TWO SICKLY CHILDREN

Made Well by Vinol—Letters From Grateful Mothers.

New Haven, Conn.—"My little girl ever since her birth was frail and sickly and nothing seemed to do her any good, until we tried your cod liver and iron tonic, Vinol. As soon as she commenced to take it, I noticed an improvement in her health and appearance. She has now taken three bottles of Vinol and from the good it has done her I can say it will do all you claim for it in building up and strengthening frail and delicate children." (Name furnished on request.)

Another mother of Chicago, Ill., writes: "My little girl was thin, run-down, pale and without any appetite Vinol gave her a good appetite,—she has rosy cheeks and has gained rapidly in flesh and strength.

"I cannot say too much in praise of Vinol for delicate, ailing children."

We ask every mother of a frail, sickly or ailing child in this vicinity to try Vinol on our agreement to return their money if it does not do all we claim Mahood's Drug Store, Kingston.

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Go to the STEWART HOUSE. Leading Commercial Hotel. Rates, $1.50 per day.

JAS. STEWART, Prop

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

REDUCED RATES—PACIFIC COAST. In effect from March 10th to April 10th inclusive.

SECOND CLASS COLONIST FARE TO

Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria Westminster, B.C. Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Wash. $45.10

San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Cal. Mexico City, Mex. $47.05

Low rates to many other points.

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Leave Kingston for Chicago on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2.48 a.m. Berths available for accommodation of passengers holding first or second-class tickets on payment of nominal charge. Connection made with trains carrying cars of similar style at Chicago.

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Corner Johnston and Ontario Sts

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Pacific Coast

One way second class colonist tickets on sale daily March 10 to April 10th, at the following rates from Kingston:—

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VANCOUVER, B.C.
VICTORIA, B.C.
SEATTLE, WASH.
TACOMA, WASH.
PORTLAND, OREGON — $45.10

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SAN DIEGO, CAL.
MEXICO CITY, MEX. — $47.05

Full particulars at K. & P. and C.P.R. Ticket Office, Ontario Street

F. CONWAY,
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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, Marmora, and points on Centre Ontario route your shipments via Bay of Quinte Railway. For further particulars apply R. W. DICKSON Agent Phone No 1

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OPERATING THE FINEST FLEET OF PASSENGER STEAMERS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

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"Ionian," May 6th, June 3rd.
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One class (moderate rate). Steamers calling at Havre, France.

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J. P. HANLEY, G.T. Ry. C. S. KIRKPATRICK, Clarence St.
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GO TO BERMUDA

Round Trip $20 and Up

Fast Twin Screw S.S. "Bermudian," 5,530 tons, sails from New York, 10 a.m., every Wednesday.

Bilge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy.

Fastest, newest and only steamship landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda.

WEST INDIES

NEW S.S. "GUIANA" and other steamers every alternate Saturday, from New York for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St Lucia, Barbadoes, and Demerara.

For full information, apply to J. P. HANLEY and C. S. KIRKPATRICK, Ticket Agents, Kingston; A. E. Outerbridge & Co., 29 Broadway, New York; Quebec Steamship Co., Quebec.

OUR BEAVER BRAND

Of Flour is unexcelled for bread or pastry. Price is moderate.

A. MACLEAN,
Ontario Street.

It is just possible that you may make a mistake in condemning the mistakes of others.

ANXIOUS TO KNOW

HOW DR. EDWARDS WILL CAST HIS VOTE.

When Question of Reciprocity is Taken Up—Should be in Favor of Benefiting the Farmers—Wolfe Islander Writes.

