

Carving Sets

Carvers make a very acceptable wedding gift. We have some very attractive designs in heavy stag-horn handles and the finest Sheffield blades mounted with sterling silver. And the prices will be found complete in handsome case from

\$3.00 Up.

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Jewellers,
Princess and Wellington
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A TON OF COAL



P. Walsh, Coal Dealer
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GASOLINE

20c. PER GALLON

Put in your tank at our Dock. We always have in stock Spark Coils, Spark Plugs, Columbia Dry Batteries, etc.

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New shop, new stock, newest designs, best material. Reasonable prices.

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With a New Number
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Orders promptly attended to, day or night.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Ladies of Kingston: I have removed to the former Board of Education rooms, Montreal street, corner Princess. Remember the place.

J. ROSEN,
LADIES' TAILOR.

Deseronto Asparagus

JUST ARRIVED.
Potatoes
THE FINEST YET

AT
A. GLOVER'S,
Cor. Bagot and Earl Sts.

Wm. Murray, Auctioneer

27 BROCK ST.
New Carriages, Catters, Harness, etc., for sale.
Sale of Horses every Saturday.

Some church members are not nearly so afraid of so-called tainted money as the church is.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Insure Them Good Health.

Ninety per cent. of children, under twelve years of age, are being poisoned and parents don't realize it.

Irregular bowels are the chief cause. You parents know that your bowels should move every day. You know you must be as regular as clock-work, or the blood will become tainted.

Don't you realize that the children must be as orderly in getting rid of the waste matter of their system?

Then, if you find that any of the little ones go two or three days without action of the bowels, don't run to castor oil, senna tea, calomel, cascara or harsh "liver pills." Those simply purge the child—strain the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" are the ideal medicine for children. They are fruit juices and tonics in the form of a pleasant tasting tablet. "Fruit-a-tives" stimulate the liver, causing more bile to flow. It is the bile, given up by the liver, which moves the bowels. "Fruit-a-tives" regulate the liver and bowels, and thus completely cure constipation. They sweeten the stomach, and are the finest tonic in the world to build up the system and make children plump and rosy.

50c a box—six for \$2.50. Send on receipt of price if your dealer does not handle them. "Fruit-a-tives" Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

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ARE STANDARD ARTICLES

IT IS TO THE ADVANTAGE OF EVERY HOUSEKEEPER IN CANADA TO USE THESE!

- Flagic Baking Powder.
- Gillett's Perfumed Lye.
- Imperial Baking Powder.
- Gillett's Cream Tartar.
- Royal Yeast Cakes.
- Gillett's Flaming Blue.
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- Gillett's Washing Crystal.

MADE FOR OVER 50 YEARS. (ESTABLISHED 1858)

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Wm. H. Jackson and his associates have found a cure for all the ailments of the liver and gall bladder, such as indigestion, flatulence, constipation, and all the troubles that result therefrom. These little pills are so small that they will not be felt, and they are so effective that they will cure all the ailments of the liver and gall bladder, such as indigestion, flatulence, constipation, and all the troubles that result therefrom.

CURE SICK HEAD

Wm. H. Jackson and his associates have found a cure for all the ailments of the head, such as headache, neuralgia, and all the troubles that result therefrom. These little pills are so small that they will not be felt, and they are so effective that they will cure all the ailments of the head, such as headache, neuralgia, and all the troubles that result therefrom.

ACHE

Wm. H. Jackson and his associates have found a cure for all the ailments of the body, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, and all the troubles that result therefrom. These little pills are so small that they will not be felt, and they are so effective that they will cure all the ailments of the body, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, and all the troubles that result therefrom.

Examine the Trade Mark

when you buy spoons, forks, knives, etc. It is "1847 ROGERS BROS."

You are sure of your money's worth in artistic patterns, style, finish and quality. MADE BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS. Pickers, users, dealers, keepers, etc. of extraordinary beauty and lasting quality. See made by MERIDEN BRITZ CO.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray. It is the most wonderful medicine ever made. It cures all the ailments of the female system, such as headache, neuralgia, and all the troubles that result therefrom.

MONEY IN CANARIES

Many people are interested in the money that can be made by raising canaries. It is a profitable business, and it can be done in a small space. The money that can be made is considerable, and it can be made in a short time.

COTTAM BIRD SEED

32 Bathurst St., London, Ont.

MEN AND WOMEN

are interested in the money that can be made by raising canaries. It is a profitable business, and it can be done in a small space. The money that can be made is considerable, and it can be made in a short time.

For Married Men Only

When your razor is dull as a hoe, ask your wife if she wasn't married to you. Get her Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's the only painless and safe cure. All dealers sell "Putnam's."

