

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

own their singular effectiveness in curing Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica to their power of stimulating and strengthening the kidneys. They enable these organs to thoroughly filter from the blood the uric acid (the product of waste matter) which gets into the joints and muscles and causes these painful diseases. Over half a century of constant use has proved conclusively that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills strengthen weak kidneys and

Cure Rheumatism

TEA! TEA! TEA!
From the Finest Tea Gardens of Ceylon, uncolored, and of the finest flavor, Green and Black at 25¢ per pound.
ANDREW MACLEAN'S,
Ontario Street.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator never fails. These pills are exceptionally powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Before use cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold in a box, or three for \$1.00. Sold by all druggists. See the Reddish Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

SHOE REPAIRING.

I have installed the Good-Year Welt Machine System for all kinds of Shoe Repairing. Call and give me a trial.
ROBERT PAYNTER,
209 Princess Street.

Wet's Phosphodina

The Great English Remedy for all ailments of the blood in old and young. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, Headaches, and Effects of Abuse or Excessive Indulgence. Sold by all druggists. See the Reddish Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

Smoked Ciscoes

DOMINION FISH CO.
63 BROCK ST. PHONE 502

A Mother for the Men.

K. F. Sam having taken over the laundry business at 210 Division Street, formerly carried on by Jim Lee, will resume business at once under the name of

CITY HAND LAUNDRY.
First-class work guaranteed. All buttons replaced and rips sewn.
Give us a trial and you will be well satisfied with our work. Goods called for and delivered to all parts of the city. Phone 1182.
K. F. SAM Prop.

PHONE 76

For your Grocery orders. (Prompt delivery.)

D. COUPER'S
Phone 76. 341-3 Princess St.

EASY AND SURE WAY TO CURE COLDS

Don't Neglect a Cold, Ely's Cream Balm Will Stop it in the Sneezing Stage.

A cold generally attacks the weakest part, affecting the eyes and ears in some and producing nasal catarrh and throat troubles in others. A cold is due to an inflammation of the membrane lining the air passages, and may be promptly cured with a little Ely's Cream Balm, which immediately relieves the inflammation and all the distressing symptoms, such as sneezing, coughing, running at the nose and eyes, hoarseness, sore throat, fever and headache. Our reason why this pure, antiseptic Balm acts so quickly is because it is applied directly to the tender, sore surfaces.

Extra in severe, chronic cases of catarrh, Ely's Cream Balm never fails to quickly and effectually check the poisonous discharge which clogs the head and throat, causing the disgusting hawking, spitting and blowing of the nose. This remedy not only drives out the disease, but heals and strengthens the weakened membranes, thus ending catarrh.

Catarrh is a filthy, disgusting disease. Don't put up with it another day. Get a 50¢ bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist and see how quickly you will be relieved. It is perfectly harmless. G. W. Mahood, agent.

English Satinettes

With nut centres, 30 cts. per lb.

AT

A. J. REES

166 Princess St., Phone 50

KING OF ITALY LOST

CASE AGAINST AN UNFAITHFUL TELEGRAPHIC CLERK.

Who Gave Out an Affectionate Message His Majesty Had Sent to the Queen—Court Held There Had Been No Betrayal.

Rome, Dec. 16.—Many old-fashioned people are complaining of a recent decision of the Tribunal di Cassazione, or supreme court. The story is rather interesting. When King Victor Emmanuel went to Fano, the chief Italian naval stronghold in the south, to visit the fleet, which was about to start against Turkey, he sent a telegram to the queen, which ran as follows: "Have had good journey. Will telegraph when I leave. Embrace you tenderly, together with children."

The king was very much surprised that he should not enjoy in his own kingdom one of the most sacred privileges granted by the laws to all his subjects—the inviolability of telegraphic secrecy—especially considering that the telegraph in Italy is a state service. His Majesty's despatch appeared textually, a few hours after it had been sent, in one of the local papers of Fano. The crown-prosecutor of Tarranto, brought an action against the unfaithful telegraphic clerk who had given out the royal message, but the operator was acquitted.

