TRAVELLING.

KINGSTON & PEMBROKE RAILWAY

IN CONNECTION WITH

Canadian Pacific Railway

ALASKA-YUKON PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Seattle, Wash., June 1st to Oct. 16th, 1909.

Round Trip First-Class Tickets will be sold until September 30th, 1909, to

VANCOUVER, B.C.
VICTORIA, B.C.
SEATTLE, Wash.
TACOMA, Wash.
PORTLAND, Ore. } $83.90

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOS ANGELES, Cal. } $99.15

Good to return until Oct. 31st, 1909.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Low Round-Trip Second-Class Rates will be issued on following dates: June 1st, 15th, 29th; July 13th, 27th; Aug. 10th, 24th. Good to return within 60 days.

Full particulars at K. & P. and C. P. R. Ticket Office, Ontario St. 'Phone, 50.

F. CONWAY,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

BAY OF QUINTE RAILWAY.

Train leaves union station, Ontario street, 4 p.m. daily (Sunday excepted) for Tweed, Sydenham, Napanee, Deseronto, Bannockburn and all points north. To secure quick despatch to Bannockburn, Maynooth, and points on Central Ontario, route your shipments via Bay of Quinte Railway. For further particulars, apply R. W. DICKSON, Agent, 'Phone, No. 3.

Quebec Steamship Company LIMITED.

River & Gulf of St. Lawrence

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes

Twin Screw Iron SS. "Campana," with electric lights, electric bells and all modern comfort.

SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON MONDAYS, at 4 p.m., 7th and 21st June, 5th and 19th July, 2nd, 16th and 30th August and 13th September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I. and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

NEW YORK FROM QUEBEC

Via the far-famed River Saguenay, calling at Charlottetown and Halifax, S.S. Trinidad, 2,600 tons, sails from Quebec 16th and 30th July, 13th and 27th August, at 5 p.m.

BERMUDA

Summer Excursions, $20 to $30, by the Twin Screw SS, "Bermudian," 5,500 tons. Sailing 8th June, and S.S. "Trinidad," 2,600 tons, 15th and 26th June and every 10 days thereafter from New York. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 80 degrees. The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For tickets and staterooms apply to J. P. HANLEY, or C. S. KIRKPATRICK, Ticket Agents, Kingston, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Homeseekers' Excursions

To the Canadian North-West, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Low round-trip second-class tickets will be issued via Chicago, North Bay or Sudbury, on following dates: June 1st, 15th, 29th; July 13th, 27th; Aug. 10th, 24th; Sept. 7th, 21st. Good to return within 60 days from going date.

ALASKA YUKON PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Seattle, Wash., June 1st to Oct. 16th, 1909. Special round trip tickets on sale daily, May 20th to Sept. 30th, good returning on or before Oct. 31st.

Local Branch Time Table

GOING WEST.

		Leaves	Arrives
Train No.	5	12.33 a.m.	1.07 a.m.
" "	3	2.35 a.m.	3.17 a.m.
" "	11	9.15 a.m.	9.47 a.m.
Int. Ltd. No.	1	12.25 p.m.	12.56 p.m.
Train No.	7	3.19 p.m.	3.51 p.m.
" "	13	7.00 p.m.	7.38 p.m.

GOING EAST.

		Leaves	Arrives
Train No.	8	1.43 a.m.	2.17 a.m.
" "	2	2.35 a.m.	3.17 a.m.
" "	14	8.15 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
" "	6	12.23 p.m.	12.56 a.m.
" "	4	1.00 p.m.	1.29 p.m.
" "	12	7.00 p.m.	7.38 p.m.

Trains 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 run daily, others daily, except Sunday.

For full particulars, J. P. HANLEY, Agent, Corner Johnson and Ontario Sts.

Lake Ontario & Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co., Limited.

STR. "NORTH KING"

1000 Islands—Kingston—Rochester.

Commencing May 30th, Steamer leaves for 1000 Islands, Alexandria Bay and Gananoque, at 10.15 A.M., on Sundays. Returning leaves at 5 P.M., for Rochester, N.Y., calling at Bay of Quinte Ports.

STR. ALETHA—Leaves for Bay of Quinte Ports at 3 P.M., daily except Sunday.