TREES ON THE PRAIRIE

KEEN APPRECIATION OF VALUE OF FORESTS.

The Farmers Supplied Free of Cost—Over Nine Million Have Been Distributed—Value of Tree-Planting Demonstrated—Varieties Suitable to Soil and Climate—School Children Become Interested.

Canada has such a keen appreciation of the value of forests that the Government has organized a system by which settlers on the prairies of the great Northwest are supplied with trees for planting free of cost.

This service, which is under the direction of the Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, began operations in 1900, when 50,000 trees from Government experimental farms were sent out to eight settlers. Since then a grand total of 9,250,000 trees have been distributed. In the spring of 1907 2,000,000 trees were sent to 1,420 applicants. The average number of trees sent to each applicant is 1,400.

When a farmer makes up his mind that he would like to cooperate with the Government in starting a tree plantation, he must fill out a printed form, giving the land office description of his property, with postoffice and express office, together with other information which the Government requires before it will consider the application. After these preliminaries have been satisfactorily completed, an inspector is sent to make an examination of the soil to determine what varieties of trees will grow best in the diagram of the ground it is proposed to set out in trees is made, and the farmer is required to sign an agreement to the effect that if furnished with trees he will cooperate with the Government in starting a tree plantation, and that he will keep them fenced and protect them from fire; and that he will cultivate them for five years and as much longer as may be necessary.

After this agreement is ratified and filed at the Department a requisition is sent to the Government forest nursery at Indian Head for the trees required. In the contract between the farmer and the Government, the latter sets out and care for strictly according to contract. If he doesn't, he hears from the forestry department promptly; for an inspector is likely to drop in at the most unexpected times to see how the trees are getting on. If one is dead or missing the fact is reported to the Department, with an explanation. If the mishap is due to no fault of the farmer, and if he fulfills his agreement, he will be supplied with additional trees to the extent of his requirements; but if he doesn't do as he should he gets no more favors.

As a result of the care in selecting applicants to be supplied with trees at the end of the rigid supervision exercised, the Department is able to report 85 per cent. of all the trees sent out as being alive and flourishing.

This subsidized forest of nearly 9,000,000 trees that have been planted is scattered all the way from Red River to the Rocky Mountains. It is not the aim of the Department to supply all applicants with trees to an unlimited extent, but to distribute them about the country in a way that will afford each neighborhood an object lesson on the value of tree-planting. It is expected that the settlers will follow up the work thus begun, and that others will be induced to do likewise.

The principal varieties supplied from the forest nursery station are Manitoba maple or box elder, as it is called in the west, green ash, cottonwood, Russian linden, American linden, or white elm. All are hardy and of very rapid growth. They make an excellent windbreak, and also a shelter for more delicate and slower growing trees. After a few years, if properly kept up, they will be able to afford a permanent supply of fuel and other timber for farm use.

The cottonwoods are all from seedlings imported from the United States. The sandalwood, the Missouri river are great natural nurseries of trees. Each spring rise covers the bars with a deep coating of alluvial detritus. The water subsides about the time the cottonwood seeds are ripe. The light, feathery seed is blown out on this rich, moist soil, where they sprout in countless millions. By autumn the seedlings are from six to eight inches high. They are then pulled up by tree hunters, who sell them to the nursery, where they are planted at the nursery. The box elder is ready for planting in a year, the ash in two years, while the elm takes each longer. The elm requires special cultivation to make it flourish on the prairie. Conifers, being of much slower growth, have not been distributed yet, though there are 500,000 growing at the nursery. Tamarack grows well on the prairie, and makes excellent fenceposts. It is a result of this Government cooperation in tree-planting has been to interest school children in forestry. A number of schools have started tree plantations that are cared for by the pupils. The Government always supplies schools with trees when an application is properly made out and signed by the school board.

So popular has this branch of the Forestry Department's work become that the nursery of 160 acres which was started as soon as the limited facilities of the experimental farms were outgrown has been doubled in size. Experiments are being made now with a great variety of trees in order to ascertain if any new varieties may be profitably grown under prairie conditions of soil and climate.

Besides getting tree plantations started on the prairies, the Forestry Department takes care of existing timber in Eastern Canada. For this purpose seventy-four rangers are employed to guard against fire and timber thieves. Incidentally, they perform the functions of fire and game wardens also, and are empowered to call out additional help to put out bad fires. This service last year cost \$20,000.

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A NEW ALASKAN TRIBE

High Type of Red Men Discovered by Archaeologist.

A new tribe of aborigines hitherto unknown to science is reported by Dr. George B. Gordon, curator of the department of American archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania, who recently returned from a trip into the Alaskan wilderness.