The prosecutor had recourse to the court of appeal, but the same thing happened there. He then carried his case before the highest tribunal, the Tribunale di Cassazione, but he has once more been defeated, after which no other appeal is possible.

Three courts did not consider the divulging of the royal telegram as the betrayal of a professional secret, but as indicating a desire on the part of the clerk to show what a beautiful and affectionate home life was that of his sovereign.



A WINTER COAT.

The wide collar revers are fashioned of the circular cut-away fabric; the long sleeves are finished with the same soft satin ribbon encircling the high waist and falls in two deep loops at the side.

PRIEST MAKES 800 HAPPY.

Matrimonial Bureau of Kansas Results in 400 Marriages. Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 17.—"Out of 17,000 letters received from all parts of the globe 400 marriages have been accomplished," said the report issued Thursday by Father W. J. Dalton, of the Church of the Annunciation, concerning the work of a matrimonial bureau established by the church a year ago.

"Letters came from Jerusalem, Constantinople, Africa and South America, and nearly every state in the union," the report continues. "I have kept two stenographers answering them. When I receive a letter asking for a mate of certain qualifications I refer the writer to one in the same section of the country who will come up to the requirements."

Nearly eighty-five per cent. of the letters received were from women, according to Father Dalton. A majority of the women set forth wealth as a qualification for an acceptable husband, while not one man asked for a wife with wealth.

The bureau grew out of a gathering of unmarried young men and women of the parish in the priest's parlor last December, at which Father Dalton suggested that there were too many single young people in the parish.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional medicine. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out of this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.
CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FOX BREEDERS.

Wyoming, Ont., Is Home of Canada's Second Oldest Farm.

Widespread interest has been taken in the black-fox farming industry of Prince Edward Island and as a result that interesting island has come to the island provinces. It is forgotten that Ontario possesses what is with one exception the oldest farm of the sort in America, and has for some years been an active centre of the business.

Of these the most extensive is that conducted at Wyoming, Ont., by T. L. Bowerman. He is the man who cleared \$10,000 in the past season on foxes alone. He does not raise the ordinary red fox, whose fur is as yet in this part of the world comparatively worthless. Only the "silver grays," whose fur is so expensive that only the very wealthy can afford it, are to be found on this Wyoming farm. The story of his success is best told by Mr. Bowerman himself, and contains, in general, the experiences of other pioneers in this new enterprise.

"Twelve years ago," he states, "while in business as a fur dealer, I saw the possibilities of profit in raising fur-bearing animals. At great expense I secured a pair of silver gray foxes which had been dug out of their dens when only puppies. I spent thousands of dollars before I achieved results and in these years I had to withstand the jeers of my farm neighbors who regarded the scheme as nothing less than madness. For I must confess that at that time the enterprise did look like a failure. I found that my trouble had been in putting too many foxes together. I used to put two pairs in the same pen, until I discovered that the females are very jealous of each other and if placed together will destroy each other young. For, in order to conceal the puppies, the mother fox will bury them in the ground. This, of course, is done with the best of intentions, but always results in suffocation.

The change in method brought results remarkably soon. During the first year I tried putting each pair by themselves. I secured nine puppies, and since then I have found little difficulty but much experience in raising them. I keep the foxes in pens about 60 feet long and 20 feet wide, which are fenced off with poultry netting and this extends four feet up the ground to prevent them escaping by burrowing. The "houses" are built of concrete and designed to resemble as much as possible the natural burrows.

In the fall the foxes mate and in 52 days each female will give birth to from four to nine puppies about as large as kittens. About an important factor from a commercial point of view is that in one year these puppies are mature. At the beginning of the winter I buy an old horse, the flesh of which furnishes food for the stock through the whole year and have increased the size of my pens from half an acre to five acres."

