TRAVELLING.

KINGSTON & PEMBROKE RAILWAY

IN CONNECTION WITH CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE KINGSTON:

12.30 p.m. Express—For Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Toronto, Chicago, Denver, Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth, St. Paul, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco.

5.00 p.m.—Local for Sharbot Lake, connecting with C.P.R. East and West.

7.45 a.m., Mixed—For Renfrew and intermediate points.

Passengers leaving Kingston at 12.30 p.m. arrive in Ottawa at 5 p.m.; Peterboro', 8.12 a.m.; Toronto, 7.30 p.m.; Montreal, 7.15 p.m.; Boston, 7.30 a.m.; St. John, 11.55 a.m.

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

F. CONWAY,
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New short line for Tweed, Napanee, Greenwhe, and all local points. Trains leave City Hall Depot at 4 p.m. F. CONWAY, Agent B. Q. Ry., Kingston.

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BERMUDA

Reached in 48 hours from New York by the new Twin Screw Steamship "Bermudian," 5,500 tons. Sailings every ten days.

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From New York

S.S. "PRETORIA," 3,800 tons, sailing 20th January and 23rd February, for Barbados, Martinique, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Croix, St. Thomas and Bermuda. Rates for these cruises, occupying 23 days, fifteen days in the tropics $100 to $150.

For beauty of scenery and perfection of route this trip is unsurpassed. For illustrated pamphlets giving rates of passage and all information apply to A. OUELLETTE, GRIGG & CO., Agents, Quebec Steamship Co., 39 Broadway, New York; A. AHERN, Sec'y., Quebec, Canada; or to Ticket Agents, J. P. HANLEY, and J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Kingston.

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ROUTE TO

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winter ports, St. John and Halifax.

If intending to spend the early months of the new year in warm climate try the

West Indies

Full particulars about regular sailings and of a

42 DAYS Yachting cruise to the West Indies and Mexico, leaving Halifax, January 20th, and March 15th.

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MONTREAL CITY OFFICE
141 St. James Street

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Branch Local Time Table

Trains will leave and arrive at City Depot, Foot of Johnson street.

GOING WEST

	Lve. City	Arr. City
No. 5 Mail	12.45 a.m.	1.15 a.m
" 3 Express ...	2.26 a.m.	3.05 a.m.
" 11 Local	9.15 a.m.	9.47 a.m.
" 1 Intern'l Ltd	12.16 noon	12.49 p.m.
" 7 Mail	3.19 p.m.	3.51 p.m.
" 15 Local	7.03 p.m.	7.38 p.m.

GOING EAST

	Lve. City	Arr. City
No. 6 Mail	1.48 a.m.	2.22 a.m.
" 2 Fast Exp.	2.26 a.m.	3.05 a.m.
" 14 Local	8.16 a.m.	8.47 a.m.
" 6 Mail	12.16 noon	12.49 p.m.
" 4 Fast Exp.	1.00 p.m.	1.29 p.m
" 12 Local	7.03 p.m.	7.38 p.m.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Train Nos. 2 and 5 carry Pullman Sleeper to and from Ottawa daily.

Direct route to Toronto, Peterboro, Hamilton, Buffalo, London, Detroit, Chicago, Bay City, Saginaw, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Portland, St. John, Halifax, Boston and New York.

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From St. John. From Halifax.
Tunisian .. Fri., Jan. 25. Sat., Jan. 26.
Ionian .. Fri., Feb. 1. Sat., Feb. 2.
Virginian .. Fri., Feb. 15. Sat., Feb. 16.
Pretorian .. Sat., Feb. 23.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, $55 and upwards, according to steamer.

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Moderate Rate Steamers Parisian and Pretoria carry second saloon passengers at $40 and upward.

Third-Class, Pretorian, $26.50; other steamers, $27.50.

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JOHN H. MILLS

A man who enjoys his social glass should take Bu-Ju.

He needs Bu-Ju if he wants to enjoy health and his favorite drink for years to come. All Alcoholic drinks irritate the Kidneys. A man, who drinks regularly, is almost sure to have cloudy urine, brick dust deposits in the urine, headaches and pains in the back. In time, if neglected, serious trouble will result.

Bu-Ju
The Gentle Kidney Pill

is the finest remedy in the world for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Neutralizes the effect of alcohol on the Kidneys. Bu-Ju is not a cure for drinking; but Bu-Ju does protect the steady drinker against Kidney Trouble.

