TRAVELLING.

Kingston & Pembroke & Canadian Pacific Railways.

TRAINS LEAVE KINGSTON:

12:40 p.m.—Express, for Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Boston, Toronto, Chicago, Denver, Renfrew, Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth, St. Paul, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco.

5:30 p.m.—Local for Sharbot Lake, connecting with C.P.R. east and west.

8:10 a.m.—Mixed, for Renfrew and intermediate points.

Passengers leaving Kingston at 12:40 p.m.; arrive in Ottawa at 5:00 p.m.; Peterboro, 5:10 p.m.; Toronto, 7:30 p.m.; Boston, 7:30 a.m.; St. John, N.B., 11:35 a.m.

Full particulars at K. & P. and C. P. R. Ticket Office, Ontario St.

F. CONWAY, Gen. Pass. Agt. F. A. FOLGER, JR., Gen. Supt.

THE BAY OF QUINTE RAILWAY
NEW SHORT LINE FOR

Tweed, Napanee, Deseronto and all local points. Trains leaves City Hall Depot at 4 p.m. R. J. WILSON, C.P.R. Telegraph Office, Clarence street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Excursion
—TO—
BOSTON
AND RETURN
$10.00

Tickets good going Nov. 18th.
Valid returning on or before Nov. 28th.
J. P. HANLEY, Agent,
City Pass. Depot.

DOMINION LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS. LIVERPOOL SERVICE

Californian	Nov. 29th
*Norseman	Dec. 6th
*Turcoman	Dec. 13th
Colonian	Dec. 20th
*Irishman	Dec. 27th
California, 1903	Jan. 3rd

*Steamers marked * do not carry passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Saloon, $50 and upwards, single according to steamer and service. Second Saloon, $37.50 and upwards, single, according to steamer and service.

FROM BOSTON.

Merion	Dec. 10th

Saloon $50. Third class $28.

NEW SERVICE Boston to the Mediterranean.

Vancouver	Nov. 29th
New England	Dec. 6th

Midship, Saloon. Electric light. Spacious promenade decks.

J. P. Hanley, J. P. Gildersleeve, Agt. G.T.R. Station, 42 Clarence St
D. TORRANCE & Co., Gen. Agts. Montreal and Portland

Allan Line Liverpool and Londonderry
Royal Mail Steamers.

From Montreal. From Quebec
Pretorian, Nov. 15, 5 a.m. Nov. 15, 2 p.m.
From St. John. From Halifax.
Parisian, Sat. Nov. 22nd. Mon., Nov. 24th.
Bavarian, Sat., Nov. 29th. Mon. Dec. 1st.
First Cabin, Bavarian and Tunisian, $60 and upwards.
First Cabin, Parisian, $55, and upwards.
First Cabin, Pretorian and Corinthian, $50 and upwards.
Second Cabin, $37.50 to $40; Liverpool, London, Derry.
Third Class, $25 and $26; Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London.
Montreal to Glasgow Direct.
S. S. Sicilian, Wednesday, Nov. 19th, at daylight. 1st Cabin, $50; 2nd Cabin, $35; 3rd Class, $25.
J. P. Hanley, Agent, City Passenger Depot, Johnston and Ontario streets. J. P. Gildersleeve, Clarence street.

..BERMUDA..

THE NOW FAR-FAMED BERMUDAS, WITH cable communication and equable winter temperature of 65 degrees, beautiful scenery and 100 miles of good roads, headquarters of the British army and navy, is unrivalled in its attractiveness, reached by the first class iron steamers TRINIDAD or PRETORIA in forty-eight hours from New York. Sailing every SATURDAY this winter. The tropical islands, including SANTA CRUZ, ST. KITTS, MARTINIQUE, ST. LUCIA, BARBADOES AND DEMERARA, also afford beautiful and interesting tours, all reached by steamships of the Quebec Steamship Company from New York. SPECIAL CRUISE TO THE TROPICS PER SS. MADIANA, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1903. For descriptive pamphlets and dates of sailing apply to A. EMILIUS OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York; J. P. HANLEY or J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Kingston, Ont. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

MAYORALTY 1903

To the Electors of Kingston:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—As a candidate for Mayor for 1903, I respectfully solicit your votes and influence to elect me.

C. J. GRAHAM.

MAYORALTY 1903

To the Electors of Kingston:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I am a candidate for the mayoralty for the year 1903 and respectfully ask for your votes and influence on my behalf.

J. T. WHITE.

MAYORALTY 1903

To the Electors of Kingston:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully solicit your votes and influence to elect me as Mayor for 1903.

J. H. BELL.

FOR SALE.

ICE YACHT, ONE YEAR OLD. APPLY P.O Box 68.

ARMY CANTEEN.

W. P. F. FERGUSON'S OPINION OF IT.

He Roasts the United States' War Department and Adjt.-Gen. Corbin—A Pen Picture of the Average Army Canteen.

"I understand that you were the gentleman mainly instrumental in having the canteen banished from the United States army," remarked a Whig reporter to W. P. F. Ferguson, the editor of the New Voice, Chicago, who is in this city working on behalf of the prohibition party. The initials before this gentleman's name, W. P. F. do not stand—as they might well do—for Water Preferred, For Ferguson.

"Well, they say," he replied, with the accent on the last word, "that it was I who abolished the canteen."

"What have you to say about the army canteen?" enquired the reporter.

"I can answer that best by quoting from a book I published dealing with this question. I believe my opinion is summed up in the following paragraph:

Pen Picture Of A Canteen.

"'I will describe what I actually found at the canteen of the Second Cavalry: The building is a low shed just high enough to allow a tall man to stand upright. Behind it were piled some forty empty beer kegs, and fully as many more were being drawn away on an army waggon as I came up. In front of the shed there was a crowd of about 100 soldiers, white and black, with nearly half as many camp followers and a few visitors. Three-card monte and crap games were running at a number of points in the crowd, and from the excited groups around the game came sounds of quarrels; and to the listener it seemed as if every man was calling every other man a liar, prefixing thereto a string of obscene and profane adjectives. Ceremony did seem to be put aside. While I stood looking on, a considerable amount of money paid by Uncle Sam to his soldiers changed hands, and one trooper of the 9th Cavalry lost the last dollar he had. I pushed through the crowd into the canteen; there was a double bar running the width of the shed, and behind it were three bartenders. The sale of beer had been stopped a little while before I arrived on account of an incipient riot, and the soldiers and camp laborers were lined up to the bar on each side three deep, waiting for the beer to flow again. The bar was wet and slimy with beer-dripping, the ground comprising the floor of the shed was tramped and muddy, and the air even in the open shed was foul with stench from the expectorations of hundreds of men, and the slush thrown from the bottoms of beer schooners. The only seats that are provided are a rough bench or two, where some eight or ten men were sitting. Just beside the shed, near enough that all the drainage of the canteen—if the filth ever drains away—must inevitably go into it, is a pool of stagnant reed-grown water on the other side of which a few feet from the bank, was a camp sink whence the filth must percolate through the sandy soil and mingle in the pool of filth of the canteen. The hot afternoon sun was pelting down upon all of this rottenness, and the result can be nothing else than opportunity for disease.'"

Favors The Canteen.

The following press despatch, sent out from Washington, was shown Mr. Ferguson:

"Gen. J. P. Sanger, who was inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Chaffee in the Philippines, is convinced that the restoration of the army canteen is necessary to proper discipline and good health of the troops. In his annual report to the war department he says that it is idle to speculate on the subject or to say what ought to be: the United States soldier requires a healthful outlet for his superabundant energies, or he will find one of a different kind. He further says that the canteen at home exercised a wholesome influence on the soldiers, and that in the Philippines, it would prove a mental, moral and physical benefaction. A very large proportion of the men used stimulants when they enlisted and since June, 1900, 307 enlisted men were sent home insane, and Maj. Arthur, the surgeon in charge at Manila hospital, reputed that seventy-eight of them were insane from the excessive use of alcoholic liquors. It is hardly probable, Gen. Sanger concludes, that congress will continue the prohibition against the canteen, when it is evident that the sale of beer would be a protection against such pernicious habits, and their fatal and distressing results."

"And what is your opinion about that?" the reporter asked.

"Whether Sanger ever said such a thing or not would be a problem," Mr. Ferguson replied. "It is of a piece with other reports of a like nature sent out from the war department. If he did say it, it is merely an illustration of the sorrowful fact that our officers have concluded that, whether the soldiers drank or not, when they enlisted, they have got to be drunkards anyway. I know it to be a fact that the average age of the enlisted men is twenty-one years. United States boys are not apt to be hard drinkers at that age. I know dozens—yes, hundreds—of them who never drank before they went into the army. I was with the army in 1898, and I know what the soldiers thought. The stuff was handy, and they were constantly compelled to avoid it. I remember seeing at Fort Sheridan one pay day a young soldier who was standing apart from the big crowd. I asked him the reason, and he told me that he did not dare go near the canteen: he had became intoxicated a short time before, and came near being put in the guard room. Yes, I have seen the canteen, and I know mighty well what it means.

"Adjt.-Gen. Corbin, now the head of the war department, is a queer man. He is the leader of this movement to re-establish the army canteen. In 1892 he declared that the canteen ought to be abolished, saying that it was a splendid thing for the enemy's army. In 1899 he did not want to talk on the subject. Three months afterwards the secretary of war decided to nullify the law to the effect that no man should be required or allowed to sell liquor on a military reservation. Then they hired a man to do it: he was neither 'required or allowed.' Corbin flopped then.

"It has been the policy of the war department to suppress everything said against the canteen. I know for a fact that Gen. Ludlow, of the department of Alabama, one of the cleverest of our young officers, sent a protest against the canteen to the war department. His report was pigeonholed, and nobody ever saw it. At the same time reports in favor of the canteen were given to the newspapers. A year after that Gen. Miles, in his annual report, expressed his views strongly against the canteen. Corbin pigeonholed that for eleven days. Meanwhile he kept the wires hot every day giving out statements in favor of the canteen, so as to mitigate the influence of the report when he was at last obliged to make it public."

FLIRTATION COST $800.

And it Was a Bayfield Lady Who Lost it.

Bayfield, Ont., Nov. 20.—An event which created considerable interest here for some time has at length been settled. A dashing young man, calling himself Charles Mitchell Dykes, had been stopping as a guest at the Queen's hotel. Where he came from or what his business was few, if any, knew. Mrs. Case is the proprietress of the Queen's, and an intimacy sprang up between her and her dashing guest. In fact Mr. Dykes and Mrs Case became engaged and were to be married as soon as Mrs. Case could get a divorce from her husband with whom she had not lived for some time. In the meantime Dykes had induced Mrs. Case to sign over to him her interest in the hotel property, and he had also induced Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Case's mother, to sign a discharge of a mortgage for $3,000, which she held against the property. Thus Mr. Dykes became the proprietor of the Queen's property, and without having given any valuable consideration for it. Having thus become possessed of the property as he thought, Dykes was very much less demonstrative in his attentions to his affianced and commenced putting on airs. His conduct induced Mrs. Case to reflect that she had not acted wisely in deeding away her property and her suspicions of Dykes' sincerity were aroused. She brought the matter before the police-magistrate of London, accusing Dykes of fraud in obtaining the release of mortgage. The case was finally settled by Dykes agreeing to have the hotel property again placed in the name of Mrs. Case. During the short time he had the deed Dykes mortgaged the hotel for $800. Mrs. Case assumes the responsibility for the mortgage; hence she will be out just $800 in the end.

STATES GETS $1,800,000.

Award on Indemnity Claims for Missions Made Public.

Pekin, Nov. 20.—Messrs. Bainbridge and Ragsdale, the United States commissioners, have completed their award on the indemnity claims of the United States missions, commercial houses and private persons. The total amount awarded is $1,800,000, with interest amounting to $130,500. The Chinese who suffered through their connection with the Americans get $17,500.

All the original claims were reduced more than one-half. Notwithstanding this all the claimants, with the exception of the merchants, are pleased with the commissioners' treatment. The merchants complain of the government's policy of paying in small instalments, saying that the recovery of trade depends upon a prompt settlement of the awards.

Has Located Coal.

Isaac N. Campsall, of this city, while prospecting in the northern part of the town-hip of Frontenac, during the past week, located a large deposit of coal. Mr. Campsall brought samples to the city.

THE FOOD SYSTEM
THE SOURCE OF LIFE.

Any Derangements of Liver or Kidneys That Interfere With Digestion and Assimilation of Food Rob and Deplete the Body.

DR. CHASE'S
KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

It matters not how good your appetite, how you relish your food or how much you eat, so long as there is anything to interfere with proper digestion and assimilation of the food by the body, strength and vigor will gradually decline and weakness and debility take their place.

The most frequent cause of disordered digestion is sluggish action of the liver, kidneys and bowels. The whole alimentary canal, through which the food passes on its way through the body, becomes choked and clogged, and the system is poisoned and diseased.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have been marvellously successful in exactly this class of disease, principally because they act directly on the kidneys, liver and bowels, regulating and invigorating their action, and restoring them to health.

Mrs. Owen Cummings, Deseronto, Ont., states: "I was in very poor health when I began to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I had been a great sufferer from constipation and stomach trouble and was weak and run down in strength. I was gradually growing worse every day, and finally decided that I would have to do something. Hearing of many being cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I began using them, and soon noticed a marked change for the better. I continued this treatment until I was cured of constipation and my stomach was restored to a healthy condition. It only took about three boxes of pills to entirely cure me."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

MONEY AHEAD.

QUEEN'S RUGBY RECEIPTS WERE LARGE.

'Varsity Still Has Hopes For the Burnside Rules—Protest of the Wellesleys — Queen's II. and Limestones Practice Again.

Work of rebuilding Queen's upper campus has been begun.

Queen's inter-year rugby matches will be begun next week.

The Toronto Argonauts will send a team to Detroit to play "pushball" with the D.A.C. team next week. Shame!

The officials of the Wellesley—Limestone match on Saturday will be: Referee Russell Britton, Gananoque; umpire, Cadet Hoyles, R.M.C.

Queen's athletic committee find their newly-acquired grounds a good paying investment. Next year, the receipts will be much larger.

Limestones are in need of a little financial support. Should they win from Wellesleys and enter the finals, rugby enthusiasts will, no doubt, see them through.

Boucher of the Ottawa Rough Riders holds the Canadian record for rugby championships. He has been a member of the team winning the football honors on six occasions.

Taylor and Flood, who have been picked from British Columbia as representatives on the all-Canadian rugby team to visit England, cannot go. They will not weaken the team a whit.

The final for the Canadian intermediate rugby championship will be played in Montreal on November 20th, when Quebec will meet the winner of London-Peterboro contest next Saturday.

Michigan University rugby eleven in nine games has scored 558 points against six for their opponents. Yale has scored 231 and had twenty-two scored against them, and Harvard 152, as against eighteen.

In Vancouver and Winnipeg they are already playing hockey. Is it any wonder that fast men can be turned out in the far west! If we in the east had such an advantage the Stanley cup would always remain in Ontario and Quebec.

Queen's athletic committee has appointed G. B. McLennan and M. E. Branscombe, of the senior rugby team, to go to Toronto and witness the 'Varsity-Argonaut match under the Burnside rules, on Saturday. 'Varsity pays half their expenses.

There are a large number of Nova Scotia students at Queen's, and they, like their brethren of the Maritime Provinces, play the English rugby game. They have arranged an exhibition match with a Royal Military College team next week.

The Wellesleys are howling because they have to come to Kingston to play the Limestones. The O.R.F.U. executive must have thought it impossible to do otherwise than order the game here, else they would never have granted a favor to a Kingston team.

Limestones have decided to play their match with Wellesleys on the cricket field on Saturday afternoon. The Toronto team will not arrive here till 1:30 p.m., and so it will be impossible to play in the morning at Queen's athletic grounds as was hoped.

The Cubans are crazy about baseball, but they show their enthusiasm in a different way from the Americans, as they make it a betting proposition. Every play is the subject of betting. It's whether the man will strike out, make a hit, get a base on balls, or any proposition two spectators may be discussing.

'Varsity rugby club has sent invitations to Queen's and McGill, asking that each send a representative to Toronto next Saturday to witness their match with Argonauts, under the snap-back system. In this way, it is hoped to convert the easterners and have the Intercollegiate Rugby Union re-consider its decision to play under the present Canadian rules.

This morning, W. A. McInnes, secretary of Queen's athletic committee, received a telegram from the 'Varsity athletic committee, stating that they had finally decided to join with Queen's and McGill in the Intercollegiate hockey project. Delegates will therefore be present here from the various colleges on Saturday evening when the union will be organized.

This afternoon, Queen's II. and Limestones have another good practice at the College athletic grounds. To-morrow evening Limestones will complete their week's training at the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, under the care of Physical Director Bews. Every player will be in good condition. Neither of the Birch brothers will be able to play full-back, both having had their ankles twisted during the week. A substitute will have to be found.

Queen's rugby club has made more money this season than ever before, notwithstanding that the rainy day for the McGill match here gave a small gate. The two excursions alone netted $329. When the season closes next Saturday, the club will be on a firmer footing than at any other time in its history. Much of this success is due to W. A. McInnes, the energetic secretary of the university athletic committee. There are four football teams at the university to keep going, and it requires a little money to do it, especially to carry two of them right through the season.

Even Toronto is throwing mud at the O.R.F.U. executive. The Star says: The bungling of the arrangements in connection with the intermediate series, resultant upon the expulsion of Morrison of the Torontos as a professional, has done much to destroy the faith of the clubs in the organization. There seems a tendency to always give the outside clubs an advantage at the expense of Toronto for no other reason apparently than that this is the home of the union. The Wellesleys are new-comers in the union, and were ordered to play the semi-finals in Kingston with the Limestones, an old-established club. They made a fair request to be allowed to meet the Kingston team at a half-way point, Port Hope, each club to pay its own expenses, but the O.R.F.U. executive most arbitrarily ordered the Toronto team to make the trip to the home of the Limestones.

VEXED QUESTIONS.

Miss Rochall Challice Discusses Bachelor Brothers.

Special Article, No. 1.

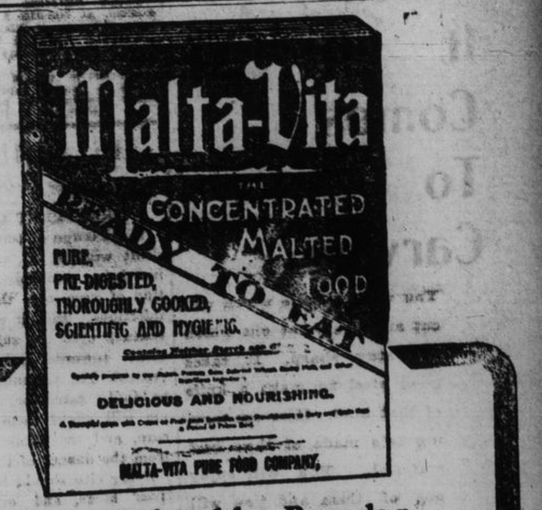
A striking instance of the limitation of language, is the want of a word expressing equal value to both sexes, in referring to them in English; so, with the characteristic want of gallantry of a nation, the grammar of whose head school contains the statement that the masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, we speak of "brethren," leaving the weaker sex to be understood. The Teutons, with a greater appreciation of women, use the word Geschwistern (from Schwester, sister) when speaking of brothers and sisters, as there is no risk of the brothers allowing themselves to be forgotten. Well, it matters not whether the English or German word be used, one cannot take up the cudgels for spinster sisterhood without also doing a good turn for bachelor brotherhood. For, as the two form a co-operative society bound by the tie of blood, the setting aside of the real rights of women must give rise to patent wrongs of men, and the lack of marriage prospects for sisters has also bad effects on brothers. If it were more usual for men to be given a welcome in the home circles of their friends in the evening, would not brothers as well as sisters, have better opportunities for finding fitting helpmeets for life? How often do we see men of fair prospects, and in good positions, married to artist models, barmaids, lodging-house keepers' daughters, etc., because it is with them they come most in contact. "I'm now well enough off to marry," said a young man to me not long ago "but I have no opportunities of meeting any nice girls; I have no time to call on families in the afternoon, and their houses are not open to me in the evening." Then the surplus of sisters at home, through the departure of brothers to the colonies, surely cuts both ways, for the men who have been perhaps petted and well cared for at home find themselves destitute of comfort and companionship abroad, to the detriment often of body and mind.

Sisters have no hesitation in sharing the home of bachelor brothers in England; why then should not those who are capable, high-principled women more frequently find a field of occupation in keeping house for their brothers abroad? Such a course would seem more in accordance with the Divine ordinance, that women should be helpmeets to men, than they should be lady helps in other homes, or even nurses in hospitals. A fine young fellow, who was at school with one of my brothers, is now a prosperous sheep farmer in Australia, but as he married a barmaid, he has dropped all correspondence with his own country. Two other young men of good family, I know of, went to settle in South America, but from want of fitting society, they, to the astonishment of their aristocratic circles, recently returned home confirmed inebriates. Only last week I was told by a gentleman that, when in Adelaide, he was frequently stopped in the streets by men who knew him in England, but who were now in such a state of degradation that they were unrecognizable as the fine young fellows he had last seen, full of promise, and a credit to their names. "It is awful," continued the traveller, "to see the loneliness of the young fellows who arrive at the colonies; with no home associations and attractions, a large proportion speedily sink to the level of a low marriage, or soon succumb to worse temptations around them."

There must be something wrong in a domestic economy which keeps nine sisters at home, whilst, as the mother was telling me only last Monday, their two brothers both have posts and houses abroad. The parent appeared astonished at my suggestion that a sister should be sent abroad with a brother if he be a really steady, good fellow; but the wistful look, and the subsequent remarks of the girls, showed that will on the part of the women was not wanting, if the way were only open to them. Brothers often tell sisters they would not get on away from home, but as they were wrong in saying women could never go outside omnibuses or cycle, they are equally wrong to disbelieve in the latent pluck and energy of girls who may flag under the oppressive feeling of being one of several superfluous sisters in the paternal home. And with a sister with him, might not the brother take a pride in beautifying his house, bungalow, or rooms, with objects bought with money which is unfortunately so often spent in gambling saloons and drinking bars?

It seems strange that whereas parents express little or no anxiety in allowing a daughter to go abroad as a wife of a man of whose character she knows next to nothing, and whose acquaintance may be only that of a season, they shrink from allowing a sister to accompany a brother to his seat of industry as tea-planter, sheep-farmer, silk merchant, or any of the civil professions, although her companionship would be invaluable to him and she could be well spared from the overcrowded hearth at home. A man of wide experience suggested to me as a remedy for this overwhelming majority of women in England that large homes should be founded in the country, where they could live at a very small expense. But, as I ventured to say, it seems a sorry outlook for our spinster sisterhood to retire to a sort of grown-up school, or convent, without the stimulus of education or the exercise of religion to ennoble it. Any system which concentrates instead of circulating the sanctifying commodity of wives and sisters, can not be for the good of the community. Even statistics do not return superfluous women throughout the world, but only in England; and this fact being granted, would it not be for the benefit of bachelor brothers that parents in England should count the cost and realize the loss to their own sons, and to the sons of other people (who might in other climes win the daughters as wives), of keeping at home those spinster sisters who have the active, capable nature which would make them as good colonists as are their bachelor brothers?

The chief of the United States secret service says there is no truth in a Hoboken woman's story of an anarchist plot to kill President Roosevelt.



Pure, Palatable, Popular

Millions are eating MALTA-VITA
It gives Health, Strength, and Happiness

Malta-Vita is the original and only perfectly cooked, thoroughly malted, flaked and toasted whole wheat food, and is manufactured under letters patent.

Insist on getting Malta-Vita, the perfect food, made in Canada—from Canadian grown wheat, by Canadian workmen.

MALTA-VITA PURE FOOD CO.
TORONTO, CANADA.

MRS. DEACON BLACKMAILED.

Second Chapter of German Crown Prince's Romance.

New York, Nov. 20.—A cable to the New York World from Paris says:

Latest disclosures concerning the recently printed story about the infatuation of the Crown Prince of Germany for Miss Gladys Deacon bring to light a most astounding story of attempted blackmail. It is stated on the best of authority that a man claiming to represent the newspaper that first printed the story collected 40,000 francs ($2,000) from Mrs. Deacon and 50,000 francs ($10,000) from Prince Radolin, the German ambassador to France, by threatening to exploit the story further.

Even this did not satisfy the blackmailer. He went after more, and only the intervention of the minister of foreign affairs and the state's attorney broke up the scheme. The humiliating part of it is that neither Mrs. Deacon nor Prince Radolin has any redress, because further publicity would serve only to bring greater notoriety to an affair that has been almost forgotten.

GETTING LABOR.

Young Men From Old Country to be Put in Way of Work.

Toronto, Nov. 20.—The plan of putting farm laborers from the old country in touch with Ontario farmers, who desire help, is now assuming more definite shape, under the initiation of the Ontario government. It is intended to work in conjunction with the dominion immigration officials, and to use the farmers' institutes as a means of distribution. Last year 500 young men were placed on Ontario farms, and the department had applications for 200 or 300 more. Mr. Preston has said that he will be able to send out a great many more men, if he can assure them that they will get positions immediately on their arrival.

ROYAL WOMEN IN BAND.

Association Formed for Purpose of Saving the Fallen.

Berlin, Nov. 20.—Two queens, sixty-nine princesses, and thirty-five women belonging to reigning families have formed an association to promote morality and to save fallen women. They have pledged themselves to use their influence with leading men whom they meet in favor of their cause. The association held its first meeting at Frankfort. Sixteen princesses or their representatives were present. An appeal was issued to public leading men, begging them to do their utmost to change the lax views regarding women prevalent among men of the world.

Certain pastors are using their influence to prevent their flocks from visiting sensiae places where promiscuous bathing of men, women, and children is permitted. At various church conferences lately resolutions have been adopted condemning the practice as immoral, immodest, and tending to sap the foundations of the family life.

One small bathing place on the Baltic, which, in former years, was visited by only 251 guests, this year had 2,800, because the authorities advertised family bathing.

I'd Rather Be Dead

Than suffer again the tortures of insomnia, palpitation and nervous twitching of my muscles induced by simple neglect of a little indigestion." These are the forceful and warning words of a lady who proclaims that her cure by South American Nervine when everything else failed was a modern miracle. A few doses gives relief. Sold by H. B. Taylor and Henry Wade.—92

An order-in-council has been passed appointing Frank Pedley, superintendent of immigration, to the deputy superintendent-general of Indian affairs.

LAME BACK?
CLOUDY URINE?

Indicate Your Kidneys Are Diseased. Test Your Urine and Find Out. Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney and Bladder Disease and do Not Know it Until it is Too Late.

WEAK, UNHEALTHY KIDNEYS

A Trial Bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, the World's Greatest Kidney Cure, sent Absolutely Free Postpaid to every reader of this paper.

If you have pains in your back, if your urine is discolored or you have pain while passing it, TEST YOUR KIDNEYS. Put some morning urine in a glass or bottle, let it stand for twenty-four hours. If then it is cloudy, or contains a reddish brickdust sediment, or if particles of germs float about in it, your kidneys are diseased. If, after you have made this test, you have any doubt in your mind as to the development of the disease in your system, send us a sample of your urine, and our doctors will analyze it and send you a report with advice free.

W. C. Brent, of 1724 W. Franklin street, Baltimore, Md., who has a serious case of kidney and bladder trouble, says: "I was almost prostrated with excruciating pains in my back. I had inflammation of the bladder and urinary organs; nothing seemed to give me relief until I used Warner's Safe Cure. I sent for a free trial bottle. It did me so much good I bought a large bottle. When I had taken it every one noticed the difference in my appearance, and I felt like a new man. Safe Cure cured my bladder and urinary troubles and healed my kidneys, the source of the trouble. I cannot say too much in praise of Warner's Safe Cure, which is a blessing to those afflicted with unhealthy kidneys and bladder."

W. C. BRENT.

Unhealthy kidneys, if neglected, cause inflammation of the bladder and urinary organs, diabetes, Bright's disease, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, torpid liver, eczema, jaundice, uric acid poison, gall stones, and will soon affect the entire system and prove fatal.

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