



YES, WE CERTAINLY DO GAS FITTING.

See Our Window. It is part and parcel of the Plumbing Business. If you would like to have us estimate on any such work, we will be glad to do so.

That what we do, we do we'll, is almost unnecessary to state, but—we do!

PHONE 337.
RESIDENCE, 654.

DAVID HALL
66 BUCK STREET.

Tinsmithing & Plumbing

All kinds of Tinsmithing, Plumbing and Contract Work. Stoves taken down and stored for the summer at moderate rates.

All work promptly attended to.

Lemmon Bros.

Phone 998. 201 Princess St.



GATES, FENCING, ETC.
Manufactured by
PARTIDGE & SONS
Phone 230.
Crescent Wire and Iron Works,
Also Electric Fencing.

FINKLE CO.

LIVERY AND CAB STAND.
Open Day and Night.
Cabs ordered for early morning boats and trains promptly attended to.
Motor Car for Cataract daily.
Sight-seeing Car on application.

FINKLE CO.
Phone 291. 120 Clarence St.

300 Cords Peeled Pulp Wood

This Wood was peeled and piled under cover to dry.

We are offering this Wood to the public at \$5.00 per cord, cut in any length. This is the best lot of Wood ever offered for spring and summer use. Try it and be convinced.

SOWARDS

Phone 155.
North End Ontario Street.

BUILDERS

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER AT LOW PRICES.
ARBESTIC PLASTER FOR SALE.
ALSO COAL AND ALL KINDS OF WOOD.

S. Bennett & Co.
Cor. Bagot and Barrack Sts.
Phone 941.

A DOUBLE CURE FOR DOUBLE TROUBLE

Pathe Morriacy's No. 26 Cures Catarrh by a Combined Treatment.

The sudden weather variations in our climate result in a great many cases of catarrh—a troublesome disease usually considered hard to cure, and one which often leads to serious pulmonary and intestinal troubles.

A neglected cold in the head weakens the nasal membranes, so that at every future exposure the trouble returns. At length these conditions are fastened onto the system, and the sufferer undergoes the annoyance and danger of chronic catarrh.

Some doctors confine themselves to prescribing external applications, and thus do not reach the seat of the trouble. Others give internal treatment exclusively, and thus do not promptly relieve the affected parts.

Pathe Morriacy, the skilled physician, rightly regarded catarrh as a double trouble, consisting of unpleasant local effects and their fundamental causes, the latter having to do with impaired general vitality.

His famous remedy, No. 26, is a combined cure for catarrh. It consists of tablets to be taken three times a day, and an especially compounded salve.

The salve is antiseptic, and quickly breaks the inflamed membranes of the nasal passages. The tablets go to the seat of the trouble and restore the system to its usual tone. Together, they cure.

Instead of neglecting a disease that is unpleasant to yourself and to others, and one which often leads to pneumonia and consumption, it is surely the part of wisdom to take timely steps to do away with the effects and at the same time remove the cause. No. 26 does just that.

60c. for the combined treatment. At your druggist's, or from Pathe Morriacy Medicine Co., Ltd., Montreal, Quebec.

Sold and guaranteed in Kingston by Jas. B. McLeod.



AFTER A MOTOR TRIP

or after any occasion that means exposure to summer winds, dust, and sun, feeling nothing so soothing, refreshing and cooling in its effect as **SANITOL FACE CREAM**. The only face cream which is **water-soluble**, it purifies, softens and nourishes the skin—and, by retaining antiseptic properties, keeps the complexion fresh and wholesome.

To be obtained at all first-class drug stores.
Price, 25c.

SANITOL

Keep Baby's Skin Clear

Mothers, do you realize the importance of caring for baby's tender, easily irritated skin? Neglect or unsuitable methods may give rise to simple rashes or tiny sores. Torturing, disfiguring humors follow and threaten to become permanent.

Not only is Cuticura Soap the purest and sweetest for baby's bath but, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, it affords the speediest and most economical method of clearing baby's skin and scalp of eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations, and of establishing a permanent condition of skin and hair health.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists everywhere. Foster Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Send for free Cuticura Book on the care of skin and scalp.



Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine and bear Signature
Wm. Carter

CAUSES OF DREAMS.

Due to an Increase of Sensation and Circulation.

