#### WOOD AND COAL.

ANGLIN'S LUMBER, WOOD AND COAL YARD.

Hard Wood, Soft Wood and Slabs. Also all kinds of LUMBER BUILDING TIMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, MOULD-INGS, ETC., cheap as any place in the city, as we will not be undersold.

The only place in the cityhaving three Machines worked by steam for sawing Cordwood. Telephone.

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Feb. 9th, 1887.

### BRECK & BOOTH,

Wharfingers, Vessel Agents and Wholesale and Retail Coal and Wood Dealers, Coals of the very best description, under cover, well screened and promptly delivered. Bunch wood and Hard and Soft Cordwood of first quality on hand. Inspection solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

YARD Corner Ontario and West Streets. Office-Clarence and Ontario Streets-Foot of Clarence Street. ASTORDERS left at the stores of Mr. James Redden, Princess Street, and Messrs. McKelvey & Birch, Breck Street, will be promptly filled.

Telephone Communication. L. W. BRECK. E. A. BOOTH. Aug. 9. Agents "Black Diamond Line.

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If you want the Driest, Cheapest and Best Hard Maple and Beach Cordwood, Oak, Birch Ash, Elm or Hemlock Cordwood, Sawed or Un-

Or if you want Kindling Wood, (Dry), or Stove Coal, Nut Coal, No. 4 Coal, Soft Coal or Blacksmith's Coal, go to

R. CRAWFORD & CO., Foot of Queen Street.

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BEST IN THE MARKET. Yard No. 1-Ontario Street. 2-Clarence Street Wharf.

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Coal all under cover and well screened Telephone Communication. JAMES SWIFT. Aug. 9.

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WALSH'S, Cor. Ontario & Barrack Sts.

COAL YARD-Barrack St., next Dr. T. M. Fenwick's. Aug. 9.

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Four feet long, SOFT WOOD, KINDLING WOOD and SAWED WOOD cheap at

WILLIAMS' YARD, Atlantic Dock, foot of Princess St,

Office-Upstairs over Eilbeck & Murray's. Feb. 1.

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Can a ways be obtained as

M MALLEN'S As Cheap as the Cheapest. Delivered at

any part of the town. Aug. 9.

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We have the satisfaction of numbering with our patrons many new customers. WE ARE READY FOR ALL. We have made the standard of our goods the first consideration, and can confidently claim that for character and assortment our stock is not excelled in the City at PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

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DAIRY GOODS, of the Choicest as well as the Cheapest, received daily. CANNED GOODS of every grade at

REDDEN'S - CHINA - TEA - HOUSE,

PRINCESS STREET.

GROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, ALL KINDS, PLATED WARE, &c.

See the largest assortment in the city at ROBERTSON BROS. SPECIAL REDUCTION IN PRICES for the Holiday Season.

Our Stock is now complete with all the latest Novelties and Patterns. Special Bargains in Combination Dinner and Tea Sets and Fairy Lamps.

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B. J. LEAHY, - AGENT,

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FRUIT, &c.

### STRAWBERRIES

At the "BAZAR" to-day.

ONLY 50c. BASKET. March 2.

### JUST ARRIVED AT MRS. J. K. OLIVER'S

A Fine Supply of FRESH OYSTERS. FRESH BOLOGNA, SAUSAGES, CHICKEN, HAM & TONGUE.

AW Bologna, Fresh Eggs, Lard and Butte always on hand. MRS. J. K. OLIVER. Nov. 24.

### KINGSOLOMON'S MINES

### MOST ATTRACTIVE STORY.

There was a pause, and then one of the chiefs lifted his hand, and out rolled the royal salute, "Koom." It was a sign that the regiments accepted Ignosi as their king. Then they marched off in battalions.