The tribe was discovered 800 miles from the mouth of the Kookokwim river, and Dr. Gordon has named them Kuskwagmites. Instead of wearing furs the people dress in the skins of birds, making clothing from the breast leathers of loons. The explorer brought home a collection of their clothing and utensils.

When the collection arrives at Philadelphia he and other ethnologists will try to determine whether the tribe came from Asia or whether it migrated from Lower California. Dr. Gordon believes the race has been gradually driven by Athabaskan Indians and Eskimos to its present quarters, which is a natural fortress. They represent perhaps the most ancient dwellers in Alaska who made their way there from Asia. They are monogamists, and no such thing as vice is known among them. They are permitted by their priests to have more than one wife, but never do the men marry tall and strong physically and the women graceful and good looking. Dr. Gordon says there are only 400 of them left.

The members of the tribe show a high mentality and development than any of the known inhabitants of the far north. They alone of all the tribes north of Mexico and southern California possess the art of pottery making and are believed to be the last of the undiscovered races in this continent to be brought to light. Dr. Gordon heard of them when he was in Alaska in 1906 and determined to find them, although it necessitated his penetrating an unknown Alaskan wilderness.

Dr. Gordon lived for several months with these strange people of the Kookokwim to study their language, religion and habits. He found them remarkably free from crime and with no set laws, being governed by priests who are patriarchs. The exploring expedition was fitted out by Mrs. Charles C. Harrison of Philadelphia and set out last spring.

As a companion for the journey he engaged a guide. They took steamer as far as Fairbanks, the largest mining camp in the Alaskan interior. At Fairbanks they built a canoe and set out for the mouth of the Kookokwim river, a hitherto uncharted and unnamed river emptying into the Tanana fifty miles below Fairbanks.

Although this river is as large as the Delaware in Philadelphia, the geography of the northwest is on so tremendous a scale, says Dr. Gordon, that hitherto it has been ignored as an insignificant creek. Dr. Gordon resolved to go up it as far as possible and to his credit he carried a map and a portage from his head to the Kookokwim.

He camped one night near the mouth of this stream in an Indian village. One of the young men declared that he had crossed the divide between the two streams and volunteered to make a map of the portage for the doctor's guidance. Accordingly the youth drew on birch bark a map of a route up the river to its source, the hitherto unknown lake, Mintuana, within fifty miles of Mount McKinley, the tallest peak in North America, and across by easy portage of 100 miles to the Kookokwim, whose course he outlined for a considerable distance both ways.

The canoe was forced up the river, which ran so swiftly that it was necessary constantly to resort to the stump line—a line attached to the fore- and aft of the canoe, which the men walks in the stream and pulls the canoe while the other steers. After 250 miles of this heart-breaking work Dr. Gordon came to Lake Mintuana, nestled at the foot of Mount McKinley, and found the "base" of the mountain. It took him six days to traverse the ten miles. Once across, for two solid months the party paddled down the Kookokwim, making geographical and ethnographic researches as they went.

On his return journey from the mouth of the Kookokwim river to Nome, a distance of over 100 miles, Dr. Gordon nearly died of starvation and thirst. He was compelled to leave the sea in the neighborhood of Behring strait. On short rations from the first, after the first five days there was nothing to eat but hardback biscuit. Near the end of the voyage water gave out, and only the sighting of Siberia, where the water can be filled from a stream, saved the party from the horrors of thirst. At the time of the landing in Siberia the provisions ran out, and as the coast was absolutely barren of life the party was compelled to put to sea again and face the return journey to America absolutely without provisions. Fortunately a fresh easterly breeze took them to Nome in three days, during which they had nothing to eat.

Canal Traffic at Soo. The report of the lake commerce through the Sault Ste. Marie canals in 1907, United States and Canadian, just issued by the War Department, shows that the traffic through the Canadian canal was 27 per cent. of the total freight and 48 per cent. of the passengers, the amounts being 15,555,368 tons of freight and 29,823 passengers.

Far the Far North. V. Stefanson, the young ethnologist, who spent the winter of 1906-07 with the Mikkelson-Liffjell Polar party, and his companion, Capt. R. M. Anderson, of the department of mammalogy and ornithology of the American Museum of Natural History, have started for the Far North by way of the Mackenzie river, and hope to get as far east as Copper Mine river.

Disorder doesn't hover around after it finds out that the household is a temperance concern. Lots of men are so contrary that they would refuse to take whiskey if the doctor prescribed it.

TO PRESERVE THE FISHERIES.

Kelly Evans Talks About Fish and Game Protection.