Wolfe Island, March 8.—(To the Editor): Now that the question of free trade between Canada and the United States is soon to be decided, there is a great deal of discussion among a certain class of people as to how it will affect the farmer. Perhaps the farmer knows his own business, in this matter, better than those who are presuming to advise him; if he does not, he should. It would certainly be a great boon to the farmer, if it passed, because as things stand, at present, he is obliged to buy in the dearest and sell in the cheapest market. Farmers are not surprised at the stand Canadian manufacturers have taken against it. To begin with, they have been bonused, and have been protected to the extent of from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent., to keep out competitors. The American had to sell that much cheaper to compete with them and their prices, as a rule, were always that much higher, so no doubt, they were satisfied to leave things as they were. They must think they own the country and the farmers thrown in. There's one class of people who have money to spend advertising, in every paper you pick up. There's more or less advertisement, telling how injurious it will be to the farmer if the bill passes. The Montreal Herald and Star have intimated that the senate will throw it out, if it passes in parliament as they are not accountable to the people for what they do. Perhaps the senate better take a lesson from the lords, in England, if they contemplate anything like that. The lords threw out a bill there, but they are taking their medicine for it now. It's amusing to listen to their arguments, in fact they have no argument. They tell us the American will glut our markets with farm produce. What will the American raise on his farm that he won't get a better price at home than in Canada. He gets from four to five dollars a ton more for his hay than we get here; oats are forty cents a bushel. Kingston price is thirty-two; barley is from twenty to twenty-five cents higher than here. Wheat is ten cents higher; peas average twenty-five cents higher. I suppose he would bring them to our markets and sell them from ten to forty per cent. less. Cheese sold from three or four cents a pound higher last year, cream to the value of half a million of dollars was exported from Brockville district last year and with the duties off would increase greatly this year. Perhaps there are some things that are a better price here, fruit for instance, but the consumer would buy them cheaper and you can't expect to get everything and give nothing. It's only the manufacturer who wants that. I see that Col. S. Hughes asked if there was not danger of free trade bringing annexation, between Canada and the United States, but the prime minister assured him if there was any danger they would call on the worthy colonel to protect the interests of Canada. If free trade brings on annexation, then I would suggest that Col. Sam. Hughes and the Hon. Clifford Sifton proceed as rapidly as possible to England, to advise her to stop trading with the United States, as they are afraid that they might become annexed. Do they forget that England is a free trader, with the states. Ask some of those people who pretend they are so loyal, if England is not showing Canada a bad example by taking American products free. Hon. Clifford Sifton says his self respect would be endangered. Has he no better reason to give? They say when a man begins to shout disloyalty, its time to watch him. Mr. Sifton talks about the trusts in the United States. One of the biggest trusts was supposed to be the Standard Oil Company, yet they are selling coal oil a third cheaper in the United States today, than they are in Canada. If

The only trouble the farmer sees ahead, is that the agreement is not broad enough; there is only a slight reduction taken from the manufacturers. When will the time come when the Canadian manufacturers will be able to come out and compete on equal terms, as the farmers have done and are willing to do with the world. I am pleased to see the farmers united on this question, and as far as I can see, they are as a rule, leaving party feeling aside, as they should, and remembering the motto, "in union is strength." I see in the Family Herald and Weekly Sun, which, by the way, must be the manufacturers' mouthpiece, where Hon. R. L. Borden stated that the manufacturers of Canada were worth one billion dollars. Well, the farmers knew they were all becoming millionaires and no wonder. They could charge the farmer about a third more for a binder, or machine, as they had no competition. The American had to pay from 25 to 35 per cent. to be allowed to compete with them and they always kept their prices and the duties higher. Do they ship binders to England and other countries and sell them cheaper than they do in Canada?

If they do, it is because England is a free trade country, and they have to compete on equal terms with Americans there. So it's the Canadian farmer who is making millionaires of the Canadian manufacturers, and if we farmers assert their rights, as we should, they will not stop till they make them compete on equal terms with Americans. I see they are resorting again to the cry of the old flag and loyalty. They say what does a wisp of hay or a little grain amount to when compared with a person's loyalty, even if we would get more for it. The United States, with its increasing population, is becoming a country of consumers. Not many years ago, they were exporting their cheese to England. To-day, they are consuming all they make, and the average price for the last year was thirteen cents a pound, for a soft cheese that did not take as much milk to make it as ours. Our price averaged about ten cents. The prices of horses and cattle are always better there than in Canada. A market open to the Canadian farmer, of ninety million people, would increase the value of his land a third more than it is worth to-day. The farmers are supposed to represent sixty-five per cent of the dominion, but they appear to have so much to do that they have hardly any time to devote to politics. They know what they want but hardly ever send a delegation to Ottawa to explain their wants. The manufacturers are always sending delegates, asking for more protection. How is our members going to vote on this question? He is the farmer's representative. The farmers have put him there. Some say he is on the fence. Well, he will have to drop off to some side. If he doesn't drop on the right side, put a farmer there next time, and do that in all constituencies, which are controlled by farmers, irrespective of party politics, men who will work for the farmers' interests.—J. FLYNN.