Half an hour afterward we held a council of war, at which all the commanders of the regiments were present. It was evident to us that before very long we should be attacked in overwhelming force. Indeed, from our point of vantage on the hill we could see troops mustering, and messengers going forth from Loo in every direction, doubtless to summon regiments to the king's assistance. We had on our side about twenty thousand men, composed of seven of the best regiments of the country. Twala had, so Infadoos and the chiefs calculated, at least thirty to thirty five thousand on whom he could rely at present assembled in Loo, and they thought that by midday on the morrow he would be able to gather another five thousand or more to his aid. It was of course, possible that some of his troops would desert and come over to us, but it was not a contingency that could be reckoned on. Meanwhile, it was clear that active preparations were being made to subdue us. Already strong bodies of armed men were patrolling round and round the foot of the hill, and

there were other signs of a coming attack. Infadoos and the chiefs, however, were of opinion that no attack would be made that night, which would be devoted to preparation and to the removal by every possible means of the moral effect produced upon the minds of the soldiery by the supposed magical darkening of the sun. The attack would be on the morrow, they said, and they proved to be right.

Meanwhile, we set to work to strengthen the position as much as possible. Nearly the entire force was turned out, and in the two hours which yet remained to suadown wonders were done. The paths up the hill, which was rather a sanitorium than a fortress, being used generally as the campingdifferent regiments, and every other preparation which our joint ingenuity could suggest was taken.

company of men advancing toward us from the direction of Loo, one of whom bore a palm-leaf in his hand as a sign that he came as a herald.

As he came Ignosi, Infadoos, one or two chiefs, and ourselves went down to the foot of the mountain to meet him. He was a gallant-looking fellow, with the regulation leopard skin cloak.

"Greeting!" he cried, as he came near: "the king's greeting to those who make unholy war against the king; the lion's greeting to the jackals who snarl round his heels."

"Speak," I said. "These are the king's words, Surrender to

the king's mercy ere a worse thing befall ye. Already the shoulder has been torn from the black bull, and the king drives him bleeding about the camp."

"What are Twala's terms?" I asked for curiosity.

"His terms are merciful, worthy of a king. These are the words of Twala, the one-eyed, the mighty, the husband of a thousand wives, lord of the Kukuanas, keeper of the great road (Solomon's Road), beloved of the strange ones who sit in silence at the mountains yonder (the three Witches), calf of the black cow, elephant whose tread shakes the earth, huge one, black one, wise one, king from generation to generation! these are the words of Twala: 'I will have mercy and be satisfied with a little blood. One in every ten shall die, the rest shall go free; but the white man Incubu, who slew Scragga, my son, and the black man, his servant, who pretends to my throne, and Infadoos, my brother, who brews rebellion against me, these shall die by torture as an offering to the silent ones.' Such are the merciful words of Twala."

After consulting with the others a little, I answered him in a loud voice, so that the soldiers might hear, thus:

"Go back, thou dog, to Twala, who sent thee, and say that we, Ignosi, veritable king of the Kukuanas, Incubu, Bougwan, and Macumazahn, the wise white ones from the stars, who make dark the sun, Infadoos, of the royal house, and the chiefs, captains, and

people here gathered, make answer and say, 'That we will not surrender; that before the sun has twice gone down Twala's corpse shall stiffen at Twala's gates, and Ignosi, whose father Twala slew, shall reign in his stead.' Now go, ere we whip thee away, and beware how be lift a hand against such as

The herald laughed loud. "Ye frighten not men with such swelling words," he cried out. "Show yourself as bold to-morrow, O ye who darken the sun! He bold, fight, and be merry, before the crows pick your bones till they are whiter than your faces. Farewell; perhaps we may meet in the tight; wait for me, I pray, white men." And with this shaft of sarcasm he retired, and almost immediately the sun sunk.

That night was a busy one for us, for as far as was possible by the moonlight all preparations for the morrow's fight were continued. Messengers were constantly coming and going from the place where we sat in council. At last, about an hour after midnight, everything that could be done was done, and the camp, save for the occasional challenge of a sentry, sunk into sleep. Sir Henry and I, accompanied by Ignosi and one of the chiefs, descended the hill and made the round of the vedettes. As we went, suddenly, from all sorts of unexpected places, spears gleamed out in the moonlight, only to vanish again as we uttered the password. It was clear to us that none were sleeping at their posts. Then we returned, picking our way through thousands of sleeping warriors, many of whom were taking their last earth-

