

An Excellent Coffee



In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound cans. Whole—ground—pulverized—also Fine Ground for Percolators.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. Santal Midy. Relieved in 24 Hours.

IS YOUR HEALTH WORTH \$5.00?

Woman Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Lima, Ohio.—"I was all broken down in health from a displacement. One of my lady friends came to see me and she advised me to commence taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I began taking your remedies and took \$5.00 worth and in two months was a well woman after three doctors said I never would stand up straight again. I was a midwife for seven years and I recommended the Vegetable Compound to every woman I take before birth and afterwards, and they all got along so nicely that it surely is a godsend to suffering women. If women wish to write to me I will be delighted to answer them."

Women who suffer from displacement, weakness, irregularities, nervousness, backache or bearing-down pains, need the tonic-strengthening properties of the roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice, write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

Over-gaiters

In all the newest shades and choice materials, in

- White, Fawn, Champagne, Battleship Grey, Light Grey, Cream, Black, Etc.

From 50c to \$3.00.

The Sawyer Shoe Store

One of the most widely known citizens of Margate passed away very suddenly in the person of Mr. John Green.

A BUILDER OF CANALS

MAJOR D. Z. WELLER HAS CLAIMS ON FAME. Engineer in Charge of the Welland Canal Was a Crack Rifleman and Was a Member of the Bistley Team of 1896.—He Served in the North-West Rebellion—His Engineering Feats Are Notable.

MAJOR J. L. WELLER, on whose shoulders rests the main burden of the mammoth construction work now in progress on the new Welland Ship Canal, is a native of Ontario, having been born at Cobourg in this Province, some 56 years ago. He was graduated from the Royal Military College with honors in 1883, taking the first prize in civil engineering, physics, and artillery. He has been constantly in the employment of the Department of Railways and Canals of Canada from 1883 to the present date, being connected with the construction of the Trent, Murray, and St. Lawrence Canals. He was superintendent engineer of the Welland Canal from 1900 to 1912, and at present is engineer-in-charge of the survey, design, and construction of the proposed Welland Ship Canal, which is estimated to cost \$50,000,000.

He has had a varied experience both as soldier and as engineer. He served in the North-West Rebellion in 1885 as Lieutenant in the Midland Battalion, and as staff adjutant at the base under Major-General J. W. Laurie. Later he served as captain and adjutant in the 59th Stormont and Glengarry Regiment, retiring when senior major on moving out of the district. He was a member of the Bistley team of 1896, winning many prizes, among others the High Commissioner's Cup. He was also a member of the Kipling Cup team of the same year, which was successful in winning the cup. He was placed in charge of the repairs of the disastrous break in the Cornwall Canal in 1903, which was repaired by building a timber crib dam 425 feet long by 20 feet wide and 30 feet high around the washout, in ten days, and the canal was in operation in less than three weeks afterwards. Among his other claims to distinction may be mentioned the fact that he was the originator of reinforced concrete piles for electric lines.

Major Weller's great daring and resourcefulness have won him a reputation. Some years ago he accompanied a party of Government officials on a trip of inspection from Port Colborne to Port Stanley on Lake Erie. The party traveled on a tug boat and the trip was made in November, when the weather is usually cold and the lake rough. A skiff was being towed behind the tug, and on the way to Port Stanley the tow line became fouled in the screw of the propeller of the tug. Efforts to free it were unavailing, and navigation of the boat was rendered impossible. The only solution was for one of the party to go down under the water and cut the rope away—but a very inviting prospect in the ice cold waters of the lake, and with a fair gale blowing. Major Weller volunteered for the service, and after stripping off his outer garments, was lowered down behind.

Owing to the coldness of the water he was unable to accomplish the task at once, and was raised to the boat again. In a short time he again went down and succeeded in partially freeing the propeller, but not sufficiently to enable it to be operated. He then made an attempt to raise and lowered five times before the task was completed, and by that time he was completely exhausted and indifferent as to the state of the elements. With careful attention, however, and thanks to his robust constitution, he gradually brought back to normal, but without serious cogitation on his part as to the possible consequences of such exposure. By next day he was himself again, and had added another instance to the many where his courage has overcome difficult situations.

Major Weller was a splendid marksman, having been (as mentioned above) a member of the Bistley Team of 1896, from which he brought back many trophies and on such trips as the one just mentioned, he would often entertain the party by shooting pennies from between the fingers of his companions, who had such confidence in his aim that they were not at all diffident about offering a mark of this kind for his covet.

Major Weller in 1885 married Miss Whitehead of Kingston. He has one son and two daughters. The son is Mr. W. H. Weller, general contracting engineer, who also graduated from the Royal Military College.

Cotton Prices High in Britain. A Canadian manufacturer, recently returned from the cotton centres in the United States, is convinced as a result that cotton will continue to advance until the twenty-cent mark is reached. At present the price in Liverpool is four cents above that in New York, and that accounts for the fact that Canadian buyers who have recently visited England were not able to place orders there to the extent they desired because of prices being out of line altogether with those on an import basis from New York. The cause of the high prices of raw cotton and of goods manufactured therefrom in Lancashire is the high cost of freight from the United States. Naturally Canadian buyers do not like being thus forced into the United States market. They not only have to pay the much higher prices for the manufactured product in Britain, but the price of bringing them over, say from Manchester, which is from ten to twelve per cent. as compared with two and a half per cent. from the United States centres.

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CLARENCE HOUSE

New Canadian Hospital Was Favored Residence of William IV. The favor of Royalty pervades yet another Canadian convalescent hospital, which is shortly to be opened by Miss Winnifred Lewis, of Ottawa. Clarence House, at Roxhampton, in the Richmond district, was at one time the residence of King William IV., and just as you enter the portals there is a heavy door like that of a strong-room, which conceals a sentry box from which the movements of every entrant or outsider could be watched. Colonel Hodgkiss was taking stock of the house when a correspondent called. It is an old-fashioned, plainly-built country mansion, standing in ample grounds, and from the windows there is a long vista over the meadows and heath. In the grounds there is a conservatory in which it is asserted the old sovereign used to take a dip, but, judging by the mass of leaves and grass in it, the late occupants did not try the open-air cure. In fact, the building has been used as a ladies' school, as a school for the French and German languages, and as a school for the preparation of maps.

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GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING

How Britain Urged Recruiting and Economy in the Press. Here are some of the advertisements used in the recruiting and economy campaigns in Britain. One contained the following appeal to those who employed male servants: "Have you a butler, groom, chauffeur, gardener, or gamekeeper serving you at this moment? Should he be serving your King and country? Have you a man serving your table who should be serving a gun? Have you a man digging your garden who should be digging trenches? Have you a man driving your car who should be driving a transport wagon? Have you a man preserving your game who should be helping to preserve your country? A great responsibility rests on you. Will you sacrifice your personal convenience for your country's need? Ask your men to help to-day."

What is the best recruit wearing khaki? If he does not think that you and your country are worth fighting for, do you think he is worthy of you? Don't pity the girl who is alone—her young man probably is a soldier, fighting for her and her country—asked for you. If your young man neglects his duty to Ireland, the time may come when he will neglect you. Think it over—then ask your young man to join an Irish regiment to-day. Ireland will appreciate your help."

From the campaign of reached recruits the experts turned to treasury advertising for the war loans. They submitted to Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, a plan for a campaign. It was a radical venture for the time, but it included the best of that it would pay and had the courage to approve the scheme. Vast sums have been needed, and the advertisements have been made strong to meet the occasion. Business men have been appealed to with such results that you may be sure to save the lives of the men who are fighting your battles, and "Turn your sovereigns into soldiers." Even the women who "have nobly helped the war in a thousand ways" have been asked to aid further by lending their 12d cartridges. One advertisement which has attracted great attention is in the form of the following imaginary conversation between a civilian and a soldier, under the heading: "What is the price of one of your arms?"

Civilian—How did you lose your arm, my lad? Soldier—Fighting for you, sir! Civilian—I'm grateful to you, my lad. Soldier—How much are you grateful for? Civilian—What do you mean? Soldier—How much money have you lent your country? Civilian—What has that to do with it? Soldier—A lot. How much is one of your arms worth? Civilian—I'd pay anything rather than lose an arm like that. Soldier—Very well. Put the price of your arm, or as much as you can afford, into Exchequer bonds or war saving certificates, and lend your money to your country.

The recruiting campaign has been advertised in many ways, the most striking displays being those pointing out the 12d cartridge can be bought for 15 shillings and sixpence, and that six hand grenades cost only 15 shillings.

The advertising that has brought about the greatest criticism from the more conservative people is that concerning extrava-gances. It being maintained that it is beneath the dignity of the Government to deal with such matters in this way. Many business men also are said to have attacked this campaign, for it was striking hard at their business. It was a delicate matter to handle, but the Government kept putting out ads with the result that there has been a decided turn in favor of economy throughout the country.

In the Same Grave. Here is a remarkable story of how a corporal in the Royal North Lancashire Regiment, died in the recent fighting on the Vimy Ridge. "One of our chaps," writes a comrade of the dead man in The Times, "was so upset by the cries of a wounded German that he crawled out on his hands and knees to help the lad to come in. He got to him, and the two started back to the crater. The machine-gun fire increased, and both were hit. Later we found both dead, holding each other's arms."

The act made a great impression upon our Hun prisoners, and several of them asked to be present at the funeral of the dead Lancashire lad and the German he had died for were laid in the same grave.

Treaty Protects Birds. A treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the protection of insect-destriving birds on both sides of the Canadian boundary has been signed at the State Department in Washington by Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador Spring-Rice. The treaty is very broad and covers practically all kinds of bird life. Its administration will be left to local authorities.

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EFFECT OF BUSH FIRES

It Has Been Indirectly a Blessing to the North Country. Without considering the effects of the recent New Ontario fires as regards lumbering and other interests, it must be admitted that the burning of many acres of slash and other land intended for agricultural use was not an unmixed blessing. And it has been further pointed out to the writer by an authority that the settler who has been depending on his cut of pulpwood to help him in financing his farming operations will have an opportunity to realize on this produce provided he gets to work immediately and delivers the wood before worms have a chance to attack it.

Farming is the intended occupation of a majority of the new settlers and they are chiefly interested in getting the plow going in their land, so it can be said that in many cases they will save time and labor to the value of from \$3 to \$20 per acre in the clearing of the ground, as a result of the fire. For this winter the lot of the settler will be a hard one no doubt, as those who had possessions such as live stock and hay in stack have lost either one or both, while those who had not these possessions on account of lack of funds will find the purchase of the necessities of life a hard matter.

Mr. C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, who has visited the North country many times in the interest of its agricultural settlement, is of the opinion that nothing more than is at present being done can be effected in the prevention of the bush fires, and he points out that such fires have occurred every 50 years since long before the first occupancy of the country by man. It is therefore worthy of notice that in spite of these comparatively frequent burnings of timber and other growth that the land when cultivated produces first-rate crops.

Mr. Bailey's own plan for the settlement of returned soldiers on Northern Ontario lands, which has been submitted to the Government for approval, is one that will, if made use of, provide a means of safety from fire for those who take up land under his arrangements. The plan includes the setting aside of certain areas to be devoted to settlement by returned soldiers; each area to have a temporary agricultural school situated at its centre. The school and school farm will occupy 2,000 acres, which will be divided into four parts, the best convenience of demonstrating different kinds of farming—dairying, fat stock, sheep and swine, for instance—and after the school has served its purpose as such the school farm will be turned into a townsite, on which such soldiers as are not interested in agriculture can establish themselves in their chosen business.

By the time the school farm is ready for turning to the above use the surrounding country will be well settled by those who have received instruction at the school, or those who, because they are experienced farmers to begin with, have been granted their 160 acres on application. The idea is to have the school and the surrounding country under military management, so that good discipline can be maintained with the intention of bringing the district into a satisfactory state of clearing and cultivation as rapidly as possible.

Business Failures Fewer. Messrs. R. G. Dunn and Company draw attention to the fact that improvement in the business mortality is not confined to the United States, and that commercial failures in Canada during July making the best of the year for the period since 1913. Thus, insolventcies numbered 113 and supplied liabilities of \$2,515,098, against 210 for \$3,265,893 last year, 234 in 1914 for \$1,843,851, and 113 three years ago, when, however, the amount involved was only \$684,657.

Of the total, 27 defaults were in manufacturing lines, and the indebtedness of these was \$879,303, as compared with \$2 for \$1,223,897 in the previous year, 36 for \$459,681 in 1914, and 31 in 1913 for \$398,215. In the trading division, failures were comparatively light, numbering 77 and involving \$736,794, against 137 last year for \$1,835,402, and 196 in 1914 for \$1,273,169. Three years ago there were 78 similar suspensions, and the amount was but \$263,147.

Among agents, brokers, and other concerns not properly included in either manufacturing or trading, the returns showed nine defaults, with liabilities of \$599,191. These figures contrasted with 11 reverses for \$1,747,592 in July, 1915, and 12 in 1914 for \$1,111,061. In 1913, however, the number was only four, and the indebtedness reached the insignificant sum of \$3,250.

Production of pig iron in Canada in the first half of 1916 was at a rate almost 87 per cent. in excess of output in the first half of 1915. Total production of all output up to June 30 of this year was 507,750 tons, compared with 366,825 tons in the first half of 1915, and 468,595 tons in the second half. Figures have also been compiled showing production of miscellaneous iron and steel products in the United States during 1915. The production of iron and steel tinplates and plates exceeds by more than 200,000,000 pounds the production in any previous year, with a total of 2,265,295,700 pounds.

STRICKEN IN THE STREET

Completely Restored To Health By "Fruit-a-lives" 882 St. Valier St., Montreal. "In 1912, I was taken suddenly ill with Acute Stomach Trouble and dropped in the street. I was treated by several physicians for nearly two years, and my weight dropped from 225 pounds to 160 pounds. Then several of my friends advised me to try "Fruit-a-lives". I began to improve almost with the first dose, and by using them, I recovered from the distressing Stomach Trouble—and all pain and Constipation were cured. Now I weigh 208 pounds. I cannot praise "Fruit-a-lives" enough! H. WHITMAN, 30c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

BUILDERS! Have You Tried GYPSUM WALL PLASTER It Saves Time P. WALSH Barrack St.

RAIN It's needed, but does not affect Weese's new sunshine light. Photos taken rain or shine and Saturday nights. Remember, it is at WEESE'S PHOTOS, FRAMES, PICTURES

Fresh Shipment FOR THE Week End Cranberries, new figs, sweet potatoes, McIntosh Red apples, Tokay grapes, chestnuts.

P. H. BAKER & CO 302 King St. Phone 141

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM Local Branch Time Table IN EFFECT JUNE 20TH, 1916. Trains will leave and arrive at City Depot, foot of Johnson street.

For Pullman accommodation, tickets and all other information, apply to J. J. Hanley, Agent, corner Johnson and Ontario Streets, Kingston, Ont. Agency for all Ocean Steamship Lines.

CANARD LINE CANADIAN SERVICE MONTREAL TO LONDON (Via Falkmouth) From London Montreal Oct. 11 ASCANIA Oct. 21 Nov. 2 ATLANTIA Nov. 21 CABIN AND THIRD CLASS For information apply local Ticket Agent or The Robert Bedford Company Limited, General Agents, 20 King St. East, Toronto.

ALLAN LINE From Montreal To Seattle Nov. 4 Glasgow Nov. 11 London Nov. 18 Newfoundland Nov. 21 Liverpool Nov. 28 St. John's Nov. 28 For information apply local agents of THE ALLAN LINE 60 King St. West, Toronto.

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