A LIFETIME OF SICKNESS

Worn Out, Thin and Miserable Until She Took "Fruit-a-tives"

PALMERSTON, June 20th, 1914.

"*Stomach Trouble and Distressing Headaches* nearly drove me wild. Some time ago, I got a box of "Fruit-a-tives," your famous fruit medicine, and they completely relieved me. To-day I am feeling fine and a physician, meeting me on the street, asked the reason for my improved appearance. I said, "*I am taking Fruit-a-tives.*". He said, "If Fruit-a-tives make you look so well, go ahead and take them. *They are doing more for you than I can.*"

MRS. H. S. WILLIAMS.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Coal

The kind you are looking for is the kind we sell.

Scranton Coal

is good Coal and we guarantee prompt delivery.

BOOTH & CO.,
Foot of West St.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1 No.2 No.3.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, DISCHARGES, KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA & Co. 90, BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. Co. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

TRY NEW DRAGEE (ANTISEPTIC) FORMOF **THERAPION** EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Farm for Sale

100 acres, 12 miles from city; good buildings, plenty of water, some wood, $4,750, easy terms. Farm 300 acres, log house and barn, on shore of a beautiful lake; good fishing and hunting, $450.

W. H. GODWIN & SON
Phone 424. 39 Brock St

$1,000.00 REWARD

For information that will lead to the discovery or whereabouts of the person or persons suffering from Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Mouth and Throat, Blood Poison, Skin Diseases, Bladder Troubles, Special Ailments, and Chronic or Complicated Complaints who cannot be cured at The Ontario Medical Institute, 263-265 Yonge St., Toronto. Correspondence invited.

Telephone 201
Auto Livery

Bibby Garage

Agents for Dodge Bros. Motor Cars

ELDERLY WOMEN SAFEGUARDED

Tell Others How They Were Carried Safely Through Change of Life.

Durand, Wis.—"I am the mother of fourteen children and I owe my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I was 45 and had the Change of Life, a friend recommended it and it gave me such relief from my bad feelings that I took several bottles. I am now well and healthy and recommend your Compound to other ladies."
—Mrs. MARY RIDGWAY, Durand, Wis.

A Massachusetts Woman Writes:

Blackstone, Mass.—"My troubles were from my age, and I felt awfully sick for three years. I had hot flashes often and frequently suffered from pains. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now am well."
—Mrs. PIERRE COURNOYER, Box 239, Blackstone, Mass.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sound in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness, should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through this crisis.

PLAIN MAN HONORED

SIR JOHN KENNEDY WAS ALWAYS A RETIRING PERSON.

New Knight is One of Canada's Most Brilliant Engineers, and Has Served in Manifold Capacities in the Building Up of Canada—Y. M.C.A. and School for the Blind Have Been His Chief Hobbies.

WHEN the King conferred Knighthood on John Kennedy, of Montreal, at New Year's, a plain man was honored. For Sir John Kennedy—to give him his new title—was never much in the limelight or on the front pages of the newspapers, although he is the father-in-law of Sir Herbert Ames, M.P. He has been a worker ever since he began his engineering career over half a century ago. He was a builder of railways and waterways, of wharves and harbor sheds for the commerce of a nation; while as a recreation plain John Kennedy—of late years so blind that he must be led by the hand—delighted in Y. M.C.A. work and in serving on the executive of the School for the Blind in Montreal. This veteran engineer is honoured and revered in Montreal, where he has lived for many years, and by all with whom he has come in contact since he graduated from the Bytown Grammar School and McGill University, says F. L. Kipp in Canadian Courier.

Sir John Kennedy was born of Scotch parentage, although it was at Spencerville, Ont., in 1838, that he saw the light of day first. His father was an engineer, too, so it was only natural that the lad should grow to manhood with the idea of the engineering profession always in his mind. That early plan of life culminated in his graduation from the University; then he set himself resolutely to face the problems of his profession.

