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GOING AROUND WORLD

PSYCHIC WAVE WITH MIRACULOUS HEALING POWERS.

This Remarkable Theory Has Been Advanced by a London Medical Man in Connection With Astonishing Cures—Well-Attested Modern Miracles in Great Britain.

There seems to be a psychic wave traveling round the world with miraculous healing powers, and diseased persons who come into contact with it may be cured without medical aid, though all hope of recovery may have been given up. This remarkable theory has been advanced by a London medical man in connection with the astonishing cure of Miss Dorothy Kerin, of Herne Hill, London, who, after five years of terrible suffering from organic diseases, including gastric ulcer and tuberculosis of the lungs, and who had been given up entirely by the physicians, suddenly got up, walked about, displayed an appetite, ate with a relish, and today is one of the most cheerful and healthiest persons in England.

Miss Kerin herself attributes her cure to the intervention of Providence in response to prayer, but specialists regard her own version as the explanation of a simple mind unversed in the laws of the psychic world.

Another remarkable case which seems to bear out the theory already referred to is that of Miss Edith Ballard, of Gillingham, who, in November last, made a remarkable recovery from paralysis. For a couple of years she had lain in bed, practically helpless. Then, according to her own story, an inspiration seemed to come to her to get up. She tried, and, to her amazement, found that she was able to walk round the room. Ultimately she found herself able to rise without the least assistance, dress herself, and walk downstairs, and apparently has quite recovered from her former terrible affliction.

Curiously enough, another Gillingham resident, Mr. Charles Sampson, who was formerly a shipwright in Chatham Dockyard, and who, about seven years ago, lost the use of his lower limbs, made a miraculous recovery. The authorities regarded his case as hopeless, and gave him six weeks to live. However, he lay on his back for two years and four months. Then one day, when he was dying on his bed, he got excited because they wanted to move him to another ward, rolled himself out of bed, and, through the excitement, his limbs seemed to come to life again. After that he used to get out of bed in the night and walk round the bed, and some time later asked the doctor if he could get up. The doctor was thunderstruck. However, when he saw the patient walk, he told him he could, and in a fortnight Mr. Sampson was well enough to return home.

There have been several remarkable cases, by the way, of excitement curing cripples. A few years ago a fire broke out in a London shop, where a man who for four years had suffered from paralysis in both legs and was compelled to walk on crutches, was staying. When the fire broke out he grew so excited that he forgot his infirmity and, throwing away his crutches, rushed out of the burning house and ultimately found that he was completely cured.

In another case a man who, on account of a shock, had entirely lost the power of speech for several months recovered his voice again through the excitement of watching a football match, while a deaf and dumb man found that he had recovered his speech and hearing after accidentally falling down a flight of stairs and pitching on the top of his head.

SEA MARRIAGES.

Captains Can Tie the Knot But It Can Be Annulled.

Very few people are aware of the power vested in the commanding officer of a British man-of-war, or in the captain of a British merchantman, when on the high seas or in a foreign port where there is no British representative, as regards marriage, providing one or both of the contracting parties be a British subject. The scope afforded either of the officers, such as might be turned to very good account by enterprising novelists.

The captains of His Majesty's vessels are authorized by the Foreign Marriages Act of 1892 to act as marriage registrars just the same as an ambassador, consul, or British Resident abroad, and the ceremony may take place on the high seas or on board a British man-of-war on a foreign station, subject to certain "prescribed modifications." These indicate that when legally means in marriage depends on the commanding officer fulfilling the conditions of the Foreign Marriages Act, which, with very slight differences, conforms to the conditions as to age, consent of parents, false oaths, residence, and so on, applying to marriage in the United Kingdom.

Though no one can question a captain's authority to marry at sea or on board a vessel on a foreign station, if any of the provisions laid down are not fulfilled, a Secretary of State has the power to annul the marriage performed under the act.

But in the case of such a marriage, the captain who acted as registrar is protected from any disastrous consequence ensuing from his act.

Before this act commanding officers of man-of-war and merchantmen celebrated marriages on board under an old act, and the marriage had to be confirmed on arrival at the nearest port by the British representative there. Where there was none, the captain himself had to act as consul and confirm his own deed.