More About Reciprocity.

Wolfe Island, March 8.—(To the Editor): In reading the discussions on reciprocity, I am surprised to hear some of the arguments that are being put forth, for instance, that the farmer will not be benefited by the agreement. Now I would like to ask as a farmer myself, who should know better than the farmer whether he will be benefited by a free market for his produce in the United States with its 90,000,000 people, or do some of the speakers and writers as well think that the farmers are not intelligent enough to see the benefits that are to be derived from such a market.

I was amazed to think that at a recent convention held in the city, when the speakers condemned the bill, that our member, Dr. Edwards, stated he had not studied the matter carefully enough to give an opinion. Strange he could not give his views, and he in the midst of the fray! One thing they did not dare do and that was to take an anti-reciprocity vote. The board of trade in nearly every city condemns the bill, and why? Because they, in nearly every case, represent directly or indirectly some industry that will be affected by it, and the big concerns will spend thousands of dollars to defeat reciprocity. The farmer has no money to spend to help the cause along, but they are the ones who pay the piper and make the big interests rich.

I am satisfied that the farmers of this county know their own business, and that they will be glad to have American buyers to compete with the buyers from Canada.—ANON.

Advice to City Council.

Kingston, March 10.—(To the Editor): Can you tell us how it is that the council has dropped all negotiations about the land leased by the K. & P. RR. company, in the northern part of the city. I have heard that all it wants is for the city to apply to the government and it will get it, and as there is an income of about $1,000 to $1,200 a year, and as the city wants money so very badly, would it not be a good thing for the present council to look into this matter.—CITIZEN.

Physical Limitations.

There was a very stupid play presented early in the New York season, an "adaptation" it was called by the author. Even the best-natured critics went away in disgust. One newspaper representative turned to another and said: "If that jumble had been presented on the other side of the water it would have been hissed. As there were a lot of foreign visitors present I wonder that it wasn't."

"It really is a wonder," was the other's response. "I would like to have hissed myself, but—you can't yawn and hiss at the same time."

The Swappers.

Silas wasn't quite sure that Jedediah's old horse was quite up in value to his cow, and he demurred.

"Wa-all I dun'no, Jed'diah," he said, scratching his head dubiously. "That there old caow o' mine hez her good pints."

"Sure she has, Si," returned Jedediah, "but I cal-late ye gotta agree that a caow's to be jedged not by her pints, but by her quarts."

It is a pretty good idea to give the heathen at home a part of your assistance and thought.

CHILDREN AFFECTED.

By Mother's Food and Drink.

Many babies have been launched into life with constitutions weakened by disease taken in with their mothers' milk. Mothers cannot be too careful as to the food they use while nursing their babes.

The experience of a Kansas City mother is a case in point:

"I was a great coffee drinker from a child, and thought I could not do without it. But I found at last it was doing me harm. For years I had been troubled with dizziness, spots before my eyes and pain in my heart, to which was added, two years later, a chronic sour stomach.

"The baby was born 7 months ago, and almost from the beginning, it, too, suffered from sour stomach. She was taking it from me!

"In my distress I consulted a friend of more experience and she told me to quit coffee, that coffee did not make good milk. I have have since ascertained that it really dries up the milk.

"So, I quit coffee and tried tea and at last cocoa. But they did not agree with me. Then I turned to Postum with the happiest results. It proved to be the very thing I needed. It not only agreed perfectly with baby and myself, but it increased the flow of my milk.

"My husband then quit coffee and used Postum and quickly got well of the dyspepsia with which he had been troubled. I no longer suffer from the dizziness, blind spells, pain in my heart or sour stomach.

"Now we all drink Postum from my husband to my seven months' old baby. It has proved to be the best hot drink we have ever used. We would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever drank." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE INCOMING HORDE

QUEER PEOPLE FLOODING HOMES IN BIG CITIES.

Multitudes of Them are Settling in Our Midst — The Unmeaning Speech of Many of Them.