The pelts are marketed in London, Eng. For a single fox Mr. Bowerman sometimes secures as much as \$2,000 and for a pair to be used for breeding purposes he is paid from \$4,000 to \$5,000. For the past few years most of the foxes of the farm have not been killed for their fur, for now that the business has been proven a success, many others are anxious to start farms and he finds a ready market for breeding pairs. The animals are killed by chloroform in order that the skins may not be injured.

The remarkable value of a silver fox fur lies in the fact that it cannot be imitated. The color is black, save at the tip of the tail, while around the hips is found the silver-gray band which gives the fur its value. At the root and tip the hairs are black but gray through the middle. Thus is produced a beautiful sheen which even experts are unable to imitate.

The half dozen or so other fox farms in Canada are conducted practically on the same principles as that of Mr. Bowerman. Having for the most part, however, been started later than the Wyoming establishment, they have not as yet had time to achieve such results or become as well-known. An exception, however, is the farm conducted by Michael Dalton on Prince Edward Island. This was started about twenty years ago and is now proving an unqualified success. In 1910 he made \$42,000 from his fur harvest. As in the case of Mr. Bowerman, many of Mr. Dalton's neighbors have entered the business. Another farm of note is that of Samuel Lucas, also situated at Wyoming. In addition, a number of farmers in the Canadian west are experimenting and as other fur-bearing animals may be raised on the same farm as foxes the comparatively new enterprise is likely to have a future of great promise. The depletion of the wild fur supply may yet prove a boon to many.

To Fight White Plague.

Three million of the one-cent Christmas stamps issued by the National Sanitarium Association are ready to be placed on sale throughout Ontario. These attractive little stamps serve a triple purpose in that they express the spirit of the holiday season, create an interest in the work done for the cure and prevention of tuberculosis throughout Ontario, and help to swell the funds available for the fight against the white plague. Among the bodies which takes an active part in the distribution of the stamps are the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Board of Trade, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Boy Scouts, the School Cadets, the military organizations, the banks, the legal profession, the insurance offices, the fraternal societies, and the Roman Catholic and Hebrew societies.

Hopes to Cure Cancer.

Dr. J. E. Hett, a Berlin, Ont., medical practitioner, noted for his research, has great hope for the triumph of a new treatment for cancer. While in Paris recently, he investigated a treatment by Dr. De Keating Hart, and saw many cures which were cured by the application of special electrical sparks immediately after a surgical removal of the growth.

It would be fairer if the tempters as well as the tempted could receive punishment.

To err is human, but to err twice in the same way proves your foolishness.

"What's the use" is the excuse of the one lacking sufficient energy to try.

A REMARKABLE VOLUME.

Remarkable History of England Published in Quebec in 1853.

Godfrey Langlois, M.P.P., who has been fighting for a long time for better common schools in Quebec, has found a real gem in the shape of an English history authorized by the Quebec council of public instruction in 1902, a special edition for Canada having been published by J. E. Mercier of Lewis. On page 272 of this book the following is to be found: "The English possessions in North America, are called New Britain, and are divided into Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick on the northeast, Canada in the centre, New Wales to the west of Hudson Bay, New Caledonia to the west of the great lakes, while the shores of New Caledonia are called New Cornwall or New Hanover."

Mr. Langlois is very cold, inhabited by Esquimaux; Nova Scotia is almost an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, its capital being Halifax, doing a large trade in furs. Canada to the north of the United States is divided into two parts, upper and lower Canada, and Kingston are the chief cities of Upper Canada, while Quebec, the capital of the whole of Canada, is the place where the governor resides. New Wales and New Caledonia are little known and chiefly noted for their fur trade.

Mr. Langlois says that people will suppose that Abbe Droux history of England is an edition sixty years old, but nothing of the kind. It is sold in this country and special edition for Canada was printed by J. E. Mercier & Co., Lewis, authorized by the council of public instruction on the 12th May, 1909, a report being made to the Legislature during the session of 1910.

