

## Citizen's Candidate For Mayor 1914

**ALDERMAN ABRAHAM SHAW**

### To the Electors of the City of Kingston

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

At the request of several hundred electors of all classes, and irrespective of politics, I have decided to offer myself as a candidate for Mayor for the year 1914, as an Independent Candidate, free from political affiliations or party ties. If elected, I promise to safeguard the interests of the city generally and to serve all the people to the best of my ability.

J. W. LITTON.

### To the Electors of ST. LAWRENCE WARD

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Having been requested by many of the electors of your ward to represent them, I beg to offer my services. In consenting to be a candidate for Alderman, it is only because of my desire to see Kingston grow and prosper, and take her place with other cities of Canada many years younger, and if elected I will devote my energies in assisting to accomplish this work.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

W. J. FAIR.

### To the Electors of VICTORIA WARD

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

As a life-long resident of Victoria Ward I respectfully solicit your votes and influence to elect me Alderman for 1914. If elected I shall always act in the best interests of the workmen and of the ward in general.

Yours sincerely,

MARSHALL P. REID.

### Rideau Ward

To the Electors:—

According to the request of many ratepayers of Rideau Ward, I am again a candidate for Alderman. I trust that my service in the past has commended itself to you, and I would ask a continuance of your confidence.

D. COUPER.

### Why Pay High Prices?

I will give you FIRST CLASS GOODS The Style and Fitting will be faultless. The Finish and Workmanship will be perfect. The Price will be from \$5.00 to \$7.00 LOWER than you have been paying.

**RALPH SPENCER**  
The Tailor.  
830 Princess Street,  
Opposite St. Andrew's Church.

## Events of 1913

### The Big Happenings of the Past Year, from a Canadian Standpoint, Chronologically Reviewed

#### JANUARY

Jan. 1—John S. Willison, Toronto, and Hon. A. R. Angers, Montreal, were knighted.

The first trainload of wheat was run over the Transcontinental Railroad from Saskatchewan to Port Colborne.

Turkey offered to cede to the Balkan allies the bulk of her European territory.

Jan. 2—H.M.S. Natal, bearing the body of Whitlaw Reid, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain reached New York.

Jan. 3—The Balkan allies gave Turkey three days to accept peace terms or face a renewal of the war.

Jan. 4—President Taft declared himself in favor of arbitrating the Panama Canal tolls case with Great Britain.

Jan. 5—Senator Archibald Campbell died at Toronto.

Jan. 6—Twenty-four Ontario municipalities voted in favor of local option.

The Turks and the Balkan allies reached a deadlock in their peace negotiations at London.

Jan. 7—The tank steamer Rosecrans was wrecked off Astoria, Oregon. Thirty-three persons were drowned.

Jan. 8—The Duchess of Connaught was taken seriously ill with peritonitis, and was removed from Ottawa to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Jan. 11—Great Britain was swept by a fierce storm.

Jan. 12—Turkey and the Balkan allies failed to agree on peace terms, and the negotiators prepared to leave London.

The Burns Packing Plant in Calgary was burned with a loss of two million dollars.

The steamer Uranium was wrecked near Halifax, her 850 passengers being landed in safety.

Jan. 13—The Irish Home Rule Bill passed its report stage.

Jan. 14—The Dominion Parliament reassembled after the Christmas holidays.

Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law abandoned the food tax policy and elected to remain at the head of the British Unionist party.

Jan. 16—The Home Rule Bill passed the British House of Commons.

Jan. 17—Raymond Poincaré was elected President of France.

Jan. 18—Bulgaria gave her peace delegate in London power to renew the war against Turkey if he thought further negotiations useless.

Jan. 20—Lord Curzon presided at a big anti-suffrage meeting in London.

Jan. 21—Senator Elihu Root made a vigorous plea in the United States Senate for abolition of the Panama Canal tolls controversy.

Jan. 22—The Turkish Cabinet decided to accept the recommendations of the Powers, surrender Adrianople and end the war.

Jan. 23—Nasim Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War was murdered, the Cabinet resigned and the cessation of Adrianople was repudiated by the Young Turks.

Bishop O'Connor of Peterboro died.

Jan. 24—A resolution looking to the granting of ten million dollars in aid of agriculture was adopted by the Canadian House of Commons.

Jan. 25—Col. A. J. Matheson, Provincial Secretary for Ontario died at Perth.

Jan. 27—The Franchise Bill with all amendments which might have enfranchised women, was withdrawn by Premier Asquith.

Jan. 28—The suffragettes started a fresh campaign of violence in London because of the withdrawal of the Franchise Bill.

Jan. 29—Hon. James Young died at Galt.