Mr. Kelly Evans had something to say before a Toronto audience a few days ago respecting the forest, fish and game protection movement under the association of that name in Ontario. His figures concerning the spoliation of the great lake fisheries caused a sensation. The white fish were practically exterminated in Ontario in 1877. Five to \$10,000 were caught at a haul, and in the fall in the spawning season as many as 90,000 were taken at one haul. In Lake Erie 500,000 fish were taken in spawn. The result was the depletion of the fisheries. The commission of 1893 recommended the adoption of a proper and reasonable season; the use of nets which would not catch immature fish and the prohibition of gill nets. None of their recommendations were followed.

If the total number of fish caught in 1882 was compared with that of 1906 it would be found there was a decrease of 11,000,000 pounds. This at present prices meant an annual loss of \$778,000 to the province. Capitalized at 5 per cent it meant a loss of \$15,900,000.

The great American fish trust was another enemy of the fish of the province. One of their tugs with two men and three helpers displaced 15 sailing vessels and 45 men who had supplied the trained pilots whose loss would some day be felt.

The attraction of fish and game to tourists and their value to a country was referred to. Maine, one-tenth the size of Ontario was visited by 250,000 people a year, who spent at least \$20,000,000. Maine had eight fish hatcheries; Ontario none. Maine had 2,000 registered guides who got \$300 a year, which was more than Ontario's net fishermen got for running the fisheries.

With regard to big game and moose and deer he said the two-legged wolf of the northern districts did the most damage.

He recommended that fish hatcheries be established by the Government capable of supplying 300,000,000 fry. Canada only supplied 100,000,000 now, and the United States did the bulk of this work, though they took 85 per cent. of the fish in return.

He would prohibit the export of food fish, and so break up the machinations of the American trust. Hon. Mr. Paterson had written Hon. Mr. Loucheux that this "would appear to be a matter wholly within the purview of the provincial authorities."

He approved of the Negipon and Algonquin reservations and said that \$15,000 a year might be made out of the beaver in the latter park.

The lecture concluded with an eloquent passage on the moral and sentimental side of the question.

Canada's Premier. Here is a personal study of the Dominion's foremost statesman of the hour, penned by an Englishman in the London County Council.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a good man and a dexterous politician. He is not a great man. He cannot trust himself to make the righteous and passionate appeal to the nation which would rid it forever of its corrupt and abominable politicians. He dismisses Ministers whose iniquity is brought home to them. His own virtue is known to the people. His incorruptibility is accepted by Englishmen and Frenchmen, but he has nothing of that Gladstonian passion for honor and purity which can sway multitudes and set a whole nation in the way of righteousness.

His long, lean, ash-colored Egyptian face reminds one when it is animated by his rhetoric of Henry Irving and when it is sphinx-like in repose of Benjamin Disraeli. Like these two men, he is a picturesque orator, an adroit politician. He uses events; he does not create them. He watches opportunity; he does not fashion destiny. Fortunate is it for Canada that among so many base and plant politicians there should be this central pillar of honesty and self respect, but happier would it be for her and for us if the chief pilot of her fortunes had the lofty soul of a Milton and the spacious mind of a Garibaldi.

