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THE GOING OF THE GREYS

(Continued from page 7.) French and English testify continually how well he succeeded.

Upon his theme let us hear Senator Dandurand speak. In speaking to a motion in the house he said: "His excellency has been most pronounced in his desire and in his efforts to bring the two races together, to develop a greater knowledge on the part of one race for the other, and to bring them more in contact. He has felt that the French Canadians were setting an example which perhaps should be followed by the majority, in speaking, to the best of their ability, the language of the majority, and he has done his best to develop a taste and a desire in the more cultured part of the English-speaking population for a knowledge of the French language. He has with her excellency, helped to found clubs wherein the two races should meet together socially for the benefit of both and for the best advantage of Canada. He has throughout the land tried to disseminate a better knowledge among the English-speaking race of the French history of Canada. He has done his best to bring into relief the heroes and heroines of the history of Canada from the foundation of this colony up to the cessation of 1763, and we all remember how enthusiastically he was in disseminating knowledge of those who have done something for the development of Canada under the French regime. All this effort has not been in vain, and the French population of Canada will long remember the good work their excellencies have done towards bringing the two races in closer contact."

During the seven years that Lord Grey was governor-general his activities were so numerous that to deal with them in detail would be to write the history of Canada; yet it may not be amiss to call attention to certain events which he was most closely identified. Chief amongst these was the rescue of the Plains of Abraham from the base purposes to which they had been put. That splendid pageant at Quebec in 1909 which really did at last awaken Canadians to some realization of the riches of their heritage shaped itself first in his mind. And when the battlefields at Quebec are finally rescued from the spoiler of a jailite and the vandalism of a gun-maker, we will remember it was Lord Grey who put the thought in our hearts and the means in our hands.

In an address presented by the senate and House of Commons on May 4th, 1910, to his excellency at the time when his retirement was due these words are contained: "The National park established at Quebec on the Plains of Abraham will remain as an enduring monument to your excellency's wise and enlightened efforts." In moving the adoption of the address Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "The conception was his and his alone which resulted in the establishment of the battlefields commission, the effect of which will be to consecrate and to hallow the ground around the city of Quebec which has been marked by the most dramatic events in our history."

Four years Lord Grey worked upon this plan, and utilized every occasion to forward it. At a mass meeting held in Ottawa, January 15th, 1908, the proposal was formally set forth. "We are met here," said Lord Grey, "to consider what can be done to celebrate the approaching tercentenary of Quebec, in a manner worthy of Canada, and of the empire. It has been agreed, with an unanimity which appears to be not less intense than widespread, that there can be no better way of doing honor to what may be roughly regarded as the 300th birthday of Canada, than by nationalizing the battlefields of Quebec. The immortal associations with cling round those battlefields are a precious inheritance... they contain enough and more than enough to feed and stimulate the national pride of all, whether they be of British or of French descent. This is a privilege which does not often come within the reach of any generation, and my hope is that every public-spirited Briton, wherever he may reside, may not be slow to avail himself of his opportunity."

erected, I am proud to say, by the British government. Whenever I or anyone else of Canadian origin, and a British subject, and a Canadian citizen, visit the city of Quebec, and there sees that monument, that noble pillar erected to the memory of Wolfe and to the memory of Montcalm by the British government, he can not but feel proud that he lives under institutions which can promote such a breadth of thought and action by the authorities of the land. And may I be permitted on this occasion to remember, British citizen that I am, British subject as I am, that in my veins flows the blood of the race which saved the British flag at the time it was disgraced by those of Britain's own kits and kin."

Upon music in Canada Lord Grey has also left his mark by the inauguration of competitions for the musical and dramatic trophies which bear his name. These competitions in which representatives of different towns are enabled annually to make each other's acquaintance in one of the cities, has had a wholesome influence in the tendency it promotes towards the establishment of a common sentiment on matters of common interest. At the first competition in 1906 the representatives of towns as far apart as Winnipeg and Halifax came to Ottawa to compete for the trophy. The more closely these cities can be associated in the minds of the people with national life in its various forms and phases, the more likely will be the inhabitants of the provinces to give to them a preference over the cities on the southern side of the frontier as a place of holiday resort.

It cannot be fairly said that the people of Canada have been inappreciative of the good fortune which has befallen them in the possession of this viceregal family. The press has joined in a chorus of thankfulness and praise, expressed both in French and English. Parliament, too, said formally after the sad event which happened on February 3rd, 1907. "That they have entered more completely than have others into the life of the Canadian people."