Full information from E. E. HORSEY, J. P. HANLEY, General Manager, Kingston. C. S. KIRKPATRICK, Agents, Kingston.

The People's Line. Str. Stranger

(CAPT. HAMMOND.)

Wharf, Foot Clarence St.

The Scenic Route to Gananoque, leaving Kingston daily, (Sunday excepted.) Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3.30 p.m. Calling north side of Howe Island. Steamer open for Picnics and Private Parties. For information, apply to Purser, C. E. Birch, on board Steamer.

TO KINGSTON MILLS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Kingston, 10.30 a.m. Fare, 15c; return, 25c.

THE FRONTENAC
LOAN AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY
ESTABLISHED, 1863.

President—Sir Richard Cartwright.

Money issued on City and Farm Properties. Municipal and County Debentures. Mortgages purchased. Deposits received and interest allowed.

S. C. McGill, Managing Director, 87 Clarence street.

Auction Sales Rooms

ALL KINDS OF SECOND-HAND goods bought and sold, or goods sold on commission. Auction Sales promptly attended to, at the City Auction Sales Rooms, 88 Brock St., Kingston.

J. E. JONES, Auctioneer.

WAH LONG'S LAUNDRY, REMOVED

from 73 Clarence St., to 155 Wellington St., between Brock and Clarence Best laundry in the city. Goods called for and delivered.

CANADA'S FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN

Gladly Testify to the Great Value of "Fruit-a-tives."

Hon. Senator Costigan (member of the Cabinets of five Premiers of Canada), says:—"Fruit-a-tives is the only medicine I ever took that did me any good for Constipation."

Mrs. J. R. Flock (widow of one of the most prominent physicians in London), writes:—"I was a constant martyr to Stomach Weakness all my life and no physician could cure me, but Fruit-a-tives gave me entire relief and I strongly recommend this medicine."

Mr. James Tingwall (Superintendent of St. Andrew's Sunday School in Williamstown, Ont., for nine years) states: "I am now over eighty years old, and I can strongly recommend Fruit-a-tives for Bladder and Kidney Trouble and Chronic Constipation."

Mr. H. Marchessault (High Constable of Quebec), testifies:—"I suffered for ten years with Severe Pain in the Back. Nothing did me any good until I tried Fruit-a-tives."

Mr. W. J. McComb (the leading merchant of Trenton, Ont.), writes:—"I was a martyr to Headaches—consulted doctors — wore glasses — without the slightest relief. Then I took Fruit-a-tives and this remedy cured me."

This is the kind of evidence that convinces. Dealers everywhere have "Fruit-a-tives." 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial box, 25c. Sent postpaid on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

COAL!

The kind you are looking for is the kind we sell.

SCRANTON

Coal is good coal and we guarantee prompt delivery. 'Phone, 133.

Booth & Co.,

FOOT WEST STREET.

To Suffer From Headaches Makes Life Miserable.

It takes a person that has had or is subject to headaches to describe the suffering which attends them.

The majority of cases are caused by constipation and dyspepsia. The dull throbbings, the intense pain, sometimes in one part, sometimes in another, and then over the whole head, varying in its severity by the cause which brings it on, purely indicates that there is something the matter with the stomach or bowels. To the fact that Burdock Blood Bitters reaches every part of the system is due its success in relieving and permanently curing headache. It has proven a specific for the malady in all its forms.

CONSTIPATION AND HEADACHES.

Mrs. Allison R. Brown, Summerfield, N.B., writes: — "I have been troubled with Constipation and Headaches for a long time. After trying different doctors to no effect, a friend asked me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I find I am completely cured after taking three bottles. I can safely recommend it to all."

Automobiles To Rent.

Terms Reasonable. Always Open.

W. J. Moore & Son,

'Phones—Garage, 815a. Residence, 815b.

"Absolutely Pure" Ice Cream

Any flavor. Any hour. 60c per quart.

Price's, 288 Princess St. Phone 845.

International Portland Cement

Adamant Wall Plaster

Guelph and Renfrew Lime

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P. Walsh's,

Coal and Wood Yard, Barrack St.

Ignition Dynamos, Storage Batteries, Spark Plugs, Carburetors, Etc.