Peace negotiations were finally broken off between the Turks and Balkan allies' delegates at London.

Jan. 30—David Hoag, a Home Ruler, was elected in Londonderry.

Jan. 31—Dr. W. Beattie Nesbit died at Toronto.

#### FEBRUARY

Feb. 1—A single presidential term of six years was approved by the United States Senate.

Feb. 3—The Balkan allies resumed the war against Turkey at Tebatalja line and Adrianople.

Feb. 5—The Welsh Disestablishment Bill was passed by the British House of Commons.

Adrianople was heavily bombarded by Greeks and Bulgarians.

Feb. 7—Helen Keller, blind, deaf and dumb girl lectured at Montclair, N.J.

Feb. 9—A revolt in Mexico City was started by General Felix Diaz.

The Antarctic exploration ship Terra Nova arrived at Oamaru, New Zealand.

Feb. 10—News was given to the world of the death of Captain R. F. Scott and his four companions, Dr. Wilson, Lieut. Bowers, Capt. Oates and Serman Evans while returning toward their base of supplies after planting the Union Jack beside the Norwegian flag at the South Pole.

Feb. 11—Fierce fighting occurred in the streets of Mexico City.

Feb. 12—Turkey asked the great powers to stop the Turko-Balkan war.

General Diaz shelled the centre of the business section of Mexico City.

Feb. 13—The Liberal "tax reform" amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was voted down in the Ontario Legislature.

The end of the debate on the Dominion Government's naval contribution resolution was reached in the House of Commons. The resolution carried after midnight by a majority of 32.

The House of Lords threw out the Welsh Disestablishment Bill.

Feb. 15—Four lives were lost in a fire at Elk Lake, Ont.

Feb. 18—President Madero of Mex-

ico, his brother and several members of his Cabinet, were arrested by his own followers and delivered over to the revolutionists. General Huerta was appointed provisional president.

R. C. Miller was called before the bar of the House of Commons for contempt of Parliament in refusing to answer questions in committee, and committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, thus becoming Canada's first state prisoner.

Feb. 19—Suffragettes partially wrecked Lloyd-George's summer home at Walton Heath by the use of a bomb.

Gustavo Madero, brother of the deposed President of Mexico was executed.

Feb. 20—London suffragettes burned a tea pavilion in New Gardens.

Feb. 23—President Madero and Vice-President Suarez were murdered in Mexico City.

Feb. 24—The widow of Captain Scott, the Antarctic explorer, was honored with the title of Lady.

Feb. 25—Dr. Friedmann arrived at New York with his anti-tuberculosis serum.

Feb. 27—The second reading of the Naval Bill was moved in the House of Commons.

#### MARCH

Mar. 2—Big forgotten in land title were reported in Alberta.

Mar. 3—The suffragette parade in Washington was mobbed.

The Naval Bill was taken up by the House of Commons in committee of the whole, bringing about a dead lock and an unprecedented continuation of the House.

Mar. 4—The Turkish fortress of Janina was captured by the Greeks. 32,000 prisoners taken.

Mar. 7—Pauline Johnson, the Indian poetess, died at Vancouver.

The British steamer Alum Chine was blown to pieces by her cargo of dynamite outside of Baltimore harbor. Fifty persons were killed and one hundred injured.

Mar. 8—The House of Commons adjourned after the first week of block ade on the naval bill, the sitting having lasted 129 hours.

Mar. 9—The suffragettes were mobbed in Hyde Park, London.

Mar. 10—Six were killed and many injured by a dynamite explosion at Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Mar. 11—Dr. Friedmann treated many tubercular patients in Montreal.

Mar. 12—Announcement was made in the British House of Commons of a plan to reform the House of Lords. The abolition of the hereditary principle was foreseen.

The foundation stone was laid of Canberra, the future federal capital of Australia.

Mar. 13—British naval estimates calling for \$221,546, 500 were brought down.

Hon. John Haggart, M.P. for South Lanark, and member of the House of Commons, died.

Mar. 14—Dr. Friedmann treated upwards of one hundred tubercular patients in Toronto.

The Naval debate again raged at Ottawa. The Government gave notice of its intention to force members to confine their remarks to the clause under discussion.

Mar. 15—Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer was "named" in the House of Commons by Mr. Speaker during a heated discussion of the Naval Bill. The second week of deadlock ended.

Mar. 17—Charges were made against Hon. Messrs. Codrington, Rogers and Nantel in the House of Commons by L. J. Gauthier, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe.

Mar. 18—Senator McCullen died at Mount Forest.

King George of Greece was assassinated at Salonika.

Mar. 19—Five were killed in the Malcolm Tannery fire at Medicine Hat, Alta.