"Canada for the Canadians" may be an excellent slogan for political meetings, but perhaps "Canadians for Canada" should prove an even better rallying cry, whether we take it as a sermon in a nutshell on true patriotism and altruism, or apply it to the consideration of the mighty stream of immigrants pouring in at our gates. In these multitudes from east and west and south we are unquestionably getting population for our vast empty acres, but are we getting, at least potentially, "Canadians for Canada"? In our dealings with the newcomers are we taking pains to ensure that ultimately they shall be "Canadians for Canada," and not a mere incoherent mob of alien peoples?

Everywhere throughout the Dominion, alike in east and west, this is the insistent problem of our time.

The big cities are face to face with the problem. They are fast becoming cosmopolitan—cities of little "foreign quarters," where immigrants of one race can cling together and retain for years their peculiar speech and customs, not at all to the advantage of the community as a whole. We of the English tongue feel mild curiosity, or perhaps a little repulsion, when we are jostled in streets and cars by people whose rapid speech is to our ears unmeaning, and, as a rule, we escape quickly from contact with them and leave them to struggle on as they can, making or marring this new country as may chance.

Unless our attention has been called specially to the foreigners, it is not easy to realize what multitudes of them have recently settled in our midst. Jews and Italians in Toronto, for instance, may be counted by thousands, and the group from the Balkan Peninsula (Turks, Roumanians, Servians, Bulgarians and Macedonians) numbers over fifteen hundred souls. They are chiefly of the peasant class, working as laborers, though amongst them have come a few tradesmen and a few students, who are attending various schools and colleges. The great majority are illiterate, and have been brought up in a religious and political atmosphere very different from our own. It is, therefore, no easy matter to bridge the dividing gulf between them and us, and at times these immigrants must suffer grievously from the effects on our ignorances and their own.

Some of the small houses on Eastern avenue are crowded with Macedonians, who work with pick and shovel till the frost forces them to be idle. Not all become destitute, but they live miserably. As many as seventy herd together in one small house, sleeping in rows on mattresses picked up from "the dump," cooking in the little yards on rude fireplaces built of loose bricks, tearing out the woodwork of the old houses when in desperate straits for fuel, but generally behaving themselves with due regard to law and order as represented in the person of a sympathetic and benevolently-disposed police officer on the beat, who listens patiently to their efforts at English and is at pains to pick up something of their tongue. Occasionally, when one of them is in luck's way, they get in a barrel of lager beer and try to forget their troubles in a carousal. At such times the whim may seize them to turn out from the suffocating, overcrowded houses into the clear, starlit night, and then, hand in hand, they will circle round like children in some strange dance of their far-distant native land, breaking the stillness with weird songs and the thumping of their heavy boots on the old wooden sidewalks. But two years ago the situation grew desperate. Helpless from their inability to communicate with those about them, work for them was not to be had, in a season when at the best there is little demand for unskilled labor, and at length the authorities deported a large number of them.

A Veteran Councillor.

Fitzroy Township, in Carleton County, claims the honor of having the oldest municipal servant in Canada from the point of service. The distinction belongs to Reeve Charles Mohr, who is just entering upon his 43rd year as a member of the County Council.

There was a time when "Charlie" Mohr, as his associates and intimates call him, had to battle for supremacy at the polls, but on account of his long record the electorate in Fitzroy deem it a privilege to return the veteran reeve by acclamation. There is occasional talk about opposition, but it is only in jest. Reeve Mohr has been so long in the saddle that no one dreams of contesting his election, and if they did the support accorded would scarcely make up a corporal's guard. The township takes more pride perhaps out of the reeve's record than Mr. Mohr himself.

No County Council session would be complete without the Fitzroy representative. His genial countenance and sterling character make his presence ever welcome. And when it comes to rules and regulations he is the authority of last resort. Despite his age, Reeve Mohr is one of the most active members of the council, and the warden's annual banquet never winds up without his participation in "Auld Lang Syne," no matter how late the hour.

For Heavy Eaters.