TRY OUR DRY BATTERIES.

Turnbull Electrical Mfg. Co.

'Phone, 878. 879 Bagot St.

CANADA AND HER NAVY

D. D. MANN OUTLINES PLAN FOR NAVAL DEFENCE.

Railroad Man In National Magazine Argues For a Home Fleet Instead of a Contribution to England—Need Not Necessarily Be Used In Behalf of Britain If Canadians Did Not Will It So.

In the National Review for May D. D. Mann has an article on the question of a Canadian navy, which is a timely and thoroughly capable treatment of the case. Mr. Mann represents Canadian spirit and enterprise at its highest point, and he combines with this a national imagination and a literary ability of rare order. Mr. Mann in his article says, in part:

Those who anticipate a Canadian navy as pre-eminently an engine of Canadian patriotism may have a different point of view from many of those who, in the Imperial city, all the time think of the Empire first and its component parts secondarily. There is no necessary incompatability between the two points of view. The problem of Imperial statesmanship is to converge diversities of approach into confederated action: I wish to indicate the lines upon which, it seems to me, the creation of a Canadian navy might contribute to this end.

If we did not approach Imperial questions from the standpoint of "Canada First," we should be very inferior Imperialists. Under any circumstances, our geographical and climatic distinction plus our nearness to an extraordinary republic of eighty millions of people, would determine our development on somewhat different lines from those which mark the progress of the Old Land. The best children are not always the most exact reproductions of their parents, even in early youth. And, when they marry and are given in marriage, they are bound to be affected by new surroundings and ideas. A young nation, like a young man, should be something more than a chip of the old block.

In Canada there is a remarkable inter-marrying of people and of ideas, which is a revelation to many older fashioned Canadians; and is doubly a revelation to those who come to us with the ideas and sometimes with the prejudices of the British Islands. The immigration returns of this century show that in Canada, and chiefly in Western Canada, there is a new population as varied in speech and racial characteristics as was and can be found in the most cosmopolitan city of the Old World. The Bible Society publishes the Scriptures in eighty different languages for use in the Dominion.

As the Empire is vaster than England, we do not seek merely to help our new population to become loyal to England. We very much desire their loyalty to the Empire, as we ourselves are loyal. But the first thing, the vital thing is to secure their loyalty to Canada, and as one of the most important steps in that evolution, I would place the creation of a Canadian navy.

The navy will be a natural consequence of placing the Canadian militia on an entirely Canadian basis, and controlled altogether from Ottawa There is, of course, this difference between a militia and a navy—that a land force is entirely suitable to a country which has no foreign relations, and does not have to prepare for possible quarrels with states beyond the seas; whereas a navy, by the very fact of its existence, proclaims the country which establishes it to be, in some degree, at least, a world power.

It might be argued that, for a country which has no foreign ministers, to have a navy of its own is an impossibility in international politics; and that there is no halfway between a navy of Canadian origin, subject absolutely to the direction of the British Admiralty, and a navy, the instrument of a totally independent power. If precedents were allowed to govern policies, this argument might have some weight; but, if the Empire had always waited for precedents, it would have ended long ago. This generation is just as capable of creating precedents as its forerunners were. There is no more reason why a Canadian navy should be wholly responsible to the Admiralty in London, than there is reason why the Finance Minister of Canada should be a creature of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

I do not conceive that Canada would propose to contribute to the cost of the Imperial navy, without direct representation on the Admiralty Board, and in the Parliament which reviews the cost and conduct of that body. We are quick to admit the force of the argument that inasmuch as the colonies are advantaged by the Imperial navy, they ought not to be entirely free from financial obligation. The fact that our share in the Empire is so essentially constructive, strengthens, if possible, the position on which great issues have before now been fought, with only one ending—that the people who provide the money shall absolutely control the spending of it. When the House of Lords controls money bills, and the Australian budget is revised in Whitehall, we shall no doubt receive gladly the idea that the Canadian people be taxed for the Imperial navy. We have read enough of English history, and have had enough experience of our own, to know that the lynch-pin of self-government is this absolute control of taxes by the taxed.

