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New Scientific Appliances, Always a Perfect Fit—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Never Slips, No Obnoxious Springs or Pads—Costs Less Than Many Common Trusses—Made For Men, Women or Children.

I Send It On Approval—Ten Wear It—If You Are Not Satisfied, I Refund Your Money.

I have invented a rupture truss that I can apply any, by 30 years' experience, that will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip and yet is comfortable and does not move the movement of the body without causing any pain or discomfort.



Jas. Britton, Cured of Rupture by C. E. Brooks.

With or without any help, and I assure you that I will make it to your order and I will refund your money. This is the only rupture truss made by the inventor of the truss. The truss is made of the finest material and is always perfectly fitted to the body. It is made of the finest material and is always perfectly fitted to the body.

C. E. Brooks, 3223 Brocks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

LOVELY ISLE'S CAPITAL

SKETCH OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA, WEST INDIES.

Principal Seaport and Commercial Place—Catastrophe of the 14th Jan., 1887 Not Its First—Earthquake, Flame and Cyclone Have All Played Disasterous Parts in City's History.

Kingston is the capital of the Island of Jamaica and the principal seaport and commercial city of that island. It is situated on the south coast and on the north side of a fine harbor. The harbor is landlocked basin, available for the largest ships, and is enclosed on the south by a long tongue of land at the extremity of which is Fort Royal. The population of Kingston is about 20,000.

The only volcano formation on the island is that at the Low Laying and between the city and the sea. In the County of Surrey, in which Kingston is situated.

In 1692 a great earthquake destroyed Port Royal, of whose 5,000 houses only 200 remained standing. It was this catastrophe which led to the founding of Kingston.

There was a severe conflagration visited on Kingston, destroying property valued at \$2,500,000, and in 1843 another fire caused damage of about \$15,000,000.

In August, 1886, a cyclone destroyed nearly all the wharves in Kingston harbor and damaged shipping. There was a double earthquake at Kingston on Dec. 7, 1887. A tremendous hurricane visited Jamaica in 1845. The island was deluged, hundreds of houses were washed away, vessels wrecked and about 1,000 persons drowned.

Kingston is laid out with regular and wide streets, and the better class of houses are neatly built, with wide verandahs and surrounded by handsome gardens. Street cars run to the suburbs, and two lines of railway connect the city with the northern and eastern parts of the island.

Kingston has a botanical garden, library, museum, hospital and various public buildings, and is the seat of an Anglican bishopric.

The harbor is considered to be one of the finest in the world, and is protected by forts. There is a naval arsenal at Port Royal. Nearly all the trade of Jamaica centres at Kingston. The exports are mainly sugar, rum, coffee, dyewoods and fruits.

At the intersection of King and Queen streets, a plaza or square ground was reserved, forming a square of 10 acres in the centre of Kingston. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia.

On account of the very gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands, the water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea, the result being that Kingston is one of the healthiest seaport towns in the West Indies.

The buildings are of wood or nearly all of wood and of a character that would be easily prostrated by a severe series of shocks. Most of the business section is located in Harbor street at the head of which in the east end was the Myrtle Bank. The prevailing direction of the wind at this season of the year is from the north, and is the private residences are outside the city, to the north, and are built of limestone. A fire in the east side of the city during this season of the year, when the trades are very strong, has been dreaded for many years.

Three slight shocks were felt in Kingston during November, but they were not nearly so bad as sometimes felt in New England and were not regarded with any apprehensions. The island itself has usually been looked upon as being outside the earthquake belt of the West Indies and is of limestone formation rather than of volcanic origin.

Jamaica is an island of the Greater Antilles, in the West Indies, and belongs to Great Britain. The length is 140 miles and the greatest width 60 miles, with an area of 4,500 square miles. It is situated in the Caribbean sea, 60 miles south of the western part of Cuba, and has Kingston for its capital. The surface is generally mountainous, the Blue Mountains in the east rising to a height of over 7,000 feet.

The island has abundant mineral resources, and among its chief exports sugar, rum, coffee, fruits and dyewoods. The population is about 200,000 and is overwhelmingly negro, the white population numbering only about 20,000.

The capital of Jamaica has a population of more than 20,000 and is the most important city in the British West Indies. It is modern and wholly connected with the world. The city was laid out in the form of a square, the rebuilding after a succession of disastrous fires has made for considerable alterations from the original design of two broad streets crossing at right angles. It has all the conveniences of modern civilization, having electric cars upon its streets, and a telephone system, while the facilities for supplying water are of the best.

Kingston has been a favorite resort of the tourist, and has become, like the Bahamas, a fashionable retreat for the rich.