In the merchant service the skipper has even greater power. He is not obliged to give a certificate, the only compulsion on him being the necessity to "log" the marriage in his official log-book, where it may be seen entered between registers dealing with the vessel's victualling, her course, the weather encountered, the ships spoken to, and the many humdrum details of "writing up the log."

SEA MARRIAGES.

A "Talents" Tea.

The latest in novel teas comes from London, says The Toronto Star Weekly. At the "talents" tea, every guest was expected to bring something towards the amusement or entertainment of the other guests, and no one was allowed any tea until he or she had fulfilled this condition. Some went in for the more serious accomplishments, such as singing, or playing the piano, exhibiting their own talents, etc., but most fun and laughter was heard in the room where the more frivolous of the "parlor tricks" were going forward.

When I went into this room, I saw a pretty girl cutting out the cutest little paper figures you ever saw, arranging them in a scene of "The Glad Eye," one of the plays at present on in London. Lord Cochrane, Lord Dundonald's eldest son, was busy showing card tricks, while Lady Diana Manners and her sister, Lady Majorie, in a far corner, were acting as small talkers to a select and admiring audience. In another room there were some beautifully-made artificial flowers, a trimmed hat, some exquisite embroideries, one or two well-executed paintings, and some finely-modeled clay figures, laid out on a table, with their producers' name duly affixed.

When everyone had displayed his or her talent to the best of their ability, a ballot was taken and small prizes awarded to those who had gained the most votes. It is generally held that the hostess herself deserved a big prize for exhibiting such "talent" in the idea, and all her guests were glad to hear that as the afternoon had been such a success she intended to repeat the experiment later on in the season.

SEA MARRIAGES.

Last Use of Sedan Chair.

The Sedan chair, which Mrs. Edmond, the Scotch centenarian, remembers using in her youth, required skillful handling on the part of its bearers. The last person in London to use this form of conveyance habitually was Lady Lucy Pusey, mother believed in resting her horses on Sunday, and used to go to church in a Sedan chair. In 1845, however, she had to abandon the practice, owing to the impossibility of procuring satisfactory bearers. By that time there were no properly trained bearers left. Men unaccustomed to the work would fall out of step.—London Chronicle.

SEA MARRIAGES.

Sir Andrew Fraser Honored.

Sir Andrew L. Fraser, who was in Canada in the interests of the laymen's missions, has just been honored by the unveiling of a statue in Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for 37 years. The statue is on a high pedestal. It was unveiled by the Viceroy of India with great pomp. The Anglican Metropolitan and Roman Catholic Archbishops were present. The unveiling was aided by the firing of fifteen guns from the fort.

SEA MARRIAGES.

Profits of Suez Canal.

The British Government last year received £2,130,250 in dividends on the Suez Canal shares which Lord Beaconsfield bought for £4,000,000 thirty-five years ago. All together England has received £17,000,000 in dividends from these shares.

PENSIONED PEERS.

Many Persons in Britain Are Paid For Deeds of Ancestors.

For more than 200 years the heirs of Lord d'Auverquerque have been drawing comfortable pension for something an ancestor did 217 years ago. It was in 1694 that William III. granted to Henry de Nassau, Lord d'Auverquerque, his heirs and assigns for ever, the sum of \$10,000 a year, in consideration of "his many and faithful services"—which, in fact, were those of a purely nominal political soldier. Lord Cooper, to whom four-fifths of this yearly sum was paid, commuted a portion of it in 1853 for \$200,000 down, but his heirs still receive \$1,875 annually.

There is the case of the Schomburgk pension, granted also by William III. He bequeathed the state with the sum of \$200,000 a year to the recipients; and, though portions of this have been commuted by descendants, they still pay out \$3,500 annually to people who, it is alleged, are not in any way connected with the original Schomburgk family.

Earl Bunsen gets \$25,000 a year through holding the Nelson title and representing the famous admiral's family in the indirect line. In a like manner Lord Rodney gets \$5,000 a year, but he is the direct descendant of the gallant seaman who defeated De Grassé in 1782.

The largest of the perpetual pensions is that received by the Duke of Richmond. It amounts to \$98,000 a year. The story of this pension takes one back to the days of Queen Elizabeth, who got a duty of one shilling a year on all goods imported from the Tyne and burned in England. Her successors held this duty until the reign of Charles II., who granted it to the first Duke of Richmond. He and his heirs received it for over a century, till in the time of George II. it was changed to the present annual sum, which is known as the Richmond Shilling.

The Duke of Norfolk obtains \$300 a year from the Exchequer for what are known as "ancient fees," and the Duke of Rutland \$100 under a like heading. These sums are nominal, it is true, but they do nothing whatever to earn them.

The first Duke of Grafton was granted by Charles II. a certain import duty known as "prisaige and butlerage" upon wines. In 1866 the then existing duke commuted this duty for a fixed sum of \$34,000, and his heirs still receive yearly this handsome income.

But it is not to be supposed that it is only the aristocrats who have been granted free pension on the national Exchequer. Fourteen thousand pounds are paid out on account of the Courts of Justice for compensation to those whose offices have been abolished. One old man is still alive who obtains \$275 a year because through the operation of a new act he was deprived two generations ago of the privilege of selling corn in court. Landowners who lost their work some twenty years ago through the law courts being removed from Westminster to their present site opposite Temple Bar still receive from \$400 to \$550, according to their status. A "Framer at Rolls," formerly of the old Chancery Division, said \$500 annually, though not a sermon has he preached for innumerable years; and there are many other instances in which the taxpayer is called on to pay every year.

PENSIONED PEERS.

Shoeing Horses.

Horses were not shod either by the Greeks or Romans. The ancients who were content with wrapping fiber cloth around the feet of their horses in cold weather or when it was necessary to pass through miry districts. Instead of troubling about horseshoes they devoted their attention to hardening the hoofs of their mounts. Nero, who was a devotee of the art, had his contemporaries, caused his horses to be shod with silver, while his wife's were resplendent with gold, but in no case were nails driven into the hoofs. The practice of shoeing horses by driving nails into the hoofs was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, but was slow in winning favor.

PENSIONED PEERS.

Lighting London in 1716.

The question of the lighting of London was settled in simple fashion in 1715. The common council "repealed, annulled and made void all the former acts concerning the lighting of London" as a preliminary measure and then proceeded to enact that "all housekeepers whose house, door or gateway fronts or lies next to any street, lane or public passage or place of the said city shall in every dark night—that is, every night between the second night after each full moon and the seventh night after each full moon—set or hang out one or more lights with sufficient cotton wicks that shall continue to burn from 6 o'clock at night till 11 o'clock of the same night on penalty of a shilling."

PENSIONED PEERS.

Pigtail in England.

It is not so very long since the pigtail disappeared not merely from the army and navy, but even from every day civilian life in England. Waist long pigtails were the fashionable wear in England about 1740, and before that the bag wig had been twined with a pigtail looped up in a black siltan cap. As late as 1858 an old gentleman was seen in Cheapside with his gray hair tied behind in a short cue and even to-day we can find a relic of the pigtail, for the three pieces of black velvet on the dress tunics of officers in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers are the remains of the ribbon with which the cue was tied.—London Chronicle.

PENSIONED PEERS.

Speaks Twenty-Three Languages.

Sir Charles Eliot, vice-chancellor of Sheffield University, a post which he has held since King Edward opened that seat of learning six years ago, has accepted the appointment of principal of the Hong Kong University, which corresponds to an English vice-chancellorship, and will necessitate his resignation of the Sheffield post. Sir Charles speaks 23 languages.

SUITS OF ARMOR.

The Men Who Fought in Them Were Evidently Small Men.

In an exhibition of armor a visitor is apt to be interested at first less in the art of the armorer than in the practical question of how armor could ever have been worn. It was certainly heavy. A suit weighed fifty pounds or more; some times the headpiece alone, in the case of a helmet for tilting, might weigh thirty pounds. And it was evidently uncomfortable—"a rich armor worn in heat of day that acaids with safety," wrote Shakespeare, who probably knew his theme at first hand.

In fact, a complete harness must have been stuffy enough on a summer's day, but we can safely say it was not so hot as one imagines; for the polished surface reflected the heat, just as a bright and iron remains cool in front of a fire. Doubtless, too, it was cold in winter, but the metal surfaces were not in contact with the wearer; heavy buff leather or padded garments stood between, these mainly, though, for the purpose of deadening the actual shock of arms.

A surprising thing is that the men who wore armor were generally not of heroic but of small size. This, I think, is admitted, though not without an occasional protest. Thus, Lord Dillon, curator of the Tower armories, notes that parts of the armor can be lengthened or shortened, depending upon how they are mounted, so that a suit apparently for a short man may have served for a man of average size.

In my own experience I must nevertheless conclude the average size of harnesses is small, even when their adjustability is taken into account. Of twenty odd suits I have in mind only one is large enough to have fitted a man of five feet ten who weighed 200 pounds. Especially small were the heads. There are, for example, in my collection six casques dating from the fifth century. They are so little that they will hardly go over a head of average size.

Their wearers must, therefore, have had singularly small crania, for between casque and head heavy padding was worn as a protection from shock. It is difficult to believe that these six casques are exceptions in size, and they could hardly have been prepared for children, for such juvenile pieces are excessively rare, so large a number—half a dozen—occurring only in a few national collections.

SUITS OF ARMOR.

Silent John Burns.

John Burns is going down to Lancaster, where he will shake off "the cold chain of silence that has hung o'er him long." English gossips, who insist on putting two and two together so as to make five, assert that his silence arises from the fact that there is no love lost between him and Mr. Lloyd-George, who was not sufficiently careful to ascertain John's views about old age pensions, budgets, and insurance schemes. "J.B." as he sometimes names himself, therefore held his peace on all those legislative efforts.

For a strange compound is John. As the first workman to attend the Cabinet rank, he reflects unbounded credit to the class from which he sprang, and the credit is not lessened by the fact that he is entirely a self-made man; but it is equally undoubted that Heaven has given him a good conceit of himself. The late King Edward, who dearly loved his little joke, was wont to say to people said-to point out with bated breath to visitors to Windsor Castle the chair on which John Burns once sat, and the bedroom in which John Burns once slept; and there were their evil-tongued people who told that when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman offered him a seat in the Cabinet, the imperturbable elect of Battersea replied: "The most proper thing you have done yet." But when all is said, the fact remains that he is one of the most remarkable men of our time. He has about him all the charm of a strong, self-reliant manhood, and his dark, soft, gleaming eyes invite that confidence which men of all shades of political thought have not been slow to repose in him.

SUITS OF ARMOR.

Sea Water For Street Cleaning.

In Blackpool, a city of Lancashire, England, the authorities have given a great deal of attention to the prevention of street dust. The principal streets are paved either with wood or asphalt and are swept from twelve to twenty times a day. The watering is done very thoroughly, and for this purpose sea water is used almost exclusively, since it has been found by actual test that sea water prevents dust about three times as effectively as fresh water and that it has no injurious effect upon the road surface when properly applied. The streets are not merely sprinkled, but are thoroughly scrubbed, brushes being used on all the paved streets.—London Mail.

SUITS OF ARMOR.

When Use of Coal Started.

When was coal discovered? The London Daily Chronicle thinks that Britain led the world in making use of coal for heating purposes. In 1234 Henry III. granted a charter for the mining of coal, and some 30 years before that the Haddingtonshire monks had found that their fires gave out a better heat when lumps of coal were used with wood. In 1306 Parliament granted the wood merchants by prohibiting the use of coal, but they put up their prices in a scandalous manner, and the act was repealed.

SUITS OF ARMOR.

Built by One Man.

The biggest one man structure in England is Strivich Church, near Coventry. James Green, a native of that city, not only worked the stones used in it, but with the help of only one laborer placed them all in position and constructed the whole of the edifice from foundation to turret. He is said to have been engaged on the task for forty years.

SUITS OF ARMOR.

First Long Tunnel in England.

The first tunnel over a mile in length in England was that at Horncastle, constructed in 1827.

SUITS OF ARMOR.

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And if a baseball player has a wife she has a right to expect him to make a home run occasionally. Sometimes it takes a lot of hard work to produce good luck and success.

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