Dreams are due to an increase of sensation and circulation over that which exists in profound sleep. Observations made upon patients with cerebral defect show that when we are dreaming the brain is greater in volume than in sleep and less than when we are awake. Thus this intermediate volume of blood would indicate that dreams are an intermediate stage between unconsciousness and wakefulness, and their incomplete and irregular intelligence would indicate the same thing. This increased circulation is usually due to sensory stimulation affecting the vasomotor centre and causing a return of blood to the head, with resultant increased consciousness, says a writer in Atlantic. Contrary to popular belief, dreams in themselves do not contribute to light or broken sleep in which they are present. Such a condition is due to the ever present stimuli, which, according to their strength or the degree of irritability of the cells, maintain even in sleep a varying degree of consciousness, of which the dreams are merely a manifestation. Therefore, the fatiguing effect often also attributed to dreams is not due to them, but to the lighter degree of sleep and less complete cell restoration which they accompany, and which are due to some irritation.

An Economical Remedy.

Wade's Ointment is put up in large boxes at a small price. It is cheap in the truest sense because you get for the price a large quantity of a most valuable remedy. Wade's Ointment cures skin affections that many dollars worth of other remedies would probably not cure.

Cures Eczema (Salt Rheum), scaly or itching eruptions of the skin, pimples, blotches, dandruff, etc. In big boxes 25 cents at J. B. McLeod's Drug Store.

FORECASTED ALASKA'S GOLD STORE

Finding of Precious Metal at Dawson Was the Outcome of Observation and Some Careful Deductions Made From Other Gold Deposits.

New York Herald.

Belief has been general that the discovery of gold in the Yukon district of Canada was the result of an accident, as is the case in most great finds of mineral.

The story of John McDougall, of Vancouver, shows otherwise. A hand-book issued by the Canadian department of the interior states the discoverer to be Robert Henderson, originally of Pitkin, N.S., William Ogilvie, governor of the Yukon, in his recent book, also gives the credit to Henderson. George Washington Carmack has been often mentioned in this connection, but this has been disproved, and many familiar with the early history of the Yukon unite in giving this recognition to Henderson.

McDougall's story is interesting in that it relates directly to the discovery and shows that even Henderson was not the first man to take place "gold" out of the creeks that have their source in the Dawson Dome.

His story shows, moreover, that the finding of gold at Dawson was not an accident, but the outcome of observation, following a working out of gold location theories in the Cariboo district of British Columbia. Circumstances deemed important at the time prevented him from making the trip into the Yukon. Had he carried out his original intention he might not only have made the discovery but much money besides. Mr. McDougall has resided on the Pacific coast thirty years and is a successful contractor, residing at No. 2163 Napier street, Vancouver.

When quite young McDougall went into the Cariboo after gold, and acquired claims on the Jack of Clubs creek, which he is now developing. He went to some trouble to study the principles of gold location and noticed that the best placers in Cariboo were located just north of the highest ground in the district, not far from Barkerville. Furthermore, the gold stratum seemed to run in a north-westerly and south-westerly direction. These observations were of particular importance, for on them he based deductions which had a bearing on the finding of the first gold near the present city of Dawson in the summer of 1895.

An incident which also had a bearing on the discovery occurred at Port Townsend, Wash. After suffering considerable financial loss in the fire which destroyed Vancouver in 1886, McDougall engaged in contracting, and in 1889 obtained the work of improving the streets of Port Townsend. While there he met one of the older inhabitants, who told him in a moment of reminiscence of an old time Mexican miner who used to pan out gold on the water front, making \$1 to \$2.50 a day. It was thought that the gold was washed in from a reef in the bay. McDougall was satisfied that it came from an auriferous streak of gravel above the sand in a big bluff in which he was making a cut. At one time part of this bluff had slid down to the shore of the bay, but as grass had grown over it the slide was not noticed. McDougall demonstrated his theory to be correct, and the discovery caused great excitement at the time.

The early '90's on the Pacific coast were very dull. In the later months of 1894 McDougall, finding that little was doing, decided to venture into the northern territory, from which tales of gold finds came from time to time. Early in March, 1895, he was a passenger on the steamer Alki, from Seattle to Juneau, the way over the

the junction of Reindeer (Klondike) creek and the Yukon river. The brothers could not sell their schooner, as \$2000 in cash was not as easy to find in Juneau in 1895 as it was a few years later. They could not go with the party, but their convictions left their impress on Hart's mind.

The trip over the mountains and down the Yukon River was tedious in those days, and because of the delay McDougall concluded that he would have to give it up, as he had contracts to look after in August and he could not get out again by that time. So he sold his interest to his two partners, Hart and Guise, and left the map with them, extracting the promise that they would prospect the ground marked.