Mar. 21—A fierce gale of wind swept over Ontario. Much damage was done.

Mar. 23—Omaha, Neb., and other cities in that state, Iowa and Indiana were swept by a tornado. About three hundred lives were lost.

Mar. 23—The Great Powers stipulated terms of peace between Turkey and the Balkan allies.

Mar. 25—Dayton, Ohio, was overwhelmed by a flood from the Miami River. Peru, Ind., Columbus, Ohio, and other towns were inundated with the loss of many hundreds of lives and millions of dollars worth of property.

Mar. 26—Mr. Churchill proposed a year's naval holiday.

Adrianople was captured by the Bulgarians and Servians after a long siege.

Mar. 27—The floods were receding in the Ohio cities, but fire, famine and snowstorms made life unbearable for thousands of marooned people.

Mar. 28—The German Federal Council adopted bill for a big increase in the standing army.

Mar. 30—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Liverpool from Canada.

Dean W. S. Ellis of Queen's University died at Kingston.

Mar. 31—J. Pierpont Morgan died at Rome.

The Canadian House of Commons approved 23 bills of divorce passed by the Senate.

#### APRIL

Apr. 1—The Ontario Government rejected the woman suffrage bill.

Charges of hoodluming were made in House of Commons at Ottawa in connection with a purchase of mail-bags by the Postmaster-General.

Apr. 3—Zeppelin IV, a big German dirigible was captured by French soldiers when it alighted on a French parade ground.

Mrs. Pankhurst was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Apr. 6—Montenegro defied the great powers.

Apr. 7—The Democratic bill providing for a downward revision was introduced at Washington.

Notice of a closure bill was given by Premier Borden at Ottawa.

Apr. 8—Wild scenes in the Canadian House of Commons attended the introduction of the "closure" measure.

Apr. 10—Lady Thompson, widow of Sir John Thompson, died at Toronto.

The Duchess of Connaught was separated upon at London.

Apr. 11—Hon. S. C. Wood, former Provincial Secretary for Ontario, died at Toronto.

Apr. 12—Mrs. Pankhurst was released from prison as the result of a hunger strike.

Apr. 13—Three shots were fired at King Alfonso of Spain in Madrid. Seven persons were killed in the wreck of an excursion train near Montreal.

Apr. 14—A nation-wide strike for manhood suffrage was begun in Belgium.

Apr. 15—Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced an amendment to the "Closure Bill" in the House of Commons.

Apr. 17—Liberals were returned to power in Alberta.

Apr. 20—Sir Charles D. Rose, member of the British Parliament, a Canadian by birth, died suddenly.

Ex-king Manuel's betrothal to Princess Augusta Victoria of Hohenzollern was announced.

Apr. 21—Home Secretary McKenna's "Hunger Strike" bill was discussed in the British House of Commons.

Apr. 22—Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in the House against the "Closure Bill."

The Belgian strike was settled by the granting of manhood suffrage.

Apr. 23—Sir Richard W. Scott, former Secretary of State, died at Ottawa.

Scutari was captured by the Montenegrins.

Mr. Wm. Proudfoot, M.P.P., charged Sir James Whitney and Hon. H. J. Hanna with political wrongdoing.

Apr. 24—The "Closure Bill" passed the House of Commons.

Mar. 6—The evacuation of Scutari by the Montenegrins.

Apr. 25—The Duke of Connaught, speaking at London, England, advocated the developing of great highways by the Canadian Government.

Apr. 26—Churches throughout the world offered prayer for the Chinese Republic.

Apr. 28—An earthquake shook Montreal, Ottawa, and other points in Canada and New York State.

Apr. 29—The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Ontario Legislature started the hearing of the Ludgrouse charges.

May 1—Dr. Friedmann returned to Canada to treat his tubercular patients, after the sale of the American rights of his serum cure had been announced.

May 2—Norway granted the full franchise to women.

May 4—Disastrous fires occurred at Englehart, Ont., and North Sydney, N.S.

The Allen Land Bill, aimed at the Japanese, was passed by the California Legislature.

May 6—The Woman Suffrage Bill again rejected by the British House of Commons.

May 7—An attempt was made to wreck St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by a suffragette bomb.

The Ontario Legislature cleared the Premier and Provincial Secretary and censured Mr. Proudfoot for bringing his charges.

The Home Rule Bill received its first reading in the British House of Commons.

May 8—The Underwood Tariff Bill was passed by the United States House of Representatives.

May 10—The Naval Aid Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons after the application of "closure" rules.

May 11—A foreigner was killed by a police volley in the Fort William street car strike riot.

May 12—Knox Church, Stratford, was burned, the falling steeple killing three men.