Domestic science seems to be coming to its own in the schools and colleges, but still some big husky men express a preference for the "old-fashioned home cooking." And it's incidents like the following that make them poke fun at the new order in cooking: In a Western Ontario city a girl who was giving the city its first taste of domestic science teaching was very enthusiastic over her work in the schools. One evening she said to the group about the boarding-house table, "Usually I give the children half an egg each for cooking purposes. To-day I had only half the usual supply, but the children made the cutest little quarter-egg omelettes you could wish to see."

TO PURCHASE CATARAQUI BRIDGE AND WIDEN THE DRAW BRIDGE

Voting on By-Law, Wednesday, April 5th, 1911

A By-law to raise by way of loan, the sum of $40,000 for the purpose herein mentioned.

WHEREAS the Exploration Syndicate of Ontario, Limited, has applied to the Corporation of the City of Kingston to widen the drawbridge of the Cataraqui Bridge so as to admit vessels and craft of greater burden than can pass through the present drawbridge and also to procure to be deepened by dredging the navigable waters of the inner harbour of said City formed by the Cataraqui River:

AND WHEREAS the said Syndicate has purchased from the said City a parcel of land, being a part of that parcel commonly known as the smelter site in said City, and has contracted and agreed by agreement between the said City and Syndicate, dated 13th February, 1911, to erect upon the said land and the water lots adjoining same a modern iron ore dock with works, plant, structures and fixed machinery for loading 2,000 ton vessels in an expeditious manner, such dock to cost not less than $40,000 as particularly set out in the said agreement:

AND WHEREAS for the improvement of the harbour of the Port of Kingston in view of the increased size of shipping resorting thither it is expedient, and necessary that the drawbridge of said Cataraqui Bridge should be widened and the said inner harbour should be deepened:

AND WHEREAS the Cataraqui Bridge Company is unable to widen the said drawbridge as required:

AND WHEREAS the said Cataraqui Bridge is situate wholly within the City of Kingston, and it is expedient that the Corporation of the said City should acquire the said bridge for the purpose of widening the said drawbridge as and for a harbor improvement:

AND WHEREAS the Cataraqui Bridge Company has contracted and agreed with the City of Kingston to sell and transfer the said bridge to the said City for the price or sum of $24,500, of which sum $10,000 parcel of said price shall be payable to the said City in respect of the existing share or interest of said City in said bridge; thus leaving to be raised under this By-law for the purchase of said bridge the sum of $14,550:

AND WHEREAS the estimated cost of widening the said drawbridge will be the sum of $15,000, of which sum the said Syndicate have paid to the said City the sum of $4,000 to be applied in the widening of said drawbridge thus leaving to be raised under this By-law for the said last named purpose the sum of $15,000:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to raise the money required for the said purposes by the issue of the debentures of the Corporation of the City of Kingston and to pass this By-law authorizing the issue of the same:

AND WHEREAS the amount of the debt to be created by this By-law is $30,000:

AND WHEREAS the total amount required to be raised annually during the currency of said debt by special rate on the rateable property liable thereto for paying the said debt and interest as hereinafter provided is $2,307:

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality, according to the last revised assessment roll being for the year 1911 is $9,505,329:

AND WHEREAS the amount of the existing debenture debt of the said Municipality, exclusive of the local improvement debt secured by special acts, rates or assessments, is $1,092,727.42, and no part of the same or of the interest thereon is in arrear:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Kingston as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of said Corporation for the purposes aforesaid, to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the said debentures, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the said sum of $30,000, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose aforesaid.

2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of said City, for the purposes of said loan, to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of not less than $100 each, as may be required, and which said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Municipality and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Treasurer thereof, and together shall not exceed the sum of $30,000.

3. The said debt of $30,000 shall be payable in annual instalments within twenty years from the first day of July, 1911, at the office of the City Treasurer in said City, and the said debentures shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of the interest thereon half yearly as hereinafter provided, which coupons shall be signed by the said Treasurer, and the said instalments shall be of such amounts that the aggregate amount payable for principal and interest in any year in respect of the debt, shall be equal as nearly as may be to what is payable for principal and interest during each of the other years of said period, and the said debentures shall be issued accordingly.

4. The said debentures shall be dated on the first day of July, 1911, and shall bear interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly on the first day of January and July in each year at the office of said City Treasurer in the City of Kingston.