It has been stated that gold would have been found earlier in the Klondike country had not Carmack established territory as his hunting ground. Naturally he and his Indian brothers-in-law did not want the game frightened by prospectors, and as a man's rifle was his protection prospectors were wary. A man might easily be "lost" in that remote place.

Hart and Guise made the trip down the Yukon. They passed Moose Pasture and went on to Forty Mile to replenish their supplies. Here Guise was offered work at good wages and accepted the certainty. Hart got another partner named Hanson. They went back up the Yukon, their intention being to enter the first creek north of the height of land. Had they been successful they would have gone up the Klondike River. As it was the swift current on that side of the Yukon made them keep close to the other bank, and they failed to notice the water of Reindeer Creek coming in, shallow, over a gravel bar.

They passed to the south of the pasture and entered Indian river, where they found colors. With the map in his possession and bearing in mind the junction of McDougall's trip down the creeks on the north side, Hart decided to go up the first tributary of Indian river coming from the pasture.

They struck Quartz creek. Leaving their boat at the forks, they went up Quartz creek and found good pay dirt in a small tributary named Little Blanche.

Hart was elated and wanted to cross the divide to the north side, but his partner was content. At last Hanson promised that if Hart remained and they got enough for a grubstake they would go to the north side and prospect in the territory marked out by the semicircle on the map. In the remaining summer months of 1895 they panned out about \$2,000 and went back to Forty Mile. This was the first gold taken out of the Klondike. Both men drank, and delighted, when under the influence of liquor, to boast of their success, displayed the map whenever occasion offered. At Forty Mile they met George Carmack, who bought game for disposal. Carmack saw that his camp was in the heart of the semicircle on Rapid (Bonanza) creek. Other prospectors also saw the map and heard the tale. Among them were Robert Henderson and a man named Hunker.

When the spring thaw came Hart, out of money, accepted the offer of McDougall, a steamboat man, to go down the Yukon river and fix up a steamer. A ship carpenter was a rarity in the country, and the pay was good. Hanson went to the Circle City district. Carmack discarded his rifle and obtained a gold washing pan. He prospected on Bonanza and got gold.

Not far from where his hunting camp was located for five years was a claim from which, eighteen feet below the surface, \$1,100 to the pan was afterward taken.

Henderson went up Gold Bottom, a tributary of Hunker. Hunker made finds on the creek that bears his name. Then the stampede started.

McDougall visited Dawson in 1900. It would be difficult to analyze the feelings of a man who practically picked the ground for prospecting where such rich gravel was found. He learned that Guise had become a prosperous merchant. He met Hart and was told how he had missed the creek he had sought.

Yet, he says, it was with little regret that he realized what might have been. Had he again found the map it would have proved an interesting exhibit in connection with the find that has resulted in the exploration of Alaska.

mountains at that time being by way of Haines Mission and the Iyca Park.

Of the same boat were Dan Hart and John Guise. Hart had been the ship's carpenter on a cruiser of the British naval station at Esquimaux, and, having his discharge, was also making a venture into the reported gold country. Guise had been a tinsmith in Battle, and, having sold out, was on his way to the north with \$1,000 in his belt and \$1,000 worth of diamonds. These three came together on the Alki, and finding that all had the same hazy view of the future, with a common objective point, they decided to form a partnership.

On the same boat was William S. Lansing, a prospector from Montana who had gone north in 1893 and had struck gold up the Stewart river. Lansing knew considerable of the country, and in conversation with him McDougall learned much. He was told of the workings of French-Canadians at the head of Sixty Mile and at the head of Forty Mile, these two creeks coming almost together at their sources.

When he was told by Lansing that the workings on the Stewart were two hundred miles in a southeasterly direction from the head of the Forty Mile, he became interested at once. Remembering his other observations in Cariboo, that the best ground lay just north of the highest elevation, he inquired if there was any height of land on the line between these two places. Lansing replied there was a place known throughout the country as the "Moose Pasture," located approximately half way. It was a favorite resort of game, because of mineral springs.

Here it was that George Carmack, squaw man, with his two Indian brothers-in-law, had lived five years, supplying fresh meat to people up and down the river.

McDougall was now more interested than ever, and on successive days had conversations with Lansing about the country. Eventually he got Lansing to draw on the billiard table in the Occidental Hotel at Juneau—a rough map of the Yukon river, with its tributaries, the Stewart, the Forty Mile and the Sixty Mile. This showed the Moose Pasture close to what was then known as Reindeer Creek, and almost on the Yukon river. This map was much studied by the little party of argonauts at Juneau, where they were delayed a month waiting for late snow-storms on the pass to cease.