Waterworks in Montreal and at Hamilton claimed his attention for several years; ten years after his career began he was assistant city engineer of Montreal. But the post occupied him only for four years. In 1867 he severed his connection with the city to become manager of the Hull Iron Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s mines and smelter at Ironsides, Que. That looked like the beginning of his life work; but when four more years were over he suddenly resigned his position to enter railway engineering. His new post took him to Ontario, where he was divisional engineer engaged in the construction of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce division of the Great Western Railway, a post he quit later to become the chief engineer of the company. Then the Air Line secured his services for a time and he built the first double track railway in Canada—a stretch between Windsor and Glencoe.

He was making a great reputation as a construction railway engineer when he was appointed chief engineer of Montreal Board of Harbor Commissioners—that was in 1875. To it he brought all the varied experience of his career as a mining and a railway worker; so that for thirty-two years he was the guiding hand in the development of the port of Montreal. Commissioners came and disappeared, but John Kennedy remained and the general plan of harbor and river development went on unchanged. When he left his office in 1907—he had lost his sight then—he had dug a channel 27½ feet deep from Montreal to Quebec—it had been only twenty before; he had built fourteen great wharves in the port with up-to-date sheds and changed the whole river front appearance of Montreal. The Harbor Commissioners gave him a splendid retirement from office and retained him as consulting engineer.

A gentleman of Sir John Kennedy's varied experience was much sought for special work. He served on several Royal Commissions—such as that which had to do with the leasing of the water powers of the Lachine Canal and the matter by which the flooding of the lower part of the city of Montreal might be averted. He was a councillor and officer of almost all the engineering soceities in America, and known the continent through as one of the greatest waterways engineers in America.

Sir John was never a club-man, although he was a member of some of the well known clubs. The activities of home and church—Olivet Baptist—and the Y.M.C.A. and the School for the Blind took most of his spare time. And so it was that the Sunday-school scholars meeting in Olivet Baptist Church on New Year's Day cheered long and heartily when it was announced that "Deacon John Kennedy has been Knighted."

Titles for himself and his son-in-law, Sir Herbert, Ames, cannot change Sir John Kennedy from the plain man of the people, the worker whose tremendous energy gave Montreal the great port it possesses now and Canada its deep waterway to the sea. Big works such as these are often done by the quietest of men, who work while others talk.

Czar Sent Greetings.

The Canadian Government has received from Czar Nicholas of Russia acknowledgment of New Year's greetings sent by the Dominion to Russia. The message is a personal one from the Emperor to the Duke of Connaught. It was as follows:

"I beg your Royal Highness to extend to the Government of Canada my deep gratitude for their New Year's good wishes and kind appreciation of the services rendered by the Russian armies. We all follow with a feeling of greatest admiration the splendid part which the gallant Canadian troops are taking in this historic war. (Signed) Nicholas."

The thanks of the Russian Government for Canada's recent gift of $50,000 towards a hospital for Russian soldiers have also been received.

A good reputation may come in handy as a parachute to the young man who rises rapidly in the world.

Any girl in school knows that a kiss is a conjunction.

HECKLING THE CANDIDATES

Humors of the Recent Civic Elections in Toronto.

Like the policeman described by Sir W. S. Gilbert, the lot of the candidate in a civic campaign is not a happy one—very often. Once a year the elector gets a chance to have his joke and he relishes it. The rest of the year the joke is on him.

In Toronto the recent municipal campaign was marked by certain oddities of speech and sharp retorts and questions by hecklers, and altogether the numerous meetings added somewhat to the gaiety of nations.

In a Ward 5 meeting an aldermanic candidate waxed eloquent on patriotic issues. He was a comparatively young man, too. "We don't want conscription in Canada," he exclaimed. Back came the ready answer: "Then why don't you enlist?" There could be no reply to that. The speech ended right there.

A Board of Education candidate in another ward was advocating the engagement of girl teachers so that "the young men on our staff can go to the front and fight our battles." That went all right until a man got up and asked that the speaker answer a question.

"Delighted," said the candidate, rubbing his hands together.

"Then why don't you go to the front and fight your own battles?"

There was a storm of applause for this pointed query.

The candidate raised his right hand and waved it. "There's the answer! There's the answer!" he exclaimed. The tip of his forefinger had been taken off in an accident.

The crowd saw it and the candidate's friends raised a cheer. But it dwindled away when a soldier in khaki rose in the back of the hall and yelled: "That ain't no bar, Mr. Chairman. Look here!" And he held aloft a hand minus the first and third fingers. "That ain't no bar from goin' to the front."

The candidate had no reply ready to that.

An aldermanic aspirant declared in an Earlscourt meeting that he was for "them radical railways as purported by Sir Adam Beck."

Ald. Ramsden was asked by a slightly befuddled interrupter: "Are you in favor of the bars being closed at 8 o'clock?" To which he replied readily, "I wish they had not closed so early to-night. In that case you would still be there."

Controller-elect Cameron proved himself somewhat of a diplomat. He had opposed placing a civic ban on Ford car purchases, and everywhere he went he was asked about it. Wisely he would reply: "I'm coming to that presently." But he's still coming to it, and the crowd would forget it and let him away.

Controller Joe. Thompson, who headed the poll, was never known as a long distance speaker. Short, crisp speeches are his specialty. But one night at a radial by-law rally he found himself as chairman without a speaker to call on, and Sir Adam Beck, the chief orator of the evening, late in arriving. "Joe," as everybody calls him, bravely talked against time until Sir Adam arrived. When the Minister of Power began to speak the controller came over to the press table and muttered, as he mopped his heated brow, "Now I know how Wellington felt at Waterloo. It was 'midnight or Beck' for me!"

Compulsory Service.

Power to draft men for military service in Canada is provided in clause 26 of the Canadian Militia Act, which reads:

"When men are required to organize or complete a corps at any time, either for training or for an emergency, and enough men do not volunteer to complete the quota required, the men liable to serve shall be drafted by ballot."

This or a clause of similar effect has been in the law since before Confederation. It may be given application to the situation to-day by reading it in connection with clause 69, which is as follows:

"The Governor-in-Council may place the militia, or any part thereof, on active service anywhere in Canada, and also beyond Canada, for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency."

"Emergency," it may be added, is defined in the Militia Act itself as meaning "war, invasion, riot, or insurrection, real or apprehended." The expeditionary forces are made up of specially organized corps, enlisted for special service and for a special if not defined period. The prospect is that such voluntary enlistment will provide as many men as it is practicable to equip and train and use at the front. If the emergency becomes sufficiently grave to make it necessary to do more than the voluntary system can accomplish, Parliament, after being informed of the facts, will express its will, so that there can be neither moral nor legal doubt as to the justice of what may be done.

Canadian Ammunition a Success.

According to the Minister of Militia the Canadian-made ammunition which has been sent to the front has turned out remarkably well. No serious complaints of any kind have been received in regard to it. The ammunition manufactured by the Dominion arsenal at Quebec is reported to be equal to if not better than any supplied to the British forces.

Child Lacks Hands or Feet.

London (Ont.) physicians are deeply interested in the birth of a child without hands or feet at Victoria Hospital there. The little one, whose parents are well known and highly respected, is a strong, healthy, and bright child.

Military Ski Corps.

A movement is under way to form a military ski corps in connection with the McGill Canadian Officers' Training Corps, under the auspices of the Montreal Ski Club.

At forty a man knows about half as much as he thought he knew at twenty.

Faith will move mountains to-day if backed up by hard work.

BUILDING UP EXPORTS.

Canada Has Performed Wonders Since War Broke Out.

The extraordinary improvement in Canada's export trade commands the attention of all thoughtful Canadians, says W. L. Edmonds in a recent article in The Canadian Courier. The fact that the steel industry has succeeded in meeting not only competition at home, but has gone into the home markets of its strongest competitors and sold goods marks an epoch in our industrial history. Even before the shell orders came to Canada the heads of the steel plants were looking for business abroad. And so successful were those whose plants were situated at tide water that soon they were shipping to Europe steel and products of steel by the ship load. In fact, one company could not, a few months after the war began, get sufficient steamers. To export steel and steel products to Great Britain seemed like shipping coals to Newcastle. But the war created the opportunity and the steel manufacturers of Canada had the acumen to grasp it. And not only did they prospect for business in Europe. They also bearded the American lion in his den, and to the surprise of even optimists in Canada, and to the consternation of steel men in the United States, they obtained large orders for rails from several of the railways in that country. So much were the manufacturers in the United States perturbed that they started a hue and cry for a higher tariff in order that the Canadian intruder, hitherto unexpected, might be kept out of their preserves. It certainly was extraordinary for Canada, which has for some years been the United States best customer for steel rails, suddenly to turn the tables and become a seller.

But the new ventures of Canadian manufacturers into the foreign field during the past year have by no means been confined to the steel industry. There are others. Some are keeping what they are doing "under their hat," because they wish competitors to remain in the dark regarding their ramifications. But the manufacturers of railway cars have been particularly successful. One or two of the car men went to Europe shortly after the outbreak of the war to see if they could pick up business. When they returned they had important orders. Canadian manufacturers of locomotives prospered similarly. And one locomotive plant in Canada is actually supplying locomotive trucks to a manufacturer in the United States.

The supplying of traction engines for England is another new line of business which has come to Canada within the last few months. These engines are used in England for the transportation of merchandise over short distances in competition with the steam railways. But the War Department commandeered all it could get when war broke out. To supply others to take the place of these was beyond the capacity of the British manufacturers. Hence Canada's participation. The initial order placed in Canada was for one hundred engines. Others followed rapidly.

Within the last month or two a manufacturer of motor ploughs has opened up a market in Great Britain. We have been accustomed to look upon prairie farms, and only the larger ones at that, as the only possible field of operation for motor ploughs. When the war took men away from the fields, as it did in England, the only other alternative was the application of mechanical energy.

Canada's lumber export trade had not, at the outbreak of war, been in a healthy condition. This is particularly true of the export trade from British Columbia. With the opening of the Panama Canal better things were hoped for by the exporters in that province. And their hopes have not been altogether unrealized. Since the war broke out many shipments have been made to Europe, chiefly on British Admiralty account.

Stuck to Handwriting.

A characteristic trait of the late Lord Strathcona was his adhesion to an advanced period of life, to old-fashioned epistolary methods. He long shrank from the use of an amanuensis or a typewriter as a breach of courtesy. Even the most official and lengthy letter he persisted in writing by hand, at an almost incredible cost in time and patience. On one occasion, his arm having been badly injured, he was forced to use the services of a typewriter. When the sheets were brought to him, the invalid begged to be left alone to consider them and affix his signature. A pen was fastened between two of his disengaged fingers, and a bottle of ink placed on the table. A couple of hours later it was found that to every letter he had added a postscript, scrawled slowly and painfully, explaining how and why he had been forced to depart from his lifelong practice, and apologizing for the same. And in each case the postscript was longer than the body of the letter.

Poor Children Helped by Gift.

One thousand poor children from Battersea were entertained by their "Little Brothers and Sisters at the heart of the Empire," a few days ago. Sir John Kirk explained that he had received through the Shaftesbury Society over £40 from Hamilton, Ontario, for the party. The platform was decorated with Canadian corn. Each child received Ontario apples. The small guests lustily sang "The Maple Leaf." Sir George Perley attended.

Refining Ores in Canada.

One of the immediate results of the present war has been to encourage the smelting and refining of ores in Canada. While certain metallic minerals have, in the past, received preliminary treatment in Canada, the ordinary metals of commerce, excepting lead, have been exported for refining. Recent reports announce the establishment in Canada of plants for refining both zinc and copper.

Decision Deferred.

"How are you going to like your new neighbors?"

"Can't tell. I happened to be out when their furniture was moved in."
—From Judge.

HAS FAMOUS CASE.

Aime Geoffrion Will Argue Marriage Action Before Privy Council.

Aime Geoffrion, one of the best-known lawyers in Quebec, will journey to England in the spring to represent the Province when the celebrated Tremblay-Depatie marriage case is resumed before the Privy Council. The case was heard in part last spring and was adjourned when their Lordships decided that the point at issue was of such grave importance that the Province should be represented and present argument. Announcement that the Province would intervene and that Mr. Geoffrion would be its representative was made at Montreal a few days since.

Mr. Geoffrion is "a young man of about 40," and one of the few prominent lawyers in Quebec who has kept free of politics. He speaks what may be described as "beautiful" English and French, and has the knack of getting at the heart of a subject and presenting it in concise, unmistakable terms. When addressing the court or examining a witness he has the habit of running a pencil up and down between the palms of his hands with the tips of the fingers joined, as if in prayer.

The case which Mr. Geoffrion will argue will decide if the Roman Catholic Church law which prevents marriage between certain degrees of kindred without a dispensation, is the civil law of the Province.

After having lived together for many years Napoleon Tremblay asked to have his marriage to Malivina Depatie annulled by the civil courts on the ground that they are fourth cousins, and as such could not be married by the Church unless they had secured a dispensation, which had not been done. In June, 1911, Judge Bruneau held the marriage non-existent, and later on the Court of Rome upheld that decision. The question then went to the Privy Council.

At the hearing in England last spring the argument of both sides resolved itself into a discussion of the meaning of Art. 127 of the Civil Code of Quebec Province. This article was treated as laying down the law with regard to marriage in the different religious denominations in a positive form, and therefore, as being decisive on the question at issue. But, in their Lordships' opinion, there is a view of the interpretation of this article which requires examination and decision before it can be treated as having the above effect. They consider it may well be argued that the intention of the article was to make no change in the marriage law so far as the various religious denominations are concerned, but to leave it in the position it was before the passing of the code; in other words, that the effect of the article is to leave the marriage law in these respects uncodified and not to create a new marriage law based entirely on the code. If it should be held that the intention and the meaning of the article is that the marriage law in these respects should be unchanged, the case will necessarily require to be decided as it would have been prior to the passing of the code, and it will be necessary to discuss the law as it then existed. Hence their Lordships, seeing the far-reaching importance of the case, deemed it advisable that it should be re-argued and that in the argument the question formulated above should be discussed by the representative of the Province.

Great Fish Harvest.

The Grand Trunk officials are delighted with the development of the Pacific Coast fisheries as shown in the report of the Fisheries Department of British Columbia, which reached Winnipeg recently. They point out with some pride that British Columbia fisheries contributed over 41 per cent. of the total fishery products of the Dominion, and that a great deal of this development has been due to the foundation, in the centre of the world's richest fisheries, of the City of Prince Rupert, and the opening of the G. T. P. transcontinental line which carries the halibut and other fish to eastern markets. The report states that in one month alone twenty-seven carloads of halibut were forwarded from Prince Rupert.

The halibut taken to British Columbia ports, and principally to Prince Rupert, was valued at $1,734,200 while the herring catch brought $955,583 and cod $258,885. The report demonstrates how large has been the transfer of fishing vessels previously operating from Seattle and Ketchikan to the Canadian port of Prince Rupert where the operators now sell their catch, obtain bait and outfit for their fishing trips.

Memorial for Canadian Soldiers.

A memorial to Canadian soldiers who completed their training on Salisbury Plain has recently been unveiled at Salisbury Council Chamber by Lady Campbell, wife of General Sir Pitcairn Campbell.