5. For the payment of the said debt and the interest to become due thereon an annual sum of $2,307 shall be raised in each year of said period of twenty years by a special rate upon all rateable property in said Municipality.

6. This By-law shall come in force and take effect on its passing.

7. The votes of the duly qualified electors of the said Municipality shall be taken upon this By-law on the 4th day of April, 1911, commencing at the hour of nine o'clock a.m. and closing at the hour of five o'clock p.m. at the following places in the said Municipality by the following named Deputy Returning Officers, that is to say:

Sydenham Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 1, at No. 42 Wellington Street. T. Jeff Lovitt, Deputy Returning Officer.

Sydenham Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 2, at No. 95 William Street. W. R. McDonald, Deputy Returning Officer.

Ontario Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 3, at Ontario Hall. Alex. Jamieson, Deputy Returning Officer.

Ontario Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 4, at No. 184 Bagot Street. John Johnson, Deputy Returning Officer.

St. Lawrence Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 5, at No. 34 King Street. A. E. Loscombe, Deputy Returning Officer.

St. Lawrence Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 6, at No. 316 Princess Street. John Cousins, Deputy Returning Officer.

Cataraqui Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 7, at No. 72 Queen Street. Wm. Clarke, Deputy Returning Officer.

Cataraqui Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 8, at No. 229 Wellington Street. F. Twiss, Jr., Deputy Returning Officer.

Cataraqui Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 9, at No. 43 Bagot Street. W. Woods, Deputy Returning Officer.

Cataraqui Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 10, at corner Montreal and John Streets. J. Donaldson, Deputy Returning Officer.

Frontenac Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 11, at 267 Princess Street. John Anderson, Deputy Returning Officer.

Frontenac Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 12, at 82 Colborne Street. W. J. Vince, Deputy Returning Officer.

Frontenac Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 13, at 41 Colborne Street. Wm. Dean, Deputy Returning Officer.

Frontenac Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 14, at 58 John Street. Robt. W. Allen, Deputy Returning Officer.

Frontenac Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 15, at 21 John Street. W. J. Robertson, Deputy Returning Officer.

Rideau Ward — —Polling Sub-division No. 16, at corner Colborne and Division Streets. Wm. Saunders, Deputy Returning Officer.

Rideau Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 17, at 621 Princess Street. Harry Sharpe, Deputy Returning Officer.

Rideau Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 18, at 346 Brock Street. Richard James, Deputy Returning Officer.

Rideau Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 19, at 74 C. William Street. Herbert Holder, Deputy Returning Officer.

Rideau Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 20, at 346 University Avenue. Oscar Telgemann, Deputy Returning Officer.

Rideau Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 21, at 670 Princess Street. John Peters, Deputy Returning Officer.

Victoria Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 22, at 248 Earl Street. Andrew C. McMahon, Deputy Returning Officer.

Victoria Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 23, at 2 Division Street. Chester Wood, Deputy Returning Officer.

Victoria Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 24, at 57 King Street. Alfred Simmons, Deputy Returning Officer.

Victoria Ward—Polling Sub-division No. 25, at cor. Beverley and King Streets, Harry Bates, Deputy Returning Officer.

8. On the 31st day of March, 1911, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon the Mayor of the said City shall attend at the office of the City Clerk, in said City, for the purpose of appointing and shall appoint in writing, signed by him, two persons to attend at the final summing up of the votes given for and against this By-law, and one person to attend at each polling place, on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of promoting the passing of this By-law, and a like number, on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of opposing the passing of this By-law, which place, day and hour are hereby fixed for said purpose.

9. On the 5th day of April, 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at his office in the City of Kingston, the Clerk of the said Municipality shall attend and sum up the number of votes for and against the By-law.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the foregoing is a true copy of a proposed By-law of the Corporation of the City of Kingston, which has been taken into consideration, and which will be finally passed by the Council of said Corporation in the event of the assent of the electors being obtained thereto, after one month from the first publication thereof in the Daily Whig newspaper, the date of which first publication will be the 11th day of March, 1911, and that at the hour, day and place therein fixed, for taking the votes of the electors, polls will be held.

W. W. SANDS,
City Clerk.

Kingston, 11th March, 1911.