Lays calls upon the superintendent of education to explain why such stupid errors are allowed.

His Excessive Modesty.

The story goes that one of the first cases accepted by Mahlon K. Cowan, the well-known Ontario counsel, when he started his career as a young lawyer in Windsor was a breach of promise case in which a fair daughter of Essex County claimed the moderate sum of \$2,000 as dower for her wounded affections. So ably did Mr. Cowan present her woes that the sympathetic jurymen awarded the plaintiff not only the full amount of damages asked, but \$500 more. This of course gave the defendant a valid reason for appeal. The case was brought to Osgoode Hall, and Mr. Cowan appeared to argue his client's side of the action. After counsel for both parties had been heard, the senior judge, knowing that it was Mr. Cowan's first appearance before the court, complimented the young lawyer on his able effort, and then half-jokingly asked: "How do you account, Mr. Cowan, for the jury's generosity in awarding your client more than the damages you claimed?"

Water Color Bills.

A ten-dollar counterfeit Bank of Toronto note, which experts say must have taken a month to make, reached the headquarters of that concern recently. It is by a new process. Water-colors and brush and pen were used in its production, according to the bank's experts, who say its discrepancies only showed up to any extent under a magnifying glass. The note is a brand new one.

A banker, who described the work of the counterfeiters as "remarkable," said four other banks besides the Bank of Toronto had their issues of five and ten imitated only recently. But the water-colors were used in each instance, the bankers are convinced that a clever gang of counterfeiters are at work somewhere not far from Toronto.

The man who does this work must be an expert in water-colors and drawing, said an expert speaking of the samples of his work turned out in the form of counterfeit bank notes.

Origin of "Fire Water."

When the Hudson Bay Trading Co. began its trading among the Indians it was found that by selling the Indians liquor they could more easily be induced to trade their peltries. The first whisky or intoxicant of inferior quality was distilled in England and brought to Canada in large barrels, but in transporting it overland it was found more convenient to divide it into small kegs.

The traders soon became aware of the fact that by diluting the whisky with water more furs could be obtained. This was practiced for some time, but the Indians learned that good whisky poured on a fire would cause it to flame up, whereas had the whisky been diluted the fire would be quenched. It was by this simple experiment that the term "fire water" became a common word among Indians.

Good News For St. John.

The citizens of St. John have learned, declares a press sheet sent out from New Brunswick's capital, that a sugar refinery to cost over a million dollars will be erected in that city; that tenders for the erection of a bridge connecting East and West St. John at a cost of over \$300,000, will close on December 2nd; and that there is a practical certainty of the establishment at East St. John of great steel works and a shipbuilding plant.

The sugar refinery is to be completed by the 1st of June, 1915. It will have a capacity of at least 2,000 barrels per day, and employ over 400 men. Its erection is expected to result in the cultivation of the sugar beet on a large scale in New Brunswick.

Prince Taro Katsura will, it is confidently believed, undertake the task of forming a new Japanese cabinet.

A good many times shrewdness is nothing more or less than dishonesty.

MUSIC IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Everything Has Favored Its Growth on the Seaboard.

The story of the rise and development of the art of music in Nova Scotia would take us back to the earliest settlement of the province. The Acadians were a music-loving people; the first English settlers were a cultured race; the German element was richly endowed; there was music in their spirit and in their blood; the Loyalists were the cream of the American colonies, possessing in many cases more than ordinary refinement; while the Scottish and Irish settlers brought with them that Celtic characteristic, the love of the lyric muse.

Halifax was the first English musical centre of British America. When Cornwallis founded the town in 1749, there came with him a brilliant young Irish officer of dragoons, Richard Bulkeley, as his aide-de-camp, a gentleman of culture and refinement, and one who as King's Messenger had a large and varied experience. Bulkeley was the first choir-master and organist of St. Paul's Church. Richard Bulkeley may well be called the father of music in Nova Scotia. There was an organ in St. Paul's as early as 1762, which gave place later to a fine instrument, built in Spain for a South American convent, and brought to Halifax as a prize of war. This organ is still in the province, at North Sydney, and is in constant use.