When the retirement of Lord Grey seemed imminent in 1910, parliament presented him with an address on May 4th, and the testimony which was offered must have been gratifying even to one who is not unfamiliar with praise even from a higher quarter. In that address there is a warmth which is more than official in the words: "The special interest which your excellency has taken in everything calculated to foster a high sense of public duty and responsibility, to stimulate intellectual development, and to advance science and art, will long be gratefully remembered; while the success of your endeavors in cultivating the growth of a Canadian spirit has strengthened us in the belief that the full development of our national life is compatible with the closest and most loyal connection with the empire."

Upon the same occasion Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "In his case it was pre-eminently a case of noble obligation, and from the very day he landed on our shores it is a matter of history that he gave his whole heart, his whole soul, and his whole life to Canada. Canada became the all-absorbing object of his thoughts. He was not satisfied, as every one knows, to give to the discharge of his official duties the most careful and close attention, but he associated himself with everything that went to make the national life of Canada. His constant object was to advance and to elevate the national character in everything which goes to make up the highest expression of civilization. It is nothing but just to say that under his wise and generous guidance the arts, letters, and the sciences have received a notable impetus."

In seconding the address, Mr. Borden said: "The work and the acts of his excellency in this country have been characterized by a broad and generous sympathy which has won the affection and the esteem of the people of Canada, and when he leaves these shores he will leave behind him an affection and an esteem in the hearts of the people of Canada which will be a monument to his memory more enduring than any other he could desire."

Lord Grey has been as successful in the United States as in Canada. That was a master stroke of diplomacy, when in 1906 he wrote a letter to the president, making formal presentation of a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, which had hung upon his walls for 130 years, ever since it had been carried off by his great-grandfather, Major-General Sir Charles Grey, during the occupation of Philadelphia, because as he said, "my sense of equity tells me that there are higher laws than the law of possession." It is worth remarking that this soldier-artist first saw service as a subaltern under Wolfe.

He told the Americans, too, how he had been privileged to enter into the coveted circle of Mr. Choate's friends, how he had witnessed the results of the "lofty American character" of OXO Cubes are in the same class with the cable, telephone, adding machine and electric light. They are time savers and money savers. Just as the masculine world is beginning to realize the value of electricity, so the feminine world is fast awakening to the countless uses of OXO.

Mr. Phelps and Mr. Bayard, how Mr. Lowell had left an impression on his mind and heart, "but the music of his voice, the gentle and humorous dignity of his manner, the rare distinction of his mind and the beauty of his countenance." When he reminded them that, "of the one-thousand years of Britain's pride, nine-tenths are yours as much as mine," there was really nothing more to be said, and it was no wonder "the toast was drunk standing with cheers."

In every movement towards the social good of Canada during the past several years, Lord Grey has taken a part. The campaign against tuberculosis has had no crusader more ardent. The housing of the poor had his support. The elimination of slums from the cities and their replacement by play grounds was an end for which he wrought.

All those who are concerned with the things of the spirit have had Lord Grey for a friend. No writer was too obscure to merit his notice. The theatre has been his care, and ministers of religion have been his companions. For the material welfare of the country he has done much; for the minds of the people he has done more. During his term of office more distinguished persons have visited Canada than during all these other years since confederation. At his table one was able to meet men from all quarters of the empire, and with increasing knowledge has come an increased respect and affection for men who are engaged elsewhere in the common service.

Lord Grey is a grandson of that Earl Grey who carried the reform bill to a conclusion in 1832 and son of Gen. Hon. Charles Grey, who was private secretary to the Prince Consort from 1849 to 1870. He was born November 28th, 1851. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1877 married Alice, daughter of Robert Slaynor "Sturdy" M.P., which leads one to remark that her excellency and her daughters, Lady Evelyn and Lady Sibyl, are as well-known in Canada as the governor himself, and as generally beloved. To an intellectual life, which is learned, to a public life which is brave and patriotic, Lord Grey has added a private life which is brave and a domestic life which is lovely and happy.

I should say that the career of Lord Grey in Canada might well be summed up in words which he himself employed to characterize another great English public servant: "He was impetuous and untiring in the pursuit of his country's good; he always acted as he felt to be right without regard to custom and without fear of consequence; his constant prayer was the blessing of God might rest upon his endeavors to serve his country faithfully."

FRONTENAC COUNTY ELECTION Official Majority for Dr. J. W. Edwards was 853. The official count of the returns given in the recent election in the county of Frontenac, was made at the court house, on Wednesday afternoon, before the returning officer, William Pillar, and the returns gave Dr. J. W. Edwards a majority of 853 votes. All the boxes from the different polling booths were opened, and the figures as given totalled. There were upwards of thirty spoiled ballots and about fifteen rejected, eight of this number being rejected at one booth, that of Verona.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Edwards, Fair. Lists candidates for various constituencies like Pittsburg, Kingston, Portland, etc.



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