The moonlight flickered along their spears and played upon their features and made them ghastly; the chilly night wind tossed their tall and hearse-like plumes. There they lay in wild confusion, with arms outstretched and twisted limbs; their stern, stalwart forms looking weird and unhuman

in the moonlight. "How many of these do you suppose will be alive at this time to-morrow?" asked Sir

I shook my head and looked again at the alceping men, and to my tired and yet excited imagination it seemed as though death had already touched them. My mind's eye

singled out those who were sealed to slaughter, and there rushed in upon my heart a great sense of the mystery of human life, and an overwhelming sorrow at its futility and sadness. To-night these thousands slept their healthy sleep, to-morrow they, andmany others with them, ourselves perhaps among them, would be stiffening in the cold; their wives would be widows, their children fatherless, and their place know them no more forever. Only the old moon would shine serenely on, the night wind would stir the grasses, and the wide earth would take its happy rest, even as it did æons before these were, and will do æons after they have been forgotten.

Yet man dies not whilst the world, at once his mother and his monument, remains. His name is forgotten, indeed, but the breath he breathed yet stirs the pine-tops on the mountains, the sound of the words he spoke yet echoes on through space; the thoughts his brain gave birth to we have inherited to-day; his passions are our cause of life; the joys and sorrows that he felt are our familiar friends-the end from which he fled aghast

will surely overtake us also? Truly the universe is full of ghosts-not sheeted churchyard specters, but the inextinguishable and immortal elements of life, which, having once been, can never die, though they blend and change again forever.

All sorts of reflections of this sort passed through my mind-for, as I get older, I regret to say a detestable habit of thinking seems to be getting hold of me-while I stood and stared at those grim yet fantastic lines of warriors, sleeping, as the saying goes, "upon their spears."

"Curtis," I said to Sir Henry, "I am in a condition of pitiable funk." Sir Henry stroked his yellow beard and

laughed, as he answered: "I've heard you make that sort of remark

before, Quatermain." "Well, I mean it now. Do you know, I very much doubt if one of us will be alive to-morrow night. We shall be attacked in overwhelming force, and it is exceedingly doubtful if we can hold this place."

"We'll give a good account of some of them at any rate. Look here Quatermain, the business is a nasty one, and one with which, properly speaking, we ought not to place of regiments suffering from recent | be mixed up; but we are in for it, so we service in unhealthy portions of the country, must make the best of it. Speaking personwere carefully blocked with masses of ally, I had rather be killed fighting than any stones, and every other possible approach other way, and now that there seems little was made as impregnable as time would chance of my finding my poor brother, it allow. Piles of bowlders were collected at makes the idea easier to me. But fortune various spots to be rolled down upon an ad- favors the brave, and we may succeed. vancing enemy, stations were appointed to Anyway, the slaughter will be awful, and as we have a reputation to keep up, we shall have to be in the thick of it."

Sir Henry made this last remark in a Just before sundown we perceived a small | mournful voice, but there was a gleam in his eye which belied it. I have a sort of an idea that Sir Henry Curtis actually likes fighting. After this we went and slept for a couple

> of hours. Just about dawn we were awakened by Infadoos, who came to say that great activity was to be observed in Loo, and that parties of the king's skirmishers were driving-in our vedettes.

We got up and dressed ourselves for the fray, each putting on our chain-armor shirt, for which at the present juncture we felt exceedingly thankful. Sir Henry went the whole hog about the matter, and dressed himself like a native warrior. "When you are in Kukuanaland do as the Kukuanas do," he remarked, as he drew the shining steel over his broad shoulders, which it fitted like a glove. Nor did he stop there. At his request Infadoos had provided him with a complete set of war uniform. Round his throat he fastened the leopard-skin cloak of a commanding officer, on his brows he bound the plume of black ostrich feathers, worn only by generals of high rank, and round his center a magnificent moocha of white oxtails. A pair of sandals, a leglet of goats hair, a heavy battle-ax with a rhinoceroshorn handle, a round iron shield, covered with white ox-hide, and the regulation number of tollas, or throwing-knives, made up his equipments, to which, however, he added his revolver. The dress was no doubt, a savage one, but I am bound to say I never saw a finer sight than Sir Henry Curtis presented in this guise. It showed off his magnificent physique to the greatest advantage, and when Ignosi arrived presently, arrayed in similar costume, I thought to myself that

I never before saw two such splendid men. As for Good and myself, the chain armor did not suit us nearly so well. To begin with, Good insisted upon keeping on hi trousers, and a stout, short gentleman with an eyeglass, and one-half of his face shaved, arrayed in a mail shirt carefully tucked into a very seedy pair of cordurovs, looks more striking than imposing. As for myself, my chain shirt being too big for me, I put it on over all my clothes, which caused it to bulge out in a semewhat ungainly fashion. I discarded my trousers, however, determined to go into battle with bare legs, in order to b the lighter, in case it became necessary to retire quickly, retaining only my veldtschoons. This, a spear, a shield, which I did not know how to use, a couple of tollas, a revolver, and a huge plume, which I pinned into the top of my shooting-hat, in order to give a bloodthirsty finish to my appearance, completed my modest equipment. In addition to all these articles, of course we had our rifles, but as ammunition was scarce. and they would be useless in case of a charge, we had arranged to have them carried behind us by bearers. As soon as we had equipped ourselves we hastily swallowed some food, and then started out to see how things were progressing. At one point in the table-land of the mountain there was a little koppie of brown stone, which served for the double purpose of beadquarters and a conning tower. Here we found Infadoos surrounded by his own regiment, the Grays, which was undoubtedly the finest in the Knkuana army, and the sun, which we had first seen at the outlying kraal. This regiment, now three thousand five hundred strong, was being held in reserve, and the men were lying down on the grass in companies, and watching the king's forces creep out of Loo in long ant-like columns. There seemed to be no end to those columns-three in all, and each numbering at least eleven or twelve thousand men.

As soon as they were clear of the town they formed up. Then one body marched off to the right, one to the lest, and the third came slowly on toward us.

"Ah," said Infadoos, "they are going to attack us on three sides at once."

This was rather serious news, for as our position on the top of the mountain, which was at least a mile and a half in circumference, was an extended one, it was important to us to concentrate our comparatively small defending force as much as possible, But as it was impossible for us to dictate in what way we should be attacked, we had to make the best of it, and accordingly sent orders to the various regiments to prepare to

receive the separate onslaughts, (To be Continued.) Lecture to-morrow at the university. SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Manners and Customs Practiced in Polite Society.

Wedding presents may be sent any time within a month of the wedding, the earlier the better, as many brides like to arrange their own tables artistically, if the presents are shown. All brides, it need hardly be told, ought to write a personal note thanking each giver for his or her present, be it large or

All who send gifts should be invited to the wedding and to the reception, although the converse of this proposition does not hold true, for not all who are asked to the wedding are expected to send gifts.

Wedding presents have of recent years become absurdly costly and gorgeous. The old fashion, which was started among the Dutch, of giving the young couple their household appointments and a sum of money with which to begin, has now degenerated into a very bold display of wealth and ostentatious generosity, so that friends of moderate means are leath to send anything. Silver and gold services, too precious to be trusted to ordinary lock and key, are displayed at the wedding and immediately sent off to some convenient safe. This is one of the inevitable overgrowths of luxury which Americans have not yet learned to manage. In France they do better. Those nearest of kin subscribe a sum of money, which is sent to the bride's mother, who expends it for articles most needed or coveted by the bride.

So far has this custom transcended good taste that now many persons of refinement hesitate to show the presents.

Invitation Cards to Balls.

In New York society a hostess does not employ the word "ball" on her invitation cards. A formula frequently used is as follows: Mrs. J. B. Smith requests the pleasure of the company of Mr. and Mrs. William Brown Thursday evening, November fifteenth, at

nine o'clock. R. S. V. P. Dancing. Or, this form may be used:

Mrs. J. B. Smith at Home, Thursday evening, November fifteenth, at nine

Cotilion at ten. R. S. V. P. The card of a young debutante is sometimes inclosed. If these invitations are sent to new acquaintances, or to strangers in town, the card of the gentleman is inclosed to gentlemen, and that of both the gentleman and his wife to ladies and gentlemen, if it is a first invitation.

When a Gentleman Should Call.

No gentleman should call on a lady unless she asks him to do so, or unless he brings a letter of introduction or he is taken by a lady who is sufficiently intimate to invite him to call. When a lady desires to have a newly made gentleman acquaintance call she says, "I hope that we shall soon see you," or "I am at home on Monday," or something of that sort. If he receives an invitation to dinner or to a ball from a stranger he is bound to send an immediate answer, call the next day, leave his card and then call after the entertainment.

#### Before the Wedding.

The reception of an engaged girl by the family of her future husband should be most cordial, and no time should be lost in giving her a warm welcome. It is the fashion for the mother of the groom to invite both the family of the expectant bride and herself to dinner as soon as possible after the formal announcement of the engagement.

Despondency and Depression

Too often result from causes, at the beginning easily remedied, but neglected most difficult to remove. The liver, allowed to become torpid and inactive, paves the way for a host of diseases, constipation giving way to indigestion, until at last the unfortunate victim has to undergo all the horrors of acute dyspepsia. No remedy so speedily and with such certainty corrects all diseases of the liver and stomach and bowels as Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Vegetable in composition and always safe. Sold by Polson & Co., Kingston, and by dealers everywhere.

Doubly Benefited. There is no one remedy known that has more curative power over dyspepsia and liver complaint than Burdock Blood Bitters. "I had liver complaint and my husband was so bad with dyspepsia that he could not labor. One dozen bottles of B.B.B. has enabled us both to attend to our usual work," reports Mrs. John A. Campbell, of Brighton, N.B.

### Al Relief for the Cattle."

HELENA, Montana, March 2 - The chinook which commenced Saturday continues with unabated force throughout the territory, has carried off a great part of the snow except on the mountains, and the cattle are again feeding and resting.

### Worthy of Confidence.

The preparation sold by druggists known No. 1 as Hagyard's Yellow Oil is worthy of all confidence as a household remedy for pain. has been over a quarter of a century in the market, and never fails to cure or relieve rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, quinsy, | cluded. deafness, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites, and internal or external pains and injuries.

### Sure Pop.

Polson's Nerviline, the great pain cure, is sure pop every time. No need to spend a large sum to get prompt relief from every kind of pain, for 10 cents will purchase a trial bottle. Go to any drug store for it. Large bottles only 25 cents, at all druggists. Nerviline the pain king, cures cramps, headache, neuralgia. An aching tooth, filled with batting saturated with nerviline, will cease aching within five minutes. Try nerviline for all kinds of pain. Ten and 25 cents a bottle.

### Important.

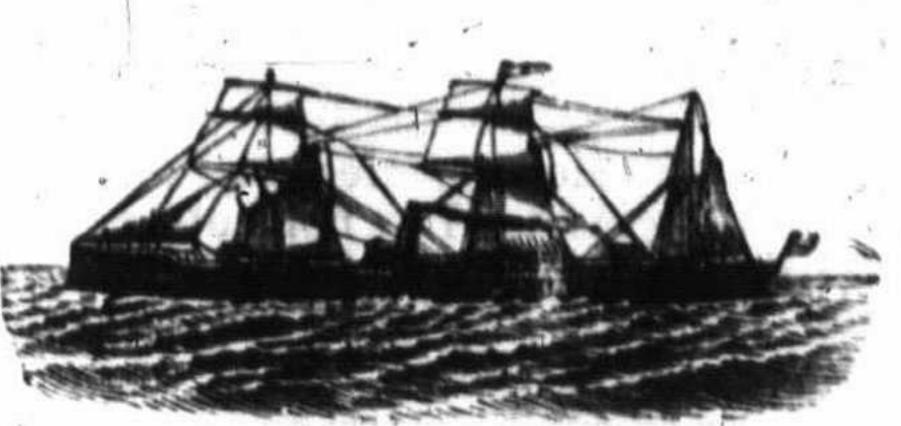
It is of the utmost importance that some good household remedy should be kept within handy reach in case of gain and accidencal injury