Notice To Leaseholders

A Leaseholder who is entitled to vote on the foregoing By-law is one who has a lease of property in the City of Kingston which extends over the period of time within which the money to be raised by this By-law is made payable, and for which property he or she is rated on the last revised assessment roll to the amount of at least $400, and who, under his or her lease, has covenanted to pay all municipal taxes in respect of the property leased (other than the taxes assessed for local improvements), provided, however, that every leaseholder who desires to vote on the By-law must file at the office of the City Clerk, at least ten days prior to the date of voting, a statutory declaration stating that his or her lease meets the above requirements. The names of the leaseholders neglecting to file such declaration will not be placed on the voters' list for such voting.

W. W. SANDS,
City Clerk.

March 11th, 1911.

City Clerk's Office, Kingston.

BRITISH SPIES.

Incarceration of Trench and Brandon Likely to Prove a Holiday.

New York Times.

With the exception of the organs of the Pan-German League, the German press is trying to make the four years' sentence meted out by the Leipsic court to Capt. Bernard Frederic Trench and Lieut. Vivian Ronald Brandon as pleasant as possible. One writer, Herr Reinhold Cronhelm, even gives his own reminiscences of his incarceration for three months at Glatz, where Capt. Trench has been assigned to "agreeable and comfortable quarters, from which he is able to enjoy the magnificent view offered by the surrounding mountains."

Meanwhile, Lieut. Brandon, from the window of his apartment at Wesel, "has a beautiful view of the Rhine, which flows past the town." Both English prisoners have plenty of room for out-door exercise in their respective fortress prisons, while they are privileged to enjoy the pleasures offered by the library, gymnasium and other conveniences at Glatz and Wesel.

Here is Herr Cronheim's interesting account of his three months' "honorable custody" in Glatz:

"I arrived at Glatz from Berlin and went to an excellent hotel, where I slept before presenting myself to the commanding officer of the fortress, Gen. ——. Next morning I expected to meet a 'fire-eater,' but instead of that I saw before me a benevolent-looking, chivalrous old man, who looked at me through his eyeglasses. The general said to me: 'Your arrival was announced, but I cannot yet put you up in the fortress. I thought you would come tomorrow or the day after, and have not yet had your room heated. It is extremely cold in the fortress now. Just wander about the town to-day, meanwhile I will have all preparations made for your reception, and towards evening everything will be ready for your visit.' The general then mentioned several regulations, saying that whenever allowed leave beyond the fortress boundaries prisoners must not go beyond a radius of two miles.

"Towards evening I ascended a steep hill to the fortress, and knocked at the heavy portal. Thereupon a sentry appeared. I said: 'I am a new prisoner,' and the sentry replied, 'I know everything; your room is well heated, and the lamp is lighted.' I was ushered into an immense room lighted by a petroleum lamp suspended from the ceiling. In the background was a camp bed, and near it a stove and a small table, two chairs and a washstand. Since that time the conditions have changed radically and now prisoners in the fortress have much more luxurious quarters. A few minutes later another soldier entered the room, saluted, and reported himself for service. Up till this moment I had not fully realized the 'luxuries of 'honorable custody' in the fortress. This soldier had come to place himself at my disposal and to act as my valet during the period of detention.

"That first evening I sent my visiting card by my soldier valet to all the other gentlemen in 'honorable custody' in the fortress, and begged them to return my call personally, and without delay. It would be improper for me to mention the names of my guests at the banquet which ensued, because many of them are to-day occupants of high office and have been recipients of notable marks of distinction, but that liberal measure of freedom allowed us by Gen. ——. Certainly the fortress is not an ideal place of residence, but since I was there I have often been seized with a longing once more to be there and to enjoy that magnificent outlook over the mountains which presents itself to the lover of nature. In winter and spring one can have a fine time at Glatz, even if one be a British captain convicted of espionage."

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Calling Sir James Down.

London Star.

Sir James Whitney on the day of the election, publicly stated that it was not a party victory, but "an expression of approval coming from the people of the province as a whole." It is certain that if he received this expression of approval, it was an approval of his acts as a prime minister of the province, in regard to provincial affairs, and of confidence that he would continue to administer those affairs honestly and well. He received no mandate to administer the affairs of the dominion, to veto tariff laws, and to deprive the Ontario farmers of access to the markets of the United States.

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