Nor is it conceivable that Canada would desire to borrow or purchase vessels that have "obsoleted" from first-class service in the Imdperial squadrons. It has been suggested, and endorsed in The Times, that the Admiralty should lend us two or three obsolete vessels for policing our fisheries, as the first step in the discharge of Canada's duty to the naval development of the Empire. It is unwise to be contemptuous of small beginnings; and much may be said for the scheme of obtaining a few sea policemen that are too small or too slow for active service with, say, the Channel Squadron. But, if we are to deal with the question at all, we had better begin as though we mean business. To make a debut in second-hand clothes is to be too economical of display. We must assist our new citizens to understand that we are partners in the Empire, and not merely one of its poor relations. Where would a couple of poacher-catchers belong? Would they be creatures of the Marine Department, or would a little Admiralty be created for their direction?

The first consideration in any attempt to realize the naval possibilities of a country that overlooks the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is that it must wear the appearance of a thoroughly Canadian origin. To allow the impression to spread that, primarily, it is the financial stress of England which impose new burdens on our people would jeopardize the movement. In starting a naval policy of our own there is no risk of establishing the idea that we have notions of a naval independence that will approximate to Holland or Greece. Our neighbors are rapidly emerging from the supposition that we are in a state of vassalage to England. By inaugurating a navy of our own, we should enhance the prestige of the Empire in the Republic; first because it would be such inter-dependence of parts with the complete acquiescence of the original power; and secondly, the establishment of a navy on a thoroughly Canadian basis, but ready to act with and for the Mother Country, would be a standing sign of our contentment within the Empire, and an effectual proof of the futility of supposing that the relation could be broken.

We must develop the naval spirit. We must begin by training our youth within sight of our shores, rather than by looking for poachers on the high seas. For maritime activity there is a natural, healthy craving in all nations. No one is so foolish as to suppose that Canada would ever dream of a navy finally, regardless of Great Britain. Every discerning man would perceive that, whatever Canada did, would by merely an evidence of the strength of decentralization in an Imperial Government, based absolutely on the will of the governed.

Our maritime assets, so to speak, are three—the Atlantic seaboard, the Pacific seaboard, and the Great Lakes. Hitherto, our defensive instincts have been served only by the militia. In view of the distribution of our population, I suspect that we have more drill halls and armories than England has. But it is anomalous that, with our great coast line in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and far Eastern Quebec, our young fellows, to whom sea legs come by nature, should be compelled into the militia, when their choice would be the marines.

The population of the interior should chiefly supply the militia force. But there is enough blood in the country which first came here in sailors to furnish a naval contingent—even if our many rivers and innumerable lakes did not swarm in summer with all kinds of pleasure craft, which promote a love of life afloat.

The pact which keeps armed vessels off the Great Lakes must never be broken. But there must be training stations on the eastern and western coasts. Halifax and Esquimalt are available. Nova Scotia has ideal marine conditions. British Columbia has, potentially, a great part to play in the Pacific. In winter the youngsters who had spent the summer on the lakes would be sent, some to the Atlantic, and some to the Pacific, to become masters of navigation by cruisers to Europe, to the West Indies, to Australia and Japan. When Canadian warships are brought to Canadian coasts they must be equal with the best.

It must not be supposed, though, that Canada beforehand, will unreservedly pledge herself to fight for Britain.

The partnership idea has not yet reached that point of sacrificing every principle on which her national development thus far has been founded. If there are Canadian advocates of such a pledge they are in a hopeless minority. Nobody would dream of Great Britain making a treaty with the United States in reference to Canada, without consulting Canada. Canada has no formal, constitutional locus in negotiations between Great Britain and the United States. But, in practice, she is at Washington all the time; and we have lived to see the British Ambassador to the United States paying a visit to Ottawa and addressing public audiences in Canadian cities.

The question of agreement with, or hostility to the Mother Country in any international quarrel, could never be governed by any hard and fast compulsion to fight in the Mother Country's cause. If the Mother Country could not win the sympathy of her kith and kin in her quarrel that would be a very strong presumption that her quarrel was not worth powder and shot. We are aware that sometimes war has to be risked secretly. But the risk is not so great as it seems, for no European powers will risk a serious war on some matter about which public feeling has not been roused. Wars are not made any more in the back parlors of irresponsible autocrats.