"When we go in," McDougall said to his partners, "we will prospect there," drawing a semicircle on the north side of the Moose Pasture. It is a remarkable fact that this semicircle included the best paying ground of the late Yukon discoveries.

At Juneau at the time were two brothers engaged in halibut and cod fishing who had been in Port Townsend when McDougall had located the gold in the bluff. They remembered him, and they offered their schooner, valued at \$900, for \$800 that they might join the party. They had faith in his deductions.

During the delay at Juneau, Hart, being a sailor, was frequently on board the schooner. The trip was a constant subject of discussion, and listening to the repetition of the story of the Port Townsend incident, Hart began to have greater faith in McDougall's declaration that gold would be found in the creeks running to the north out of the height of land near

the junction of Reindeer (Klondike) creek and the Yukon river. The brothers could not sell their schooner, as \$2000 in cash was not as easy to find in Juneau in 1895 as it was a few years later. They could not go with the party, but their convictions left their impress on Hart's mind.

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Good Citizens.

In every community there are some folks who believe that they are serving their country well if they live sober and industrious lives, pay their taxes, settle all their accounts when they come due and keep out of brawl. But what would become of our laws and institutions and general prosperity of the country, if every man was to live for himself alone? The best kind of citizen is he who has a love for the common good, seeing in every man a brother, in whose welfare he is interested, but along with this he possesses an intelligent conception of what to do to promote that good. It is not enough to have a heart full of goodness, we must have a head full of truth. As we love our fellow men we must strive to maintain righteousness in all public affairs, in the making of our laws, and in the administration of our affairs.—Exchange.

Why He Trembled.

A detachment of British soldiers was about to attack a tribe of rebel Indian tribesmen, who awaited them drawn up in battle order. A seasoned old sergeant noticed a young soldier fresh from home, visibly affected by the nearness of the coming fight, his face was pale, his teeth chattered and his knees tried hard to knock each other out. It was sheer nervousness, but the sergeant thought it was downright funk.

"Callaghan," he whispered, "is it trimblin' ye are for yer own dirty skin?"

"No, sergeant," replied Callaghan, making a brave attempt to still his shaking limbs. "O'im trimblin' for the inimy. They don't know Callaghan's here."

Too many girls prefer to pose as breadwinners rather than breadcrumbs.

He who fights and runs away doesn't always have to buy a return ticket.

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AN EXAGGERATED FORM OF THE "PEASANT" FROCK.

Nothing could be more simple than the lines of this costume, an extreme expression of the straight peasant type. If the color as well as the style were simple the little costume would be absolutely monotonous, but the frock is made of flame red chiffon mounted over satin of the same shade; the huge reticule is embroidered with gold and the white and red straw hat is trimmed with brilliant red coque feathers. The fichu collar of blue fillet lace, caught at the bust with a black silk rose offers a sharp note of contrast.

You might as well have a Furnace that will burn both Wood and Coal—



"Hecla" Furnace

Note the Air Jets in the Door.

They are there to heat the air that passes into the fire chamber. Hot air consumes the gas, cold air checks the fire.

ashes there than at the centre of the fire pot? Now, you can shake down the ashes in a "Hecla" without losing any of the good coals in the centre.

The "Hecla" has four grate bars which can be shaken separately, so that the outside edges can get a thorough cleaning without touching the centre.

Good idea?

The "Hecla" is full of them.

CLARE BROS. & CO., LIMITED, - PRESTON, Ont.
ELLIOTT BROS., Kingston.

Wise Men and Women Know

that most of the sicknesses of life come from inactive bowels and from unhealthy condition of the organs of digestion. If your digestive system is not working right, your food does not nourish you—poor blood and weakness follow; if your bowels are inactive—waste matter poisons the whole system and serious sickness is sure to follow. To take promptly

BEECHAM'S PILLS

is to save yourself trouble and expense. Gentle, but quick; safe, but thorough, they enable the bowels to carry away waste matter naturally and tone up the whole digestive system. They will not injure the most delicate. They help you to get your bowels and your digestive organs in that condition when they can take good care of themselves and of you. Beecham's Pills

Do Good Naturally

For females, Beecham's Pills are specially suitable. See instructions with each box. Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold every where in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

2 in 1

SHOE POLISH

No labor. Shines easily. No dirt.

Does not rub off or soil clothing.

Preserves the leather, containing neither Turpentine, Acid or other injurious ingredients.

Brilliant and Lasting.

It is good for your shoes.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., Limited,
HAMILTON, Ont., BUFFALO, N. Y. and LONDON, Eng.

The World's Favorite
is
LIPTON'S TEA

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY