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WATTS FLOWER GIRL Say it with Flowers! If they are going away or coming back send flowers. Daffodils Daffodils Daffodils Just Arrived From Holland Don't forget the 17th for Shamrocks. WATTS FLORIST 175 WELLINGTON ST KINGSTON, ONT. PHONE 1763

MRS. R. T. BUTTS, of Kansas City, who says her life was miserable for two long years before she began taking Tanlac. She now declares she is enjoying the best of health and that she has gained twenty pounds.



"If it had not been for Tanlac I would still be a sick woman, so I feel like I ought to tell everyone what this wonderful medicine has done for me," was the sincere statement made recently by Mrs. R. T. Butts, 1924 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. "By the help of Tanlac I have gotten rid of a severe case of nervous indigestion that had made my life miserable for the past two years. I could not eat anything without suffering afterward. The gas on my stomach would rise up into my chest and press on my heart and at times would almost cut off my breath. My nerves were so upset that the least unexpected noise would almost distract me. I seldom slept well and was so nervous I would often roll and toss until after midnight and what little sleep I did get seemed to do me no good. I was also a great sufferer from headaches and would often get so dizzy I would have to hold on to something to keep from falling. "One day I happened to see a testimonial for Tanlac, describing a case like mine, so I bought a bottle and before I had finished it I began to feel just like a different person. Those terrible headaches disappeared and my appetite returned. When my first bottle was gone I got another and I kept on improving until now I can eat just anything I want and I never suffer any more from indigestion. I am not the least bit nervous and I sleep all night and never know what it is to have a headache or a dizzy spell. Tanlac has not only relieved me of my suffering, but I have actually gained 20 pounds in weight and have not enjoyed such good health for years. Tanlac is certainly a wonderful medicine and I will always feel grateful for what it has done for me. I want to recommend this medicine to all my friends because I believe it will benefit anyone who is suffering as I did.

Tanlac is sold in Kingston by A. P. Chown and by the leading druggists in every town. —Advt.

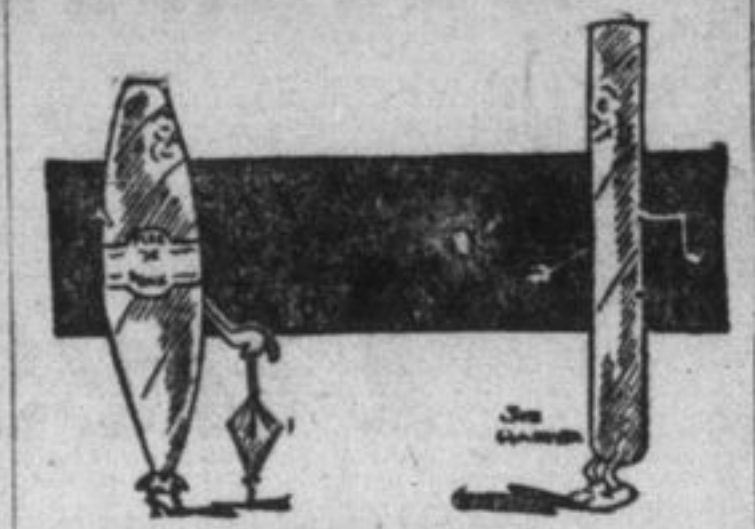
SIX MILLION JEWS HAVE LITTLE FOOD Heart-Rending Stories of Suffering and Death Come From Eastern Europe. The cans in which oil was sent to the destitute Jews of Poland are being turned to still another use, according to reports brought back to the Canadian Jewish War Relief Committee by relief workers abroad. For several months these cans have been serving in a number of light-nick-change capacities, ranging from chocolate containers to sheet-iron stoves. Now that the epidemic of typhus is such a menace in Poland, where there are 100,000 cases, and throughout Eastern Europe, the old cans serve as portable bath tubs, and Canadian Jewish relief workers and Red Cross nurses are striving to combat the dread disease with cleanliness. All through the stricken lands of Eastern Europe little Jewish children are receiving their daily baths in these old oil cans. Conservation is whitened to a fine point of necessity in these countries, where 6,000,000 Jews are at the point of starvation, and even the damaged cans are not allowed to go to waste. They are used to patch holes in the roofs and walls of the devastated houses. Cold is as much of a problem as disease in Eastern Europe this winter, since the Jewish population, almost without exception, is clad in rags, and the wretched places in which so many of them live are slight protection against the weather.

BLACK TYPHUS IS KILLING THOUSANDS Hundreds Upon Hundreds of Children Become Orphans and Wander Until Overcome by Starvation. The tragedy of the wandering little orphans of Poland and the sorry efforts of the mothers of that wretched country to care for the homeless ones, is an appealing phase of the big heart-breaking story of destitution that relief workers bring back from abroad. Thousands of youngsters, motherless and fatherless through the ravages of the "black typhus," trudge wearily from village to village over the desolate country seeking what food they can find to keep life in their starving bodies. Sometimes bands of refugees and the little folks and take them in charge. Now and then some almost equally poor peasant gives them shelter and divides

his small portion of food. And then, in the course of a day or two, the children take up the tramp again like so many small gypsies. Once in a while a woman will mother the little travellers and aid them until starvation overtakes them. Jacob Bashein, who had been in charge of a relief unit for the Joint Distribution Committee, which handles funds collected by the American Jewish Relief Committee and other Jewish fund-raising relief organizations, told of these tragic pilgrimages. The Canadian Jewish War Relief Committee is appealing for funds to alleviate this terrible suffering.



DIDN'T UNDERSTAND SLANG "A fellow threatened today to 'put me to sleep.' "I am glad that he didn't do it, as you do snore so."



Mr. Panetella: What are the latest spring styles, my dear? Miss Perfector: Wrappers will be worn tighter.

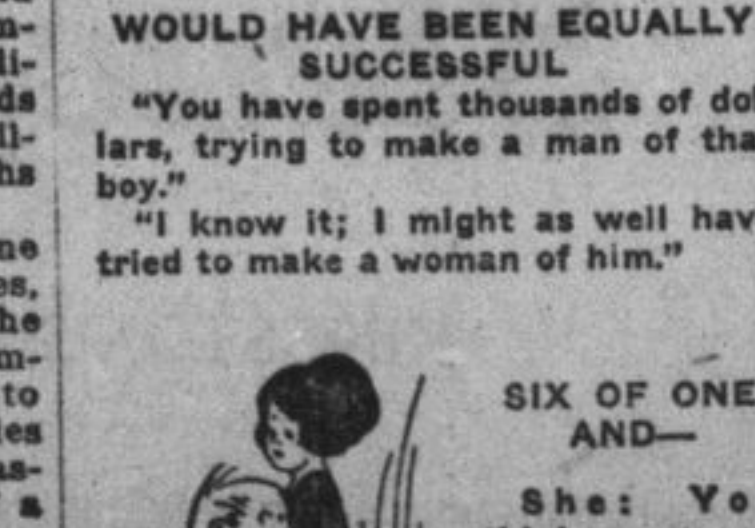


Old Hearsay: I hear that Mr. F. o. r. f. u. s. h. couldn't stand the expense of his first floor apartment and he had to move up on the sixth floor. Old Goelick: Yuh don't say! That was quite a come-down fer him.

LITERALLY "That new barber is a highbrow I could hardly follow his remarks." "All barbers are apt to talk over their customers heads."

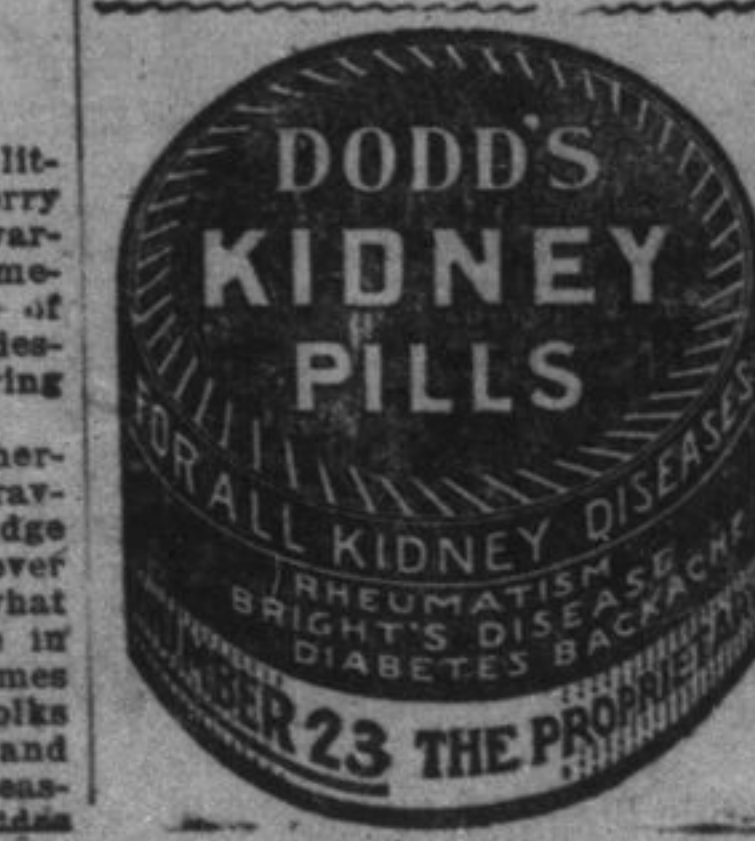


My ancestors came over in the Mayflower. Did they have any trouble with submarines? WOULD HAVE BEEN EQUALLY SUCCESSFUL "You have spent thousands of dollars, trying to make a man of that boy." "I know it; I might as well have tried to make a woman of him."



Six: You think more of making money than you do of me. He: And you think more of spending it than you do of me.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mellow, Napanee, was the scene of a pretty wedding on April 7th, when their daughter, Laura Edna, was united in marriage to Ralph M. Parks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Parks.



Tipping Habit in England

"WHEN in doubt, tip all around," Irvin S. Cobb advised people travelling in Europe, after the humorist had toured that continent and learned something of the peculiarities of its inhabitants. Practically the same thing is said, less cheerfully perhaps, by J. V. McAree, a Canadian, in an account in the Toronto Mail and Empire, of his experiences with the tipping system in England, to which he refers, somewhat peevishly, as "an unmitigated nuisance."

Few Canadians are inclined to regard tipping with any degree of enthusiasm, but after reading Mr. McAree's story, it seems that such tipping as pesters us in this happy land is only the merest shadow of the real thing. For instance, it is pointed out that in Canada the tippers are not tipped unless they have done something for the tippor, but in England, we are told, "the less they do for you the greater are their expectations, and the more bitter their indignation if they are ignored."

Moreover, there are many classes of persons never tipped here, who, it appears, regularly receive tips in Britain. Thus, nobody would think of tipping the conductor on a transcontinental limited, but in England, says Mr. McAree, "you are expected to tip the railway service up to the board of directors."

We learn also that if you lose yourself in London and appeal to a cop it is perfectly proper to tip that officer when he has helped you discover your whereabouts. What seems to be a grievance of the Canadian friend more than anything else, however, is the graft connected with the English tipping system. He says: "The most unmitigated grafter of them all is the Chief Boots, as the English call him, or the Head Porter, as we would call him. All the porter you go in to take your money. You arrive at a hotel, and an under-porter carries in your luggage. The head porter stands inside the door dressed like one of the Beefeaters at the Tower, and gives orders to his subordinates. When you are leaving, you notify the head porter, and he sends some one to carry down the luggage. Some one else whistles for a taxi. Before you pass out you hand the head porter two or three dollars if you have been his guest for as many days and he opens the door for you. Then as the under-porter puts in your luggage you slip him half a crown. Perhaps you think that the head porter shares the proceeds of his extortion with the rest of the staff. On the contrary, the man you have given the half-crown to has probably to hand over one shilling and sixpence to his chief."

Mr. McAree devotes himself to the rest of the tip-taking fraternity in the following paragraphs, in connection therewith incidentally exploding the old theory that European tippers are profoundly thankful for even the smallest coin: "You tip the chambermaid who makes your bed and bursts inopportunistically into the room, and, by the way, you never can surmise from the nature of service you require the probable sex of the hotel-servant sent to perform it. You tip the bedroom waiter or waitress, the dining-room waiter, the head waiter, the pages, the elevator boys. You also tip the boots, who in return industriously blackens your shoe-laces. When required, the boot or valet will pack your trunk or suitcase with incredible neatness and wastefulness of effort. Your spare underwear, for instance, he will carefully button up, so that you will have to unbutton it before you can get it on again. It is he, we suspect, who irons our socks, and if we want the laundry-bag laundered, too. Ten thousand times No! All these servants stand between you and illegal departure from the hotel. They know by a sort of instinct the time you intend to leave, and beset you in spite of all. In fact, all a short time ago a guest got away from the Adolphus in Liverpool, accompanied by his trunk, and without setting his bill. As Mr. Christie observed, he must have been some baby. Apart from this little garrison you do not see or hear of in the hotel—not, in fact, until you leave your taxi, when you give the driver a little extra. If you are going on a train you again take up the white man's burden at this point, and tip a porter to find a seat for you and your luggage. This chap is likely to earn his fee, for if he is treated like a man and a brother he will save you from shifting wearily from one foot to another to the journey's end, should the train be crowded. Some times he falls, or his patrons fall in their duty, as we gathered from the remark of a lady standing in the corridor surrounded by luggage. "Had the man been truthful all would have been well."

Traveling through the country you can tip the charcoal-burners and other peasantry who will tip their caps in exchange for your silver. Aboard ship you have only to talk turkey to the bedroom steward, the bathroom steward, the dining-room steward, any other roving steward who catches your eye, and the boats. The captain is understood to be immune to tips, and will steer you to your destination as certainly if you do not get up a testimonial for him. The English traveler would probably dodge some of these beneficiaries, or if not would give them what they feared and not what they hoped. He would thereby advance in their esteem. In conclusion, we can say that all this talk about tipping with farthings and halfpennies is the old bunk. If ever it was anything else it must have been about the time of the Boer War.

T. Shaw, who has been accountant in the Standard Bank, Colborne, for the past year, has been transferred to the Market branch at Toronto. Mr. Shaw is a Pictou boy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shaw.

On April 10th, those passed away at his home in Adamston one of the oldest and respected citizens of Renfrew county in the person of James Whelan, aged ninety-three years.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Ten Commandments That Should Be Remembered.

The Canadian Reconstruction Association urges observance of the following "Ten Commandments for Canadian Trade" as a means towards a satisfactory situation and the development of Canadian resources:

1. Buy Canadian products. In doing so, you develop the home market, encourage factory expansion, provide employment for new populations, and create larger and better markets for all kinds of farm produce.

2. Import only necessities, and then only if similar Canadian articles or substitutes are not available.

3. Produce to the limit in field and factory. Increased production means new wealth, and is essential to the success of any effort to reduce imports and promote export trade.

4. Co-operate, conserve, specialize, standardize. These are the means to maximum production of high quality goods at minimum cost.

5. Develop export markets. Foreign business gives stability to trade. It reduces unit costs, benefits domestic consumers, affords employment to factories and workers in times of depression, and corrects adverse exchange by improving the trade balance.

6. Utilize Canadian services. Ship by Canadian carriers through Canadian ports. Patronise Canadian railroads, Canadian steamships, and Canadian banks. Place insurance in Canadian companies. Employ Canadian architects, engineers, scientists, and other experts. Spend vacations in Canada.

7. Manufacture raw materials to final stages in Canada. Hundreds of millions of dollars are lost annually to the Dominion, and especially to Canadian wage-earners, by the exportation of raw materials and semi-manufactured products to other countries.

8. Use science for the determination and development of natural resources. Industrial research will reveal new wealth, improve industrial processes, and help to relieve our economic dependence upon outside sources for fuel, iron and other essentials.

9. Make quality the hallmark of Canadian products. In return for public support of the home market, Canadian manufacturers should provide products that compare favorably with imported goods, and Canadian workers should recognize good workmanship and maximum production as their standards.

10. Be fair to capital. Canadian money should be encouraged to invest at home, and foreign capital attracted to promote Canadian industrial expansion.

Ontario's Minerals.

A drop of \$25,000,000 in Ontario's metallic mineral production during 1919 is the feature of a preliminary report for the year issued by the Bureau of Mines. The value of metals produced during the twelve months amounted to \$41,510,000, compared with \$66,713,059 for the preceding twelve months. A scrutiny of the details of the statement, however, shows that the reduction is accounted for almost entirely by the small production of silver, nickel and copper matte, and the reduction in the market value of the latter metals. The falling off in the output of silver was compensated for to some extent by the high prices, but even at that, the value of the mines' output was, roughly, \$4,500,000 below that of 1918.

Metallic nickel was produced to a much greater extent and provided an increase of nearly two million dollars in value. While silver production in Ontario continues to decrease, even with the treating of low-grade ores made possible by high prices, the gold mining industry continues to grow. The 1919 output of 505,963 ounces, worth \$10,451,688, was the largest to date. Ontario is rapidly becoming a great gold producing province, the output last year being greater than that of any other province or any state of the American Union, with the exception of California.

Japanese Picture Star.

Tsuri Aoki, the Japanese picture star, who has been commissioned to adapt and modernize the works of a number of great British and American dramatists to the requirements of the native Japanese theatres, is a niece of Mme. Sada Yacco, who was the first woman in Japan to be permitted to appear on the stage, women's roles during all the thousands of years previous having been assumed by men players. Miss Aoki's uncle was Kawakimi reformer of the Japanese theatre. She emigrated to America in early girlhood with these relatives. Because of her thorough knowledge of both Japanese and English, and of the dramatic traditions of both countries, she was selected to make the translations of the English classics.

SHORT OF BREATH Could Hardly Walk Without Resting

When you go to a physician to be examined for any heart trouble one of the first questions he asks is: "Are you short of breath?" Now, when the heart becomes affected there ensues a feeling of a choking sensation, a shortness of breath, palpitation, throbbing, irregular beating, smothering sensation; dizziness and a weak, sinking, all-gone feeling of oppression and anxiety.

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Mr. Stephen Crouse, East Clifford, N.S., writes: "I suffered for five years with heart trouble. I could hardly walk from the house to the barn without resting as I used to get so short of breath. Doctors could not help me. My wife told me to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I felt better after taking them; three boxes made me quite well. I am now helping my son to work the farm, and can truthfully say I feel like a different man." Price 50c. a box at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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