MR. GLADSTONE IN A RAGE

All About Sirpenne—His Handsome Apology—An Incident in Life of G. O. M. Not Generally Known.

There is a general opinion that the Grand Old Man was singularly averse to apologizing for any mistakes he made, whether in public or private life. Some persons have it that he was never known to make an apology. That, however, is wrong, as this incident will show, says Lloyd's Weekly News.

The great statesman always kept Christmas at Hawarden in the most genial way. One of his customs was to make presents of silver money to his dependants in 1858 he, in accordance with his custom, obtained from the manager of the Hawarden branch of a Chester bank about £100 worth of silver in various packages.

From what followed it appears that Mr. Gladstone counted the money himself, and finding a discrepancy, counted it again, each time with a growing indignation on finding that the money was missing. Not able to restrain himself, he without a moment's delay, sent off a special messenger from the house, who arrived at the bank just before closing time.

He carried a note announcing that Mr. Gladstone had discovered that the silver sent him was sixpence short, and asking the manager to find out what had happened. The officials were certain that the money was not there, but in defiance of Mr. Gladstone, they treated the affair by sending back to him a note of refusal, and at once rectified it.

Next morning, his anger not having cooled, Mr. Gladstone called himself at the bank, and again expressed the annoyance he felt at such a mistake occurring in a matter of mere counting on the part of a bank. The manager, to whom the affair caused considerable trouble, in his defence expressed his regret that it should have happened.

That very afternoon came another messenger sent to the bank with the following unique letter, which was enabled to reproduce in facsimile. (For those who may find some trouble in reading the statesman's writing we append the following transcript—)

Hawarden, Dec. 26, '58.—Dear Sir:—I cannot rest without writing to express my regret at such a mistake occurring in a matter of mere counting on the part of a bank. The manager, to whom the affair caused considerable trouble, in his defence expressed his regret that it should have happened.

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Music Served Hot. A phonograph which can be heard a mile away is the new French invention, the ephone. The sound is produced by the use of what are called phonic flames, and the principles governing the method are not far from those of the ephone invented in 1903 by G. C. Porter.

Mr. Robert Bell, M.P., of Bowmansville, who has just been called to the bar, has long been one of the leaders in the stock-raising industry of this Province. He was born on May 17th, 1843, in Durham county. Early in life he acquired an extensive knowledge of farming, and became deeply interested in stock-raising and stock raising. He principally devoted his talents along this line to the importing and breeding of thoroughbred horses.

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Earnings of Novelists. Authors earn much less in France than in England. The late Sir Walter Scott ten years ago estimated that there were fifty novelists in England who earned upward of a thousand a year. The French novelists are almost entirely not more than fifty who are earning it all. An English novelist of the standing will receive 15 pence on every copy of a book sold. Some novelists receive 3 shillings.

Impurities in Ice. The opaque centre of a cake of artificial ice, a French physician has found, is due to freezing from the outside of the impurities including bacteria, being crowded into the last portion to solidify.

A woman lives in mortal terror for fear some new disease will be found some day to attack the children. The Chinese have twice again Moscow, once in 1237 and again in 1292. Britain's crown lands bring in an income of nearly £200,000 a year.

650,000,000 TUNNEL.

Plans of the English Channel Company Rapidly Crystallizing.

The channel tunnel scheme is now rapidly approaching the stage of practical discussion, says the London Chronicle. Any doubts we may expect to hear its merits and demerits, school from the great sounding board of the House of Commons.

The bill was yesterday deposited in Parliament in connection with the "Channel Tunnel Co." Powers are sought to execute such works up to the three-mile limit, and it is proposed that a new company shall hereafter be registered for the purpose of carrying out the entire project. The bill empowers the Southern and Chatham Railway Companies to avail themselves of the authority given by Parliament in 1874 for the application of their capital towards the cost of the works, and also to take shares in the capital of the company created.

It is estimated that the scheme will involve a total outlay of £16,000,000. Half of that amount is to be raised in this country, and the remainder is to be raised in France as soon as the scheme shall have received parliamentary sanction.

A limited liability company, to be registered in London, with a capital of £5,000,000, will subscribe and consequently hold all the securities of the tunnel, and the balance of the balance of funds necessary to carry the tunnel from the three-mile limit to the French coast, where it will connect with the land approaches on either side, 30 miles. Calculations (it is claimed by the promoters) show that in the first year after the opening of the railway—the "Channel Tube," as it has already been named—1,300,000 passengers will be conveyed through the tunnels, and the gross receipts from all sources of traffic in the same period will amount to £1,400,000.

The tunnels, each 18 feet in internal diameter, will be driven from Dover to Sangatte throughout the whole distance, and will be made up of 87 feet thick on the English side and 87 feet on the French side, is a stratum very homogeneous, practically free from, and remarkably impervious to water.