General Campbell referred appreciatively to the great services performed for the Empire by the overseas troops; and General Steel, in offering the thanks of the Canadians to the citizens of Salisbury for the memorial, spoke, he said, as the son of a British officer who had fought against Napoleon. Canada, he said, had always been ready to stand by the Empire and was going to do so to the last gasp. It would be the fault of politicians and not of the soldier if the Kaiser was not crushed, if Krupp's factory was not flattened, if every fort in Germany was not levelled, if the Kiel Canal was not made a waterway to all nations, and if we did not get back Heligoland.

Prince Coming Here.

Prince Erik, son of Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and nephew of Queen Mother Alexandra, who is proceeding to Canada to study agriculture and forestry, has lived a very simple life in a Gloucestershire village, where his departure is greatly regretted.

Even This Year.

Some athletes first athletics hail
And wisdom half despise,
But all the athletes down at Yale
Are eager to get Ys.
—From Judge.

"Nothing But Leaves"

Not Tea Leaves intermixed with Dust, Dirt and Stems but all Virgin Leaves.

"SALADA"

has the reputation of being the cleanest, and most perfect tea sold. E147

BLACK, GREEN OR MIXED. SEALED PACKETS ONLY.

WE HAVE NOW COMMENCED

Store Cars for the Winter

Our rates, including charging batteries, jacking up cars, etc., are $10.00 per car. We have splendid facilities, dry, clean and warm. Room for 35 cars. Drop in and pick your place.

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Has Special Qualities

MILDLY STIMULATING, NOURISHING, SUSTAINING

A Perfect Tonic

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PRUNES PEACHES

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At All Grocers.

The Lake Will Be Flooded

A cold spell is coming. Are your skates ready? Bring them in now. The best skating is on the lake, but your skates must be sharp. Why is it your skates won't hold the ice? It is because they are not properly sharpened.

We have the machine that grinds your skates true, and we have the men who know how they should be ground.

It don't cost any more to have your skates right, so bring them in to-day and we will put them right.

Hockey Sticks — Hockey Boots — Hockey Skates.

Treadgold Sporting Goods Co.

88 PRINCESS ST., KINGSTON, ONT.

Investigation Proves

that various disease germs have their breeding-place in the waste products of the body. Don't, then, let your bowels clog and throw these harmful germs back on the blood. Take no chances with serious illness. Keep your bowels free, and the bile regulated with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

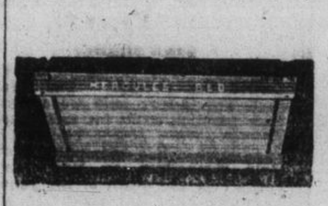
which promptly and surely relieve constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sick headache. They are compounded from drugs of vegetable origin—harmless and not habit-forming. The experience of three generations show that Beecham's Pills prevent disease and are

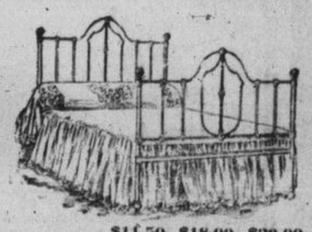
A Great Aid to Health

Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Iron and Brass Beds





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IRON BEDS ..... $2.50, $3.50. Specials at $6.50, $8.50
Waysagless Springs, fully guaranteed, Hercules and Coil Springs.
Dixie Mattress, non-tuft; Felt Mattresses, at special prices.

R. J. REID, Leading Undertaker. Phone 577

Would Obey Orders.

The foreman swore at Cassidy for not fully loading up his hod. The hod, he said, would hold so many bricks, and Cassidy must take a full load up the ladder every trip.

One morning the supply of bricks ran out and Cassidy, after gathering every brick in sight, found he was still short of the proper number. He yelled up to a workman on the fifth story.

"What do you want?" asked the workman.

"Throw me down wan brick," shouted Cassidy, "to make good me load."

The experience of Christians is not always Christian experience.