With the recent experience of southeastern Europe before us — an experience which, fifty years ago, would have resulted in war first and discussion afterwards—we are quite willing to take our chances of agreement with the Mother Country without a formal contract being entered into beforehand. And, as we should expect that the commanding officers would be selected because of their capacity to command, we should not be afraid to take our fighting instructions from such chiefs. When the time came it would be seen that the loyalty of the French-Canadian, of the American, of the Galician—of all the one-time aliens—would be transfused into a loyalty to the Empire which is greater than us all.

An Ambidextrous General.

General Baden-Powell is left-handed, but he can use both his hands so well that when sketching, which is one of his favorite recreations, he often draws with two pencils simultaneously, holding one in either hand.

Disillusioned At The Altar.

Budapest, June 7.—During a marriage service at Budapest, yesterday, the bride was so overcome with emotion that on opening her lips to give her assent her false teeth fell out.

Bedding Plants

Send in your list, I will quote prices on any quantity. Mail orders carefully attended to.

J. A. WALLACE

(Successor to O. G. Johnson.)

A WELSH REVIVAL.

Converts Writhe In Agony or Laughed Insanely Under Emotion.

Strange "revival" scenes have been witnessed at a mission at the Park Hotel in Cardiff.

At a recent meeting a few Welshmen were present, but most of the people came from places as far away as Nottingham and London. The leader was Smith Wigglesworth, who thundered forth the following welcome: "Come on, brethren, come on, come on. Ha! ha! ha! Glory, glory, glory! Blood, blood, blood! Amen."

A middle-aged man writhed in apparently agonized emotion, and cried and sobbed like a heart-broken child. One man's body was fearfully contorted. When physical collapse seemed inevitable the penitent burst forth in wild laughter. "You are coming on, brother," said Mr. Wigglesworth, "Persevere, brother." Then, pulling a small scent bottle from his waistcoat pocket, he poured the liquid contents on the kneeling man's head. The effect was magical, and the man became subdued.

A disheveled, crimson-faced woman looked with haggard stare into vacancy and then threw herself on the floor, where she screamed and groaned and laughed, agony and joy alternating. Another woman, on her knees in an obscure corner, gave vent to sounds resembling the cry of a lamb.

A woman rose in the hall to say that for three years she had suffered from cancer and had been in continual pain, but she had that day "received the blood" and been healed and was now whole. This announcement was received with cries of praise and hysterical laughter.

Several women converts advanced to the table making pitiable manifestations of emotion and bursting into laughter, while one rolled over on the floor shrieking wildly. As if by contagion others began to utter most uncanny noises. Mr. Wigglesworth had a screen drawn across the room to hide the suppliants.

The scene continued for three hours, relieved occasionally by hymns and the sobering advice of one leader, who prayed that brethren should not overstep the mark.

Negro Jury Try White Man.

A remarkable story of the conviction of a white man by a jury of West African negroes is revealed by the action of the Home Secretary recently in ordering the release from Parkhurst Prison of Mr. Vivian William Denton, of Gravesend, chief engineer and dredge master to a gold mining company on the West African coast.

The white men's camp was raided and $200, a revolver, and a quantity of goods were stolen. Suspicion fell on William Johnson, a negro, who had absconded. He was tracked down, and confessed to the robbery, but escaped from his captors by swimming a river and concealing himself in the bush.

He was captured and taken to Axim, and charged with the theft. The Aboriginal Society provided him with legal assistance, and he was let off with one day's imprisonment.

Mr. Denton, who had been a witness in the prosecution of Johnson, for whose capture he had offered a reward of $25, was now charged with an alleged brutal assault on Johnson. He was tried by a judge and jury of several negroes, and was found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. An eye-witness on whom Mr. Denton relied died before he could give evidence.

Mr. Denton was sent to Egnland to serve his sentence, and arrived early in January. His friends, both in Africa and at home, were convinced that a great injustice had been done, and, with the assistance of Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., they made strong representations to the Home Secretary, who ordered his release.

"Lal" Brough.