Powers for the electric motors which are to be employed in the tunnel traffic will be obtained from large generating stations, which are likewise to supply the current required for lighting, as well as the compressed air necessary for the purposes of ventilation. The trains will be made up of the rolling stock of all British and continental railway systems, excepting those of Spain and Russia, which at present possess no gauges differing materially from those of Great Britain. When the trunk line now in course of construction through Greece has been completed the opening of the channel tunnel will shorten the mail route to India by 26 hours. Mr. Balfour Browne, K.C., has been retained as leading counsel for the bill and Messrs. Sherrerd & Co. are the parliamentary agents for the promoters.

Kept Pledge to Highwayman. The fourth Earl Stanhope, when on his homeward way late one dark night, was held up by the most gentlemanly of highwaymen, who preferred his request for money or the nobleman's signature to the usual way. It happened that Lord Stanhope had not any money with him and was disinclined to yield the alternative.

"Your watch, then," suggested the gentleman at the opposite end of the pistol. That watch the Earl explained, was dear to him. He valued it at a hundred guineas, and would not surrender it. "What I will do," he said, "is to give you the watch, and you can call and get it to-morrow night."

"Done, m' lord," said the highwayman. The law knew nothing about this arrangement, and the earl did as he had promised. He placed the hundred guineas where the highwayman might find it in the morning, and there, so far as he knew, the matter ended. Years afterward he attended a great banquet in the city, and found himself pleasantly entertained by an ex-priest who knew him, whose signature was good for a sum in several figures. Next day came to Lord Stanhope a letter enclosing the sum of 100 guineas. Accompanying it was a note begging his acceptance of a loan granted some years previously to the man who now forwarded it.

That loan, said the latter, had enabled the sender to gain a new start in life, to make a fortune, and to renew acquaintance at dinner on the previous night with his lordship. The city magazine and the highwayman of the London Evening Standard.

Founder of Modern Surgery. Unquestionably first among King Edward's medical attendants stands the venerable and distinguished figure of Lord Lister, the founder of modern surgery. He holds the quaintly-named office of Surgeon-General Ordinary to his Majesty, and was appointed by the King to be one of the original members of the Order of Merit. Lord Lister, says M. A. P., has always modestly sacrificed the glory of his discovery of antiseptic surgery to Pasteur, whose researches on fermentation suggested to him the idea of sterilizing wounds. Lister's operation to the Peerage by Queen Victoria some ten years ago was celebrated by a unique banquet given to him by over a hundred of his old house-guests and "clerks," as they were called. One of his old pupils then described Lister's first antiseptic dressing—a paste sterilized with carbolic acid—in the Glasgow Hospital in 1860, and "from that day his words became the healthiest of standing will be remembered from his by the others, the breadth of a passage, remained as invariable as ever." Yet the new discovery had a French origin, which is rather less than tenpence. Several penny and fourpenny and fivepenny are common.

When a woman talks about going south for the winter, be a sign she is planning a day's visit as far away as Philadelphia. A grain of fine musk will scent a room for twenty years.

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Bargains in Overleggings

For this week we have placed on Sale all the Overleggings we have in stock. We do not wish to carry any of them over, so will sacrifice them at the prices given below:

Women's Jersey Cloth Overleggings, knee length Regular 85c. THIS WEEK ONLY 49c. Regular \$1.25 grade. THIS WEEK ONLY 89c. Regular \$1 grade. THIS WEEK ONLY 79c.

Women's gray, brown, blue and red Spats, regular \$1, now 79c. Girls' Jersey Leggings, Button to the Knee, Regular 75c. Now 49c. Regular \$1 quality. Now 79c. Regular \$1.50 quality. Now 98c.

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What would be more useful for a 'Xmas Present than one of the following articles: Meat and Food Choppers, all sizes. Fancy Agate Tea and Coffee Pots. Fancy Nickel-plated Tea and Coffee Pots. Carpet Sweepers. Carving Sets from 75c. to \$10.00. Rogers' Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons. And other articles too numerous to mention.

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Useful Presents

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No. 8 Mail ... 1.45 a.m. " 2 Fast Exp. ... 2.26 a.m. " 14 Local ... 8.16 a.m. " 6 Mail ... 12.16 noon " 4 Fast Exp. ... 1.00 p.m. " 12 Local ... 7.03 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 run direct trains daily except Sunday. Train Nos. 2 and 5 carry mail and parcels to Toronto, Hamilton, London, Chicago, Bay City, Saginaw, Ottawa, Quebec, Portland, St. John, Halifax, Boston, etc.

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