Hon. Alex Murray, Speaker of the Alberta Legislature died at Winnipeg.

May 13—The Naval Aid Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons.

May 16—News reached civilization of the loss of the Norwegian party in the Arctic ice.

May 19—Emperor William pardoned three British spies serving terms in German prisons.

May 20—King George and Queen Mary were given a big ovation at Berlin.

May 23—King George made a plea for world peace at Berlin.

May 24—Thirty-three former British subjects were killed by the collapse of a pavilion at Long Branch, California.

Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland and Princess Victoria Louise, daughter of the Kaiser, were married at Berlin with great pomp.

May 27—Sir Geo. W. Ross moved the rejection of the Naval Aid Bill. It was admitted to the judgment of the electors.

May 28—Lord Avebury died.

May 30—The Senate rejected the Naval Aid Bill.

The Balkan War was ended officially by the signing of a treaty of peace.

May 31—The big Presbyterian Congress convened in Toronto.

#### JUNE

June 1—Cobalt miners voted against going on strike.

June 3—General Ottier, Hugh John Macdonald, Judge Barker of St. John Judge Davidson of Montreal, J. M. Barrie, the novelist and J. Forbes Robertson, the actor, were knighted.

A shipment of rifles for Orangemen was seized at Belfast.

June 4—The Commission on Industrial and Technical Education presented its interim report at Ottawa.

Dr. Murdoch Mackenzie was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Miss Emily W. Davison, a militant suffragette, grabbed the King's horse Anmer during the running of the Derby and received fatal injuries.

June 5—Prince Albert, second son of King George visited Niagara Falls.

June 9—Rt. Hon. Geo. Wyndham, former Secretary for Ireland died at Paris.

June 10—The Home Rule Bill passed its second reading in the British House of Commons.

June 11—Mahmoud Shekfat Pasha, Turkish Grand Vizier and War Minister, was assassinated.

#### SOME FINE DIVIDENDS.

London Dec. 30.—Premier Diamond mines paid a dividend of 350 per cent. for the last six months. With the 400 per cent. dividend declared in June for the first half of the year this makes a record of 750 per cent. for the year. The dividend in 1913 was 650 per cent.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES.

The five-year coupon notes of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, due Jan. 1st, will be paid by the Chase National Bank at maturity.

The syndicate which purchased \$10,000,000 State of Louisiana bonds recently announces that they have all been sold.

F. T. Bedford will resign as president of the Corn Products company at the close of the present month to give more time to other interests.

Owners of automobiles will be particularly interested in the report that a \$200 cash dividend has been declared by the Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky.

With the first of the year C. Howard Lewis will retire from partnership in McCaig Bros. & Co., Montreal, to engage in another line of business. Gerald Lees, manager of the firm's Ottawa branch, will be taken into partnership.

The gross earnings of the United States railways for the month of November show, roughly, \$30,000,000 which is a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with the same month last year, but a gain over the corresponding period of 1911 of 7.9 per cent.

F. A. Delano elected president of Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville railway succeeded Fairfax Harrison, now president of Southern railway.

More United States Steel stock is



### Porcupine Output.

Toronto, Dec. 30.—Figures now available make certain the fact that the gold production for the Porcupine camp for the year now ending will be nearly \$4,500,000. This compares very favorably with the production last year, which was about \$1,700,000 for the whole of Northern Ontario. Of the total for the year the Hollinger mine has produced considerably over half, the production being about \$200,000 worth of bullion per month.

### May Reduce Dividend.

New York, Dec. 30.—In declaring the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., the directors of the Wells-Fargo Express company issued a statement to stockholders asserting that the continuance of the present dividend rate is uncertain because of the rate reductions which will go into effect February 1st.

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### We Offer ONTARIO TOWNSHIP DEBENTURES TO YIELD 5 1-2 per cent. ONTARIO TOWN DEBENTURES TO YIELD 5 7-8 per cent. WESTERN SCHOOL DEBENTURES TO YIELD 7 3-4 per cent. WRITE FOR LIST Brent, Noxon & Co. Canada Life Bldg.

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Q The income return ranges from 5% to 6%.

Q Let us make suggestions to suit your special requirements.

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A trial of trading with us will prove our statement.

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## HOCKEY BOOTS

Men's Hockey Boots.  
\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.  
Also  
The Famous Invictus Hockey Boot at \$5.00.  
Boys' Hockey Boots.  
\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50.  
Ladies' Hockey Boots  
\$1.75, \$2.00, and \$2.50.

## The Sawyer Shoe Store

Some servants of the Lord seem to do His words mightily unwillingly, if at all. The devil always shies at the man who keeps truth and honesty on his side.

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