Mr. Lionel Brough, the favorite London comedian and story-teller, was born as far back as 1836, though he does not look his age. As a youth he first entered business life as a clerk to Mr. John Timbs, editor of The Illustrated London News. He instituted the system of selling newspapers in the streets, and was for five years on the staff of The Morning Star. In 1863 he joined the theatrical profession, and has since played in almost every first-class theatre in the United Kingdom, America, and South Africa. "Lal" Brough—as all his many friends call him—is devotedly attached to dumb animals, and his house is a perfect elysium for beasts

The worm may turn, but the grindstone has to be turned,

Darting Pains Around Shoulders and Spine

Brocton Merchant in Hospital For Weeks Cured of Rheumatic Pains By "NERVILINE."

"It would be impossible for me to tell how much I suffered with a sort of travelling rheumatism. It wasn't confined to any particular spot, but wandered over all that area from the neck to the small of the back. Sharp, shooting twinges and dull, gnawing aches finally stiffened out my muscles and left me so helpless I had to give up work and go into the hospital. I stayed there three weeks and felt better. Still I wasn't cured and as soon as I started back to work again the pain was as bad as ever.

Nerviline Cures All Pain.

"I fortunately read of the strange, powerful effect Nerviline has over such pain and at once I got five bottles. Four times each day Nerviline was rubbed over the seat of the pain and I could feel it sinking deep into the muscles and sinews that were stiffened and sore. In a short time I was limber, active, free from pain and perfectly cured.

"No other liniment could have cured me but 'Nerviline,' and I strongly urge its use for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, strains and swellings and all other muscular affections." (Signed), A. M. McLelland.

Remember this: Nerviline is five times stronger, far more penetrating, possesses more pain-relieving power than any other known remedy. For fifty years its use has been universal. Beware of the substitutor—ask for and get Nerviline only. Large 25c. bottles at all dealers.

When you buy Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand you get the best coffee that can be produced.

And it is the same to-day, to-morrow and next year. It never varies.

In 1 and 2 pound tin cans. Never in bulk.

The Most Satisfactory Place Where Kingston Women Can Buy Low Shoes.

If it is a question of variety. We have the variety.

If it is a question of quality. We have all grades.

If it is a question of low pricing. Your money will secure more real Shoe worth here than elsewhere.

If the most important point to you is comfort. We have the Shoe you want.

If you desire to be au fait and up-to-the-minute in the matter of style. Then come here.

IN FACT FIT IS A MATTER OF COMPLETE SATISFACTION SHOES in all points.

Buy Your Shoes Here

Our Bargain Counter has a timely display of Tan Russia Pumps, Chocolate Vici Pumps and Patent Colt Pumps, Ultra and Queen Quality, $4.00 Shoes, reduced to $2.98. Better come while your size is here.

J. H. Sutherland & Bro.,

THE HOME OF GOOD SHOE MAKING.

Don't Put On Too Much

Day & Martin's "JUST OUT" Polish goes twice as far as any other. Test it on your own shoes. Put on only half as much as you usually use of other polishes. "JUST OUT" will give a brighter and more lasting shine—and with less rubbing, too.

Let us know if your shoe man does not handle this new polish of Day & Martin's—and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

CHAS. GYDE, - 22 St. Frs. Xavier St. - MONTREAL.
Agent for Canada. 3

Buy Your Boys' Shoes

Where reason dictates and you'll buy them here. There is all the reason in the world for doing so. We have the lowest prices as comparison will show. We are in a position to give you the strongest guarantee for the greatest service. What more can you ask?

Prices Start at $1 and Run Up to $3.50 for Our Best Shoe.

Reid & Charles.

ORANGES ORANGES

Large Jumbo Navels, 40c per Doz.

—AT—

A. J. REES, 166 Princess St

Phone 58.

COOK WITH GAS.

READ WHAT CHIEF ELMER SAYS:

To the Manager of the Light Department, Kingston, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

I write without solicitation to recommend to one and all to fall in line and use the gas for cooking, washing and ironing. By so doing you will save both time and money. It makes a quick, clean fire with no ashes to empty.

Our family consists of nine and this quarter, that is the past three months, cost us $3.60.

I trust this testimonial will do some good and influence some people who are prejudiced against the use of gas. We advise all to give it a trial especially in warm weather as there is very little heat from the fire.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN ELMER.