The influence of the church in the promotion of musical culture is not always given a true place. There is nothing inviolable in the statement, that St. Paul's Church, Halifax, has occupied a pre-eminent place in promoting the study of good music. As early as 1769, an Oratorio was performed in St. Paul's Church, to the great delight of the music-lovers of the day. The Philharmonic Society was composed of the leading citizens, augmented by officers of the army and navy. The society had the exclusive privilege of occupying the organ loft of St. Paul's in 1826. There are some interesting touches in the parish records. In 1770 the clerk was censured by the vestry for leaving his place in the three-decker pulpit, and going to the gallery to sing anthem. The organist was also blamed, the quaint, minute run he "discovered a light mind in the tunes played called voluntaries, and he was ordered to play solemn tunes as voluntaries, and Psalm tunes in a familiar manner without unnecessary graces." This was evidently a live subject for a long time, for in 1799 it was resolved: "That the anthems as now performed during divine services are perfectly consistent with the true spirit of devotion, and that the same be continued with the approbation of the commanding officer."

There is still preserved as a treasured heirloom of St. Matthew's Church, the famous "Church Fiddle," which was used in the eighteenth century to lead the singing in the home of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists long known as St. Matthew's Church.—Canadian Courier.

Solving the Fuel Problem.

The patent Canadian householder is getting pretty well used—not to say resigned—to the possibility of frequent strikes at the mines sending the price of coal up to a new high figure. Naturally the high price of fuel hits the poor hardest. They may not worry when a jump in the price of precious stones is announced, but they do some hard thinking when the dealers in black diamonds announce another increase in price.

Dr. E. Williams, chairman of the Board of Health, of London, Ont., has been thinking about poor people's fuel problem, and has evolved a scheme to help them. He suggests cutting down many of the trees in that city and giving them to the poor.

"London has twice too many trees," said Dr. Williams, in discussing his proposition. "We could easily dispense with half of them. In my opinion, light and air are much to be preferred to the shade. Walk down any of the streets, and you will see that we have too many trees. Coal is going to be expensive, and scarce. Why not cut down a large number of these useless trees, make them into firewood, and supply it to those who need it? I think that would relieve the situation greatly, and incidentally benefit the city as much."

"Boyce Will Be Boyce."

Shaul Arthur Cyril Boyce, the South St. Marie lawyer and member of Parliament for West Algoma, was appointed Solicitor-General in the Borden Government, said Saturday Night recently, he will be the first native-born Englishman to hold that office. He was born in Yorkshire, the county of broad acres, forty-five years ago. In the days of Conservative opposition, Mr. Boyce was one of the most aggressive young Tory band which made matters constantly unpleasant for Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues. It was Hon. George Graham who made the House laugh heartily after one of the fighting speeches of the man from West Algoma by rising and gravely improving the following:

"Boyce will be Boyce, Boyce will be Boyce. Things may change, And life seem strange, But Boyce will still be Boyce."

Good Immigrants Coming In.

The Ontario Government has been fortunate during the past year in its selection of immigrants for farm lands. Over 3,000 men from the old country were placed on farms in the province, and in the majority of cases they gave satisfaction.

About 90 per cent. of those who were assisted by the Government in paying their passage to Canada have paid back their debt. The Government made an appropriation of \$10,000 for this purpose a year ago, all of which was used. The Department figured on a loss of 15 to 20 per cent. on account of failing to keep track on those who have borrowed money to pay transportation, but this year there was an exception.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Have installed in their vault a nest of **SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES**

If you have any **Wills, Title Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, or Other Valuables**

they should be lodged in one of these boxes

The Attention of Farmers and Residents of the Country

is drawn to the Security these Safety Deposit Boxes afford against

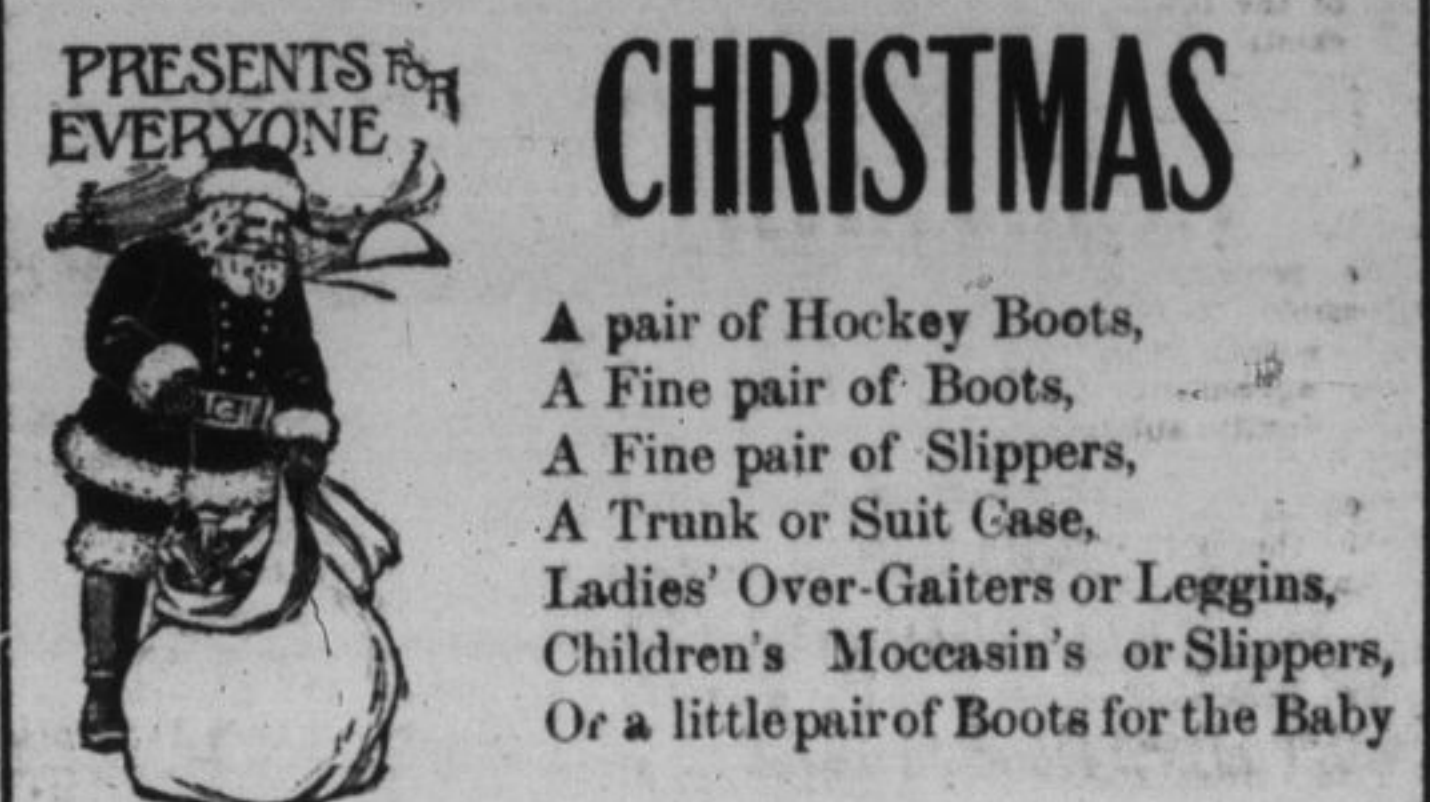
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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

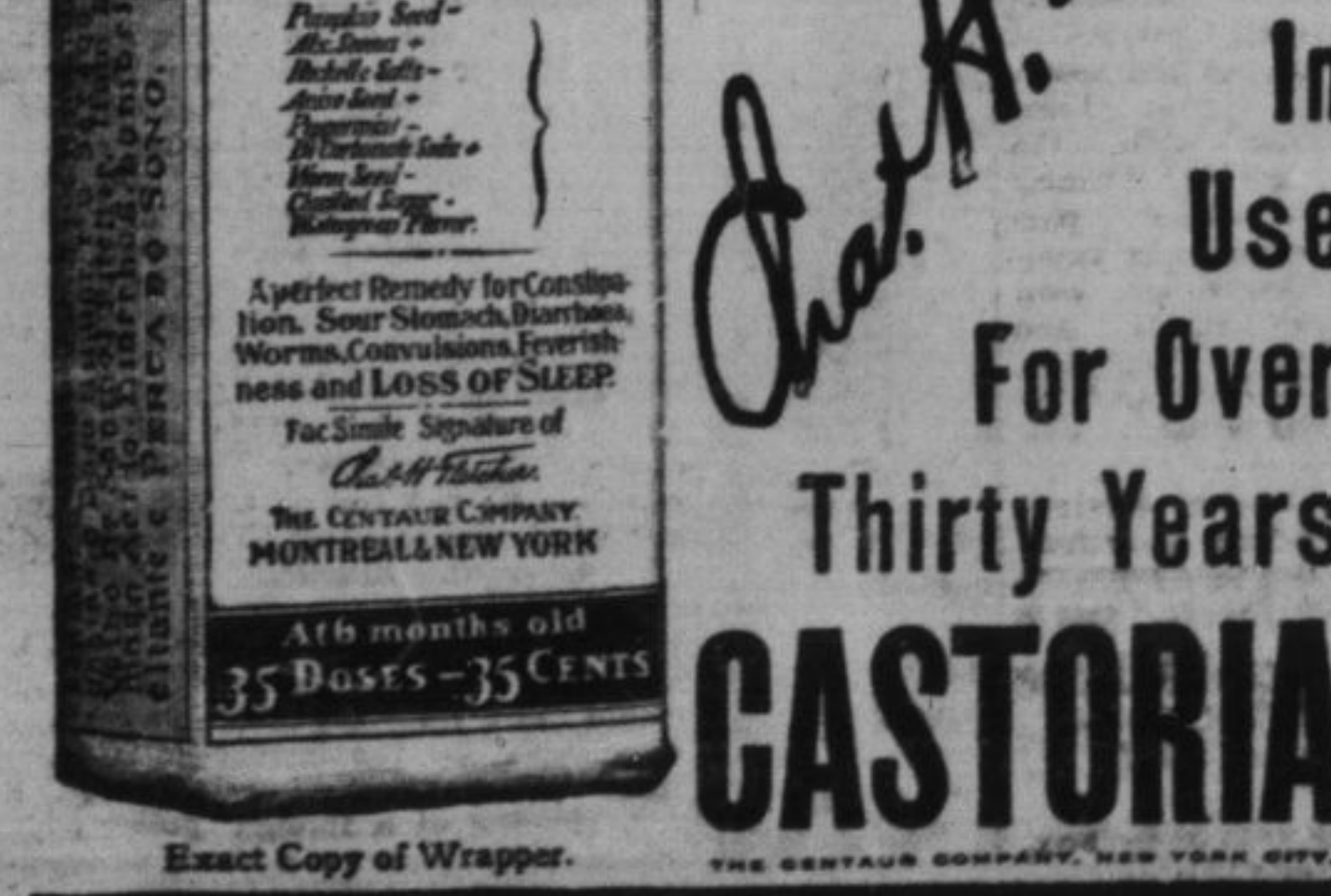
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