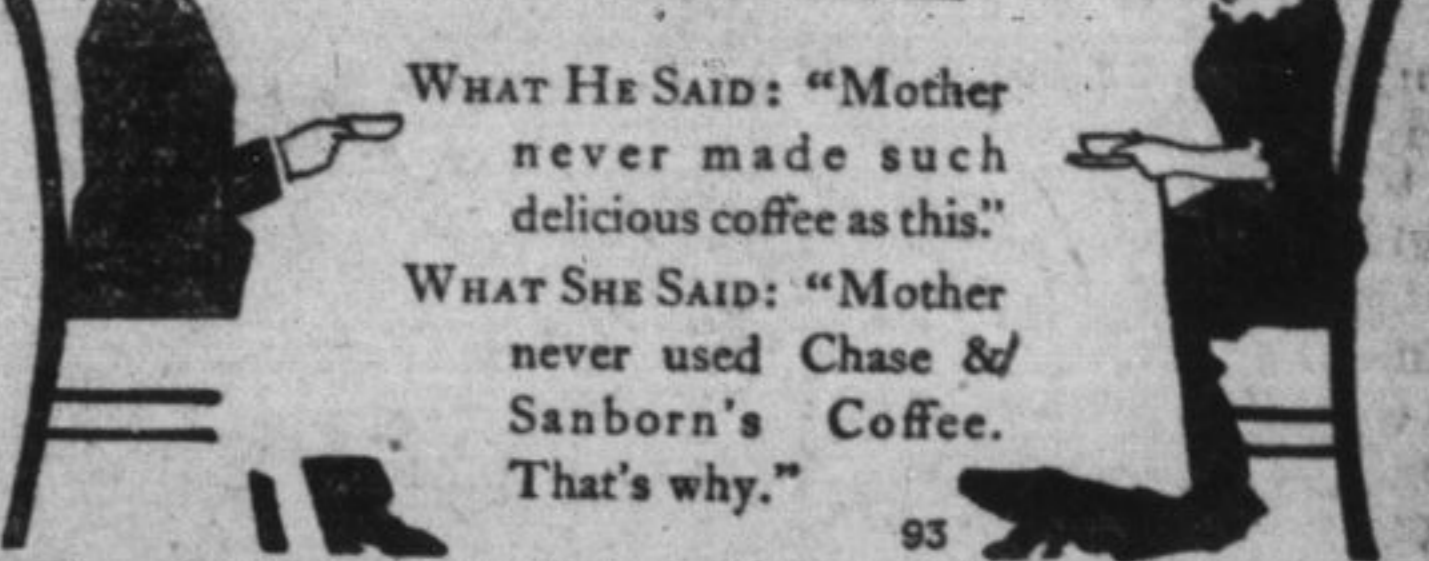
A Story of Lord Minto. Of the Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India, whose daughter has just been married to a son of the Earl of Cromer, many amusing stories are told, says London P. T. O. One of the best has reference to an incident that occurred while he was Governor-General of Canada. Lord and Lady Minto had arranged to give an official reception, and on the afternoon appointed for the gathering preparations had been made to receive several hundred guests. When the hour arrived at which the proceedings were timed to commence not a single person had put in an appearance, nor were there any signs of the guests coming. Their Excellencies waited and wondered, exercising their patience as best they could, but still no one came. The host and hostess were astounded; the mystery seemed inexplicable. At length, however, one of the aides-de-camp was sought out, and when he was informed of the situation he discovered that he had neglected to send out the cards of invitation!

A Forestry Suggestion. "Do you know how to tell a hard wood tree from a soft wood tree?" said a forester. "I'll tell you how to do it, and the rule holds good not only here among our familiar pines and walnuts, but in the arctic regions among the strangest banyans, baobabs and whatnots. Soft wood trees have needle leaves, slim, narrow, almost uniform in breadth. If you don't believe me, consult the pine, the spruce or the fir. Hard wood trees have broad leaves of various shape—the oak, the ebony, the walnut, the mahogany and so on."

Won't Touch Politics. Rev. J. H. Cameron, Collingwood, who was unanimously offered a nomination in West Simcoe, has declined the honor on the ground that it would be a step down for him into politics rather than up, "unless the demands of righteousness in government are preponderantly greater."

Corn Superstition. Many think that they can't get rid of their corns, perhaps because they have used remedies that failed. Peck's Corn Salve will not fail. In big boxes, 15c., at Wade's Drug Store.

Chase & Sanborn's HIGH GRADE COFFEE



WHAT HE SAID: "Mother never made such delicious coffee as this."

WHAT SHE SAID: "Mother never used Chase & Sanborn's Coffee. That's why."

THE BEST IN WOMEN'S SHOES

The French define a lady as one who is "well shod and well gloved."

No costume, however fine it may be, will cover the neglect of good shoes.

Women who appreciate the difference between just shoes and shoes of quality and distinction, come here for ideal shoes—shoes that suit.

There are no dissatisfied wearers of our shoes. We sell the same people over and over again.

This week we are offering three lines of Chocolate and Tan Colonials and Pumps, best American make of \$4 shoes. All sizes at \$5.

J. H. SUTHERLAND & BRO.,
The House of Good Shoemaking.

We Don't Lose Many Customers for Gas Stoves

Refrigerators

Which shows that our assortment and prices suit all classes.

SEE THEM.

McKELVEY & BIRCH, 69-71 Brock St

SALE OF BABY CARRIAGES.

Must be cleared out in 10 days. Big reductions at

R. J. REID'S,
230 Princess St. Telephone 577 Ambulance.

Ice Cream

Genuine Pure Cream Ice Cream in Bulk or in Bricks.

A. J. REES, 166 Princess St
Phone 58.

SUGAR

Forms a large proportion of every housekeeper's supplies. It will be to your interest and profit to use (especially for preserving fruit the season being now on) BEST GRANULATED which is the well-known

Redpath

Redpath's Granulated Sugar is the acme of sugar refining. Ask your Grocer for and see that you get Redpath's Granulated. J. A. HENDRY, Local Wholesale Agent.