Bu-Ju cures Rheumatism, too.

50c. a large box. At druggists, or by mail.

THE CLAFLIN CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED
WINDSOR, ONT.

IMPOSSIBLE TO STOOP OR BEND

SEVERAL DOCTORS COULD DO NO GOOD.

PAIN IN BACK AND KIDNEYS.

People often say, "How are we to know when the kidneys are out of order?"

The location of the kidneys, close as it is to the small of the back, which is not affected materially by other organs, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter.

The note of warning comes from the back. Backache is the signal sent out by the kidneys the minute they become overtaxed. Those who heed the warning when it first comes, usually have but little trouble. The danger lies in delay. A few doses of

Doan's Kidney Pills

taken in time, often saves years of suffering, and in many cases life itself.

They stimulate the action of the kidneys, enabling them to perform their duty perfectly.

Miss S. O. Fry, Bass Scene, N.S., writes: "For the past three years I have been troubled with a very bad pain in my back and kidneys. It was so bad it was impossible for me to stoop or bend. I had several Doctors attend me, but found no relief until I picked up one of your Egyptian Dream Books, and found out about your remedy. Using Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured two boxes and their action surprised me, for they completely cured me. I don't think they have an equal for kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

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All goods must be sold by the middle of February, as I am leaving the city.

EVERYTHING BELOW COST

Prices from $14 Per Suit Up.

Sold by the piece or made to order.

Alex. Waggoner,
Wellington Street.

Canada Life Assurance Co'y.

ESTABLISHED (1847)

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

Thousands of Canadians have profit results in this Company, that have never been equalled by any other Company.—Why delay in taking your Assurance in this great Canadian Company made for Canadian people 60 years ago. You can get an "Annual Guaranteed Dividend Policy" with this Company at the regular premium rate, giving you a guaranteed bonus written in the Policy of ($750.00) to each ($10,000.) of Assurance each five years. This contract is modern to the minute.

Specimen Policies, also Results to Kingston Policyholders, can be seen at the office, where full information will be cheerfully given.

J. O. HUTTON, Manager
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KING OF THE BELGIANS

WHOSE REPUTATION DOES NOT SEEM TO IMPROVE WITH AGE.

Aged King Is Unique Inasmuch as He Has Not Quit Sowing His Wild Oats at 82 Years of Age—Has "Gone the Pace" All His Life With Astonishing Recklessness Even For a King—Tyrant of the Congo.

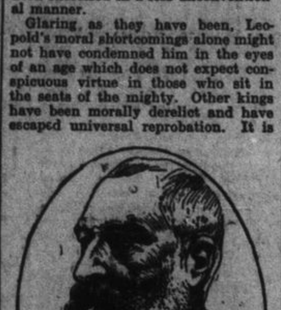
Among all the crowned heads of Christendom the aged King of the Belgians is unique.

Leopold II., who has exceeded by two years the scriptural age limit of threescore years and ten, has not yet finished sowing his wild oats.

It is not because he did not begin the operation betimes. There is no record to show that he was ever compelled to struggle against an inherited predisposition toward goodness. Nor has it been for lack of application. There is no evidence that he has been slothful as a sower.

With abundant and long continued opportunities to arrive at absolute surfeit he has embraced none of them, but has continued to exhibit a pertinacity and an endurance that would have made a hero of him had they been exercised in a less unconventional manner.

Glaring, as they have been, Leopold's moral shortcomings alone might not have condemned him in the eyes of an age which does not expect conspicuous virtue in those who sit in the seats of the mighty. Other kings have been morally derelict and have escaped universal reprobation. It is



MOST RECENT PICTURE OF LEOPOLD II.

true that some of the heroes of happiest memory were decidedly lame morally, and the "gently modifying years" have transformed their frailty into something that horrifies no longer.

So it is not the venerable rake's moral lapses alone that have made his name a byword and a reproach among all the nations. The one thing that makes the civilized world shudder when the name of Leopold II. is spoken is his conduct as sovereign and tyrant of the Congo.

He has been ruling Belgium for more than 40 years, and the country has prospered greatly under his administration. He came to the throne about the time of the close of the American civil war. Since that time Germany, France and other countries on the European mainland have passed through various political changes, but Belgium has shown no disposition to try another form of Government.

He is only the second king that Belgium has had as an independent state. Until 1830 it formed a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands. In that year it became an independent Government, and the father of the present king, Leopold I., was chosen by its congress as its constitutional sovereign. It was to the interest of Great Britain, France and some of the other powers to have a Government not allied to the rising greatness of Germany in that part of the continent, and they agreed to maintain its neutrality. Within a short time all the states of Europe recognised it officially.

It is a miniature kingdom, but it is a veritable beehive of industry.

The country is the garden of Europe. It is divided into small holdings, and the greater part of it is worked with the spade. So intensive is the cultivation of the soil that it produces vastly in excess of any other in Europe. The Belgian mines and factories are equally productive. As an example of the kingdom's industrial thrift may be mentioned the fact that it contains 1,600 stone quarries in active operation, employing about 37,000 men and yielding a revenue of over $11,000,000. Belgian iron and coal go to all parts of the world. The story of its commercial activity is told by the fact that Belgium sells annually more than $600 worth of its products for every family in the kingdom.

This is the country that Leopold rules, and it cannot be denied that its prosperity is due in large part to his successful business methods. He is so identified with the making of modern Belgium that it is impossible to separate him from it. From the beginning of his reign he has been alert commercially, and he has succeeded in inspiring the naturally slow going Flemings with a wonderful amount of industrial keenness.

It is admitted in Belgium that the king has always been gay and giddy and that he remains so. All sorts of stories are current in reference to his escapades and to his preference for the society of persons whose acquaintance must be far from edifying. At the age of 18 he married the daughter of the Archduke Joseph of Austria, the pretty and amiable Marie Henriette, but domesticity did not tame him. Marriage did not curb his taste for the life irregular, and the nation seems to have accepted the situation as inevitable.

King Leopold has no son to succeed him. If he should die to-day the crown would fall to his nephew, Prince Albert, who is as conspicuous for his punctilious observance of the proprieties as his uncle is otherwise. The old king has three daughters, and it is one of the most distressing counts in the indictment against him that he has treated them badly. Stephanie, the eldest, was the wife of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, who was the victim of the unfortunate affair at Meyerling. After her dissolute husband was shot the princess became the wife of Count Lonyay, a Hungarian nobleman. Her alliance with a man of inferior rank gave such offence to her father and to old Franz Josef that she was disowned practically by both of them. When she went to Brussels to see her dead mother the king had her ejected from the palace. Louise, his second daughter, was treated so shamefully by her husband, Philip of Saxe-Coburg, that she was obliged to accept the protection of a Hungarian officer, Lieut. Kegelvitch. Instead of coming to her rescue, her father had her immured in an insane asylum. Clementine, the youngest girl, was so outraged by her father's doings in the palace royal that she declared that she must leave it. She was then permitted to withdraw to a humble residence within a stone's throw of the palatial one of the old king's latest favorite.

The mother of these girls bequeathed to them the whole of her large estate. Leopold has managed to retain possession of this property as well as the great estate left to his sister, Carlotta, by her unfortunate husband, Maximilian of Mexico. Leopold was trustee for the ex-empress during her long residence in a sanitarium, and upon her recovery he declined to put her in possession of her estate.

With a civil list of three-quarters of a million, this modern Sardanapalus is master of a private fortune reputed to exceed that of any other potentate on earth. He owns mines and factories in Belgium, hotels at the fashionable seaside resort of Ostend and is even the proprietor of several gambling houses at that place. For a long time he was sole possessor of the Belgian Congo, which under his system of extraction became a veritable Aladdin's lamp.

As the business now stands Leopold is the sovereign of the so-called Congo Free State, an office which is entirely distinct from his Belgian throne. At one time the revenues of the Congo State showed an alarming deficit, and Leopold made up his mind to reorganized matters. His scheme certainly had the merit of simplicity. He laid down the rule that the Belgian officials in the Congo, creatures of his own, must pay to him a certain revenue, and he let it be known that he did not intend to hold any man accountable for the means employed to raise it. Under this stimulation his officers succeeded in delivering to the king a revenue which is now estimated to amount to $10,000,000 a year.

It is claimed by those who are trying to put a stop to the nefarious business that by their peculiar methods of raising this revenue these men have reduced the population of the Congo State from 25,000,000 to 15,000,000. The problem of the missing 10,000,000 natives is explained in this way: The Congo native's most important duty is to bring in rubber for King Leopold. For the first failure one hand is cut off. For the second the loss of the other hand is the penalty. For absolute refusal to yield this tribute death by slow torture is the alternative.

All this seems incredible, but enough of it has been corroborated by missionaries and foreign consuls to make a strong case against the aged reprobate who is responsible for the sickening business.

It is only fair to record that the king of the Belgians has found able apologists. Cardinal Gibbons, believes that the old monarch has been maligned and that he is not as he is represented to be.

WHITMAN'S BIRTHPLACE.

Effort to Preserve Old Home of "the Good Gray Poet."

Walt Whitman, "the good gray poet," was born at West Hills, in the township of Huntington, on the north shore of Long Island, N. Y. The genius of the poet is being better appreciated with the passing years, and his admirers think that means should be taken to preserve his birthplace, which is falling into decay. It is an old homestead of a type familiar on Long Island, with a well in front possessing one of those curbs only less ancient in date than the "old oaken

WALT WHITMAN'S BIRTHPLACE.

bucket" with its sweep. Whitman's ancestors came to the United States from England and settled in Connecticut in 1653. Before the Revolution broke out the family lived on a farm at West Hills. Whitman's father married Louisa Van Velsor, the daughter of a Dutch farmer, in 1816, and the poet, who was the second of their nine children, was born in the new venerable farmhouse in 1819. During his childhood his parents removed to Brooklyn. His career was associated with Huntington at a later period when he edited the Long Islander, still published in this historic village. His works contain many references to the scenes of his childhood. The old Whitman homestead is now the property of Franklin F. Rogers of Brooklyn borough, New York city, and an effort is being made by the Whitman Fellowship to purchase and preserve it. The Colonial society of Huntington has placed a tablet in memory of Whitman on a bowlder near his birthplace.

When the fire department makes a run past a church, it has been known to break up the services, but if it stopped at the house and began to turn on the water it couldn't break up a women's card game.

A word to the wise guy is wasted.

AN INDIAN NOT AN INDIAN.

When He Is Living Away From His Band or Tribe.

When is an Indian not an Indian? This point was decided by Police Magistrate D. W. Dumble of Peterboro' in a judgment recently given in the case of Roszel against Kelly. This was a charge by Chief of Police Roszel laid under the Indian act C. S. O., chap. 43, and under which James Kelly, a Peterboro' hotelkeeper, was charged with having sold intoxicating liquor to Richard Cornelius, an Indian. The case was tried on Monday, the 14th, and judgment given a day or two after.

On the morning of the 8th of January Kelly sold to Cornelius and two white men three rounds of whiskey. To sell to the white men is no offence at law, but the statute makes the sale to an "Indian or non-treaty Indian" an offence subjecting the seller to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months nor less than one month or to a penalty not exceeding $300 nor less than $50.

Mr. Haverson, for the defence, submitted that Cornelius was not an Indian within the meaning of the act. Whether or not one is an Indian is not determined by the color of his skin or the amount of Indian blood in him. Cornelius is two-thirds Indian and is very dark, but he is an Indian within the meaning of the act.

Mr. Haverson argued that under the act the expression "band" means "any tribe, band or body of Indians who own or are interested in a reserve or in Indian lands in common, of which the legal title is in the Crown or who share alike in distribution any annuities or interest moneys for which the Government of Canada is responsible."

The expression "Indian" means: "Any male person of Indian blood reputed to belong to a particular band."

The expression "non-treaty Indian" means: "Any person of Indian blood who is reputed to belong to an 'irregular band' or who follows the Indian mode of life." The onus of proof here lay upon the prosecutor, and it was not established that Cornelius came within the class "Indian or non-treaty Indian," as defined by the act. Cornelius himself swore that he was not a member of any "band" and that he did not receive any "annuity." In fact, he was an Oneida, but he had no permanent home. At present he was living in a rented house at Indian River engaged in contracts with the white men in cutting cordwood.

The case was dismissed by the Police Magistrate.

A similar action against Mr. M. C. Tooley of the Queen's Hotel, Peterboro', was also dismissed under this judgment. Tooley had sold to an Indian named Johnston.

ACROSS CANADA IN 3 YEARS.

Remarkable Trip Made by English Lecturer Gathering Material.

A walking geography of Canada arrived recently in Vancouver, B.C., in the person of Mr. H. Haywood, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and lecturer, with Canada as his subject.

To master his subject Mr. Haywood has traveled from Halifax to the Terminal City by daylight, the tour having taken him three years. He has traveled thousands of miles by rail, steamer, and stage, also many hundreds of miles on foot, visiting large and small centres, new and old settlements, farm and mining districts, lumber camps, industrial centres, places that would afford him an opportunity of obtaining particulars respecting the resources of the country.

Mr. Haywood's aim has been to thoroughly know the country, from Atlantic to Pacific, its means and methods of transportation; its population; its products, and general resources; its cities and towns, and what they are noted for, so that he may make use of such knowledge during his lecture tours round the world. The views, with which his lectures are to be illustrated, will show the beauty spots that are of note and interest, besides street views, cities, parks, rivers, waterfalls, public institutions, and such scenes as would be an inducement to travelers and tourists generally to visit.

He also desires to induce travelers from Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Calcutta, Australia, and New Zealand to favor the Canadian route in visiting England, so that they may become acquainted with Canada, its people, and the many picturesque spots that are to be seen from Vancouver to Halifax. His lectures will also be given in the United States.

He will try, while in British Columbia, to obtain a perfect collection of views descriptive of the country, so that outsiders, that is, people in other parts of the world, who may attend his illustrated lectures, may gain a good idea of British Columbia and its many beautiful scenes, with which the whole province is so richly endowed; its great resources, stores of wealth, and the advantages to be derived by making it the great highway to Europe.

Criminals Like Canada.

A number of offenders, have recently endeavored to escape conviction in London, Eng., by promising to emigrate to Canada, which seems to have a fascination for the ordinary criminal. Two corporals of the Irish Guards who stole regimental moneys had tickets for Canada when arrested, and a burglar when brought before the court said he had committed his crime with the best of intentions, wanting the wherewithal to go to Canada for a new start.

January.

Month of joy and New Year pledges,
Promises no more to fall!
Also month of opening wedges,
Whereby we may break them all.
—A Cheerful Year Book.

Economy in the use of machine oil and axle grease means prodigality in horseflesh.

There is this in favor of the woman who thinks theatre going is wicked; she never takes her babies there.

Love's young dream is apt to develop into a matrimonial nightmare.

Stage carpenters make more hits that the high-salaried stars.

RELIANCE BAKING POWDER

MAKES COOKS HAPPY

A trial will convince every housewife in Canada that "Reliance Baking Powder" is far superior to any other she has ever used. It is prepared from the best and purest materials that money can buy, under the direction of an expert manufacturing chemist, therefore we are able to sell it on a Cash Guarantee of Satisfaction. In order to introduce "Reliance Baking Powder" we are making wonderfully attractive premium offers to Boys and Girls. If interested drop us a postal.

FREE BEAUTIFUL PICTURE POST CARDS FREE

To any user of baking powder we will gladly send, absolutely free, postage prepaid, a set of four of our latest edition of picture post cards, lithographed in brilliant colors. Simply write us, answering the following questions:

1st. Name your Grocer. 2nd. Name this Paper.

International Food Company, Toronto, Canada.

"Ask for the Purple Package."

Your Money Will Buy More Shoes Now Than Later

Why not look over the Red Label offerings? All the bargain tables are brim full of new, up-to-the-minute Shoes

AT A SAVING OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT

This Sale will only last for another week. Take advantage of it.

J. H. SUTHERLAND & BRO., The House of Good Shoemaking.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS

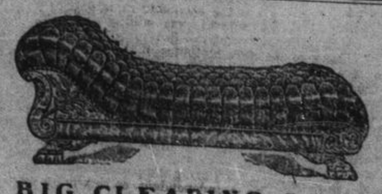
All the leading brands of 10c. Cigars, 5 for 25c.
All Imported 15c. Cigars, 2 for 25c.
All 10c. Package Tobacco 3 for 25c.
All 10c. Packages of Cigarettes, 3 for 25c.
All 15c. Packages of Cigarettes, 2 for 25c.
All 10c. Plugs of Tobacco, 3 for 25c.
A lot of B.B.B. Pipes $1 for 50c. a little shop-worn.
Over 1,000 50c. Briar Pipes, for 25c. each.

6 Stonewalls, 6 Peg Tops, 6 Humbers, 7 Lafeyetts, 6 Cream D la Cream, 6 Peels, She, Las Roses, Col. Steel. These are all first-class goods, (new), and will be sold at these prices until the stock is all sold.

JOHN ROUTLEY
Wholesale and Retail - 173-175 Princess Street.

Bitter Oranges
Florida Grape Fruit

A. J. REES, 166 Princess Street



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Couches and Parlor Setts and Fancy Odd Parlor Chairs.
Everything to close out at Sale Price.

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