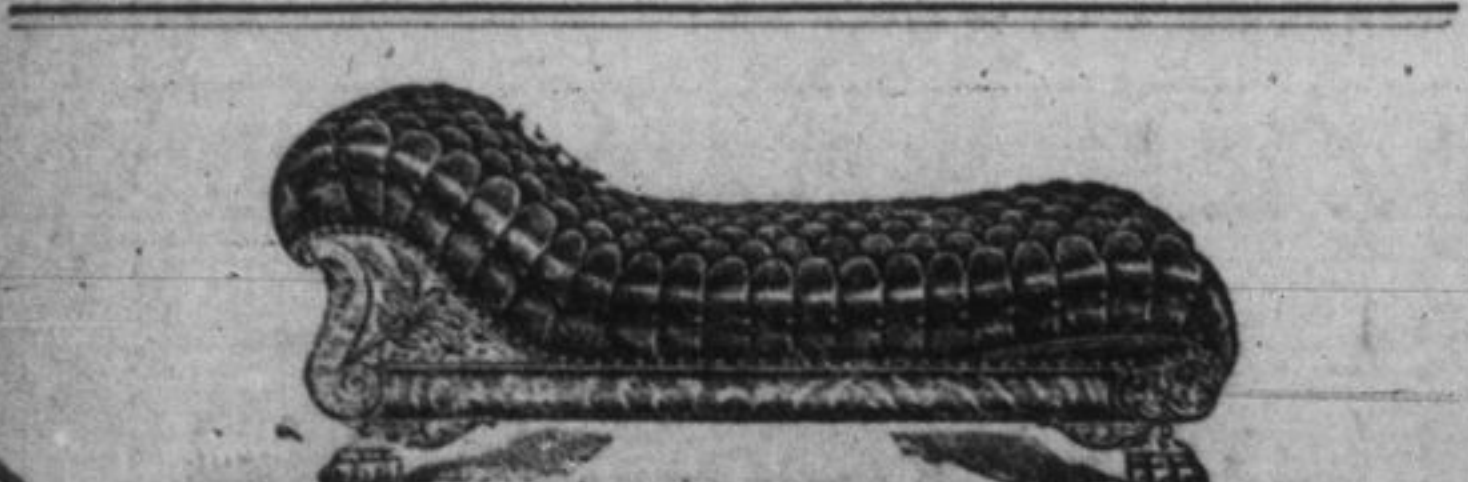
These goods are all new and have just been placed in stock.

Remember it's no trouble for us to show our goods.

Repairing and Job Work promptly attended to.

THE RUDD HARNESS CO.

143 Princess Street. W. H. NORRIS, Manager.



COUCHES

A few left over from our Christmas trade we intend losing out at a price.

MUSIC AND PARLOR CABINETS in a fine many many finish this week at sale prices.

JAMES REID. Phone 147

Chase & Sanborn's
HIGH GRADE COFFEE

The best part of breakfast, to most people, is their cup of Chase & Sanborn's Coffee.

Perfect berries, careful selection, expert blending, insure the rich color and delightful flavor of this best coffee.

Our Annual January Discount Sale

Now in Full Swing. Big Savings for Those Who Buy This Month for Cash.

It pays us to clear up our stocks this month, even if some of the prices mean less than cost, and it certainly pays our customers who have the cash to spare.

- Enamelled Stew Kettle, holds 7 quarts, 32c.
- Enamelled Dish or Bread Pan, 9 quarts, 32c.
- Carvers, good quality, per pair, 68c.
- Wire Door Mats, 14x23 inches, 59c.
- Tea Trays, Wine Strainers, Roast Pans, Coal Scuttles, Carpet Sweepers, Lamps, Lanterns, Raisin Seeders, Food Choppers, Plated Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, all come under our January Discount.

Make a list of your requirements and come in and see us.

McKELVEY & BIRCH,
69 and 71 Brock St., Kingston.

Better Shoe Bargains Than Ever Before.

This week is a busy week at Abernethy's Shoe Store. We want to make our stock as small as possible before stock-taking time comes, so this will mean a great saving in your shoe buying. Every shoe is reduced from 10 to 30 per cent. discount.

- BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS—Sizes 1 to 5. Regular \$1.50. Sale Price 1.19
- BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS—Sizes 11, 12 and 13. Regular \$1.25. Sale Price 89c
- GIRLS' FINE KID LACED BOOTS—Sizes 11 to 2. Regular \$1.50. Sale Price 1.19
- LITTLE GIRLS' FINE KID LACED BOOTS—Sizes 5 to 10. Regular 85c. Sale Price .69c
- ONE LOT OF BABY BOOTS—Sizes 2 to 7. Regular 50c. Sale Price .39c
- ABOUT 15 PAIRS LEFT OF J. & T. BELL'S FINE STRAP SLIPPERS. Regular \$2 to \$2.50. Sale Price 1.09
- WOMEN'S LEATHER HOUSE SLIPPERS—Elastic vamp. Regular 60c. Sale Price .49c
- ONE LOT OF ABOUT 70 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S BOX-CALF LACED BOOTS—Sizes 2 1/2 to 4. Regular \$1.75. Sale Price 1.39
- 50 PAIRS OF BOYS' GIRLS' MEN'S AND WOMEN'S LIGHT WEIGHT MOCCASINS—Regular 85c. to \$1. Sale Price .69
- 42 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S FINE KID BLUCHER BOOTS—Most all sizes. Regular \$1.50. Sale Price 1.19
- ONE SMALL LOT OF BOYS' THREE-BUCKLE OVER SHOES—Sizes 1 to 5. Sale Price 1.89

Slippers are all reduced below cost price. If you want those Slippers, don't fail to see the Bargains we are offering.

ABERNETHY'S SHOE STORE.