

YEAR 80, NO. 39.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1913.

BIG SALE OF LADIES' FINE SHOES

SATURDAY
AND ALL
NEXT WEEK
Ladies' Fine
Shoes Only



SATURDAY
AND ALL
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Ladies' Fine
Shoes Only

Every Winter we have a Sale of Fine Shoes.

This Year it will be bigger than ever. More Bargains than before and Better Shoes.

THE LOCKETT SHOE STORE

Ladies' Empress and Dorothy Dodd Shoes, all odds and ends in other Fine Shoes, reduced in some cases to Half-Price.

Some Ladies' Fine Strap Slippers, in Patent with high heels, value \$3.50 a pair, marked Half-Price.

Some Ladies' Tan Button Boots, some Calf Button, some Patent Button, also Laced Boots, all reduced to less than cost price to clear out.

Only a limited number to sell, but we will try and have a bargain for every customer.

THE LOCKETT SHOE STORE

CAPTAIN SCOTT WAS THE PIONEER

In the Antarctic Exploration Leading to the Discovery of the South Pole.

Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, of the British royal navy, was really the first man to open up the great Antarctic continent to the ultimate discovery of the South Pole. History of exploration in three regions entered upon a new phase when he went into that on his first expedition and discovered that McMurdo Bay, which lay beside two great mountains, Erebus and Terror, was the entrance to a great sound and not a bay. For years it had been regarded by explorers merely as an indentation which had no significance to the configuration of the land behind it. Many explorers had skirted the great ice barrier since January 17th, 1773, when Capt. James Cook crossed the Antarctic Circle for the first time in history. Several had gone practically around the great continent of ice-covered land and it had been decided into quadrants—Ross Sea Quadrant, stretching from Ross Sea towards South America; Victoria Quadrant, from Ross Sea in the opposite direction, where most of the recent exploration has been done; Weddell Quadrant, off the South American coast and toward the Sandwich Islands, and Enderby Quadrant, concerning which very little is known. Most of the expeditions have gone

into the region in Victoria and Ross quadrants, because Ross Sea extends close to the eightieth parallel of latitude and is the nearest approach a ship may make to the South Pole. Opened Route to Pole. There were reports of an indentation at the furthest extremity of Ross Sea which appeared to be only a slight bay, which disappeared back of two mountains rising to an altitude of 13,000 feet. None had penetrated the bay, and to Capt. Scott fell the honor of discovering that it was in reality only the beginning of a vast sound which offered a possible way to the table land of ice, which had been impregnable to the attack of the explorers. This was Capt. Scott's first expedition to the Antarctic when he went in command of the British National Antarctic expedition in the autumn of 1910. It was organized by a joint committee of the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society, and was equipped under the superintendence of Sir Clements Markham, the famous Arctic explorer. Several hundred thousand dollars was spent on the expedition, which provided a strong wooden ship of about 700 tons register, built at Dundee and named the Discovery. She was made entirely non-magnetic amidships so that magnetic observations might be carried out without interference. The expedition was under command of Capt. Scott, with Lieut. Albert Armitage, R.N., as second in command and Sir Ernest Shackleton, then a lieutenant, as one of her officers.

The scientific staff included Dr. E. A. Wilson. The Discovery left New Zealand on December 24th, 1901, and cruised along the great ice barrier. Capt. Scott discovered and named King Edward Land, when Capt. James Clark Ross had recorded only appearance of land. The sea had shoaled to less than one hundred fathoms and the ice barrier in places was so low that the Discovery was able to lay alongside as at a quay. Capt. Scott entered McMurdo Bay and found that Mount Erebus and Mount Terror were really on an island and that the bay was a sound. The vessel went into winter quarters 77 deg. 19 min. south latitude and 166 deg. east longitude and a hut was erected on shore. This was the beginning of land exploration in the Antarctic and the history of exploration entered upon a new era. Symptoms of scurvy appeared in

the course of the winter, but were checked by a change of diet, and with the beginning of spring sledging journeys with dogs were commenced and provisions laid down in depots to assist the great journey which Captain Scott projected to the south. On November 2nd, Captain Scott, with Lieutenant Shackleton and Dr. Wilson, set out with six dogs sledging travelling south over the surface of the barrier in sight of a range of new mountains running parallel to their track on the west. The conditions of travelling were unlike those in the Arctic region, the weather being more inclement and the summer temperature much lower than in similar latitudes in the north.

No Game For Food. There were no bears to menace the lives of the explorers nor any other quadruped. There was no game of any sort to be met with, and all food for men and dogs had to be carried on the sledges. The surface of the ice was much crevassed, especially near the western land, blizzards frequently making travelling impossible. The sledges had to be moved by relays, making it necessary to traverse three miles for every mile of distance covered to the south. The dogs weakened and had to be killed, one by one.

On December 30th, they were 82 degrees and 17 minutes south and Captain Scott determined to try to reach the mountains to the west. Great peaks in eighty-three degrees were named Mount Markham and Mount Longstaff. The outward journey of 380 miles had taken fifty-nine days, and because of the conditions encountered new methods had to be devised as they progressed. Yet no previous explorer had ever advanced so far beyond his predecessor as Captain Scott did. The return journey occupied thirty-four days, and the ship was reached on February 4, 1903. Captain Scott made further explorations in the region and returned to England in 1904.

Scott and Amundsen. One triumphant and happy in the knowledge that he has been the first man to stand on the southern end of the earth, the other grim and determined, confident that if he could succeed, that he would be the first to reach the South Pole—so Scott and Amundsen passed each other less than 200 miles from the object of their respective ambitions, about December 25th, 1911.

Amundsen had triumphed, his was the victory. He had reached the pole, and the knowledge of the fact had given him the strength to make a superhuman dash back to his base. Scott was hoping to triumph, he was almost positive that he could defeat Amundsen, and so with the aid of the scientific staff, and his other companions in that last fatal dash, he was struggling on at the pitiful rate of 10 miles a day.

The two explorers passed each other at a distance of less than 100 miles. The returning one was carrying with him that which Scott was striving to attain, and which, owing to the cruel pangs of destiny, he could never win—the discovery of the south pole. Scott was unaware of this. At the time they were so nearby, each had just experienced a Christmas in the Antarctic. To each the marking of the day had been a ceremony. They had eaten their Christmas dinners—probably dog-flesh—less than 150 miles apart. They had fought on that Christmas day—Amundsen against the elements of destruction with which every explorer battles; Scott with the conditions set out in his last message to the world.

Largely as the result of the snow storm the lower reaches of the glacier were filled with terribly soft snow. Men on foot sank to the knee at each step. It would have been quite impossible to advance had we not pulled on skis. As it was the runner surface of sledges proved inadequate. They frequently sank to the crossbars, requiring to be extricated with standing pulls. For four days we struggled in this manner, scarcely advancing five miles a day, although working ten to eleven hours. We did not get abreast of Cloudbreaker Mountain until the 17th (the day that Amundsen started home), so that the snow east us a week's advance.

On March 5th last, Amundsen tasted of victory in its fulness, having cabled his success to his king. That same day, Captain Scott and his companions were suffering from lack of fuel and food. As Amundsen's ship, the "Fram," put into the harbor at Hobart, Captain Oates, struggling to his feet, although every move cost him intense agony, said: "I am just going outside, and walked out into the raging blizzard to die.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

CANADA CEMENT CO. SET PROFITS \$1,201,676.

Report For 1912 Showed Profits of Slightly Over Two Per Cent.—Big Steel Company is Forced to Wall. Montreal, Feb. 14.—Canada Cement company showed net profits for 1912 of \$1,201,676, or at the rate of slightly over 2 per cent. These profits are \$1,638 greater than in the previous year, while the earnings were better than last year. The report shows bank loans of \$340,275, in place of a cash balance of \$554,000 for the previous year. The company has used a considerable portion of its revenue for extensions.

Much For Equipment. Montreal, Feb. 14.—It was stated that the Board of Directors of C.P.R., at their meeting, passed on the various plans for expenditures for 1912. There had previously been up or for consideration between the various superintendents and executive committee. While the company is showing tremendous earnings, the expenditures for the year in the way of additional equipment and steamships are said to be limited only by the ability of the company to have its orders filled.

New Oil Company. Toronto, Feb. 14.—The Jarvis Oil and Gas company, limited, head office, Toronto, has been formed with an authorized capitalization of \$40,000, in 810 shares, to work a property near Jarvis, Ont., on the north side of Lake Erie.

Sixteen New Banks. Washington, Feb. 14.—During January thirty-three applications to organize national banks were received. Of the applications pending twenty-three were approved and one rejected. In the same month sixteen banks, with total capital of \$1,455,000, were authorized to begin business, of which number eight, with capital of \$295,000, had individual capital of less than \$50,000, and eight with capital of \$1,250,000, individual capital of \$50,000 or over. There is now over 7,000 banks.

Forced to the Wall. New York, Feb. 14.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy, which places the liabilities at \$3,500,000, was filed in the United States district court at New York this week, against Miliken Bros., one of the largest steel contracting houses in the east. No statement of assets is given. This is the second time that the firm has been in financial trouble. In 1907 an involuntary petition was filed.



E. W. MARKS, Proprietor of the May A. Bell Marks Company, coming to the Grand all next week in new plays and vaudeville.

GRAFT SCANDAL IN ROME.

Palace of Justice Cost \$12,000,000 Instead of \$1,500,000. Rome, Feb. 15.—The parliamentary commission which has been investigating suspected cases of graft in connection with the new Palace of Justice, which has been twenty years building and has cost \$12,000,000 instead of the original estimate of \$1,500,000, has ordered the arrest of two prominent contractors, Ricciardi and Borelli, and has issued a warrant for the arrest of Crown Lawyer Silvestre, who has disappeared. Charges are also made against other prominent persons.

I OFFER AT PAR

with a Bonus of 25 p.c of Common Stock the balance of the unissued capital stock in the Treasury of

FORWARDERS LIMITED

Amounting to \$34,400 which is cumulative Preferred Stock bearing Seven per cent interest.

Forwarders Limited has a Dominion Charter with an authorized Capital of \$500,000 of which half is preferred Stock and half Common Stock divided into shares of \$100 each.

Of this capital stock there has been issued. Common Stock.....\$250,000 Preferred Stock.....\$215,600

Purposes of this Issue

A New Steel Steamship ordered some months ago will be ready for delivery in April and the proceeds from the sale of this stock will be used to apply on the purchase price and for the general purposes of the Company.

- The following are Directors:
- W. H. DWYER, Wholesale Grain, Ottawa
 - J. W. HENNESSY, Supt. J. R. Booth, Ottawa
 - ALEX. LONGWELL, Coniagas Mines, Toronto
 - DR. W. L. GRAY, Physician, Pembroke
 - A. BLACKBURN, Capitalist, Ottawa
 - J. P. BROPHY, C.E., Ottawa River Works, Ottawa
 - R. A. McLELLAND, Kingston

Bankers BANK OF MONTREAL

Each steel steamship should earn 20% net per annum on its cost. A statement of Assets and Liabilities will be furnished on application by investors.

All applications for stock to be sent to

R. A. McLELLAND, Sec-Treas. Forwarders Limited Kingston

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ONLY ONE "Bromo Quinine," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days on box. 25c. E. W. Wilson

SWEPT BY THE CASINOING OF THE CIVIL WAR. The beautiful Plaza de Armas of Mexico City, which has been the scene of sharp fighting between the troops of President Madero and General Diaz this week.

MY FREE TRIAL TREATMENT MAY CURE YOU

Dear Mrs. Currah—I feel so very much better after using the 15 days' treatment of ORANGE LILY you were kind enough to send, that I will not require any more. In fact, I feel entirely well, and it is now a month since I stopped using the treatment. (Miss) F. W. T. Similar letters to the above are not infrequent. Though, of course, such cases are not of every standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require in use ORANGE LILY longer than the Trial Treatment in order to effect a permanent cure, but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether they continue to use ORANGE LILY or not. It is taken internally and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant. It is an applied treatment and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's diseases, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and only as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure. In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, I will send you ORANGE LILY for 15 days' treatment, absolutely free, to each lady who will send me her address. MISS FRANCES E. CURRAN, WINDSOR, ONT. 10

For Sale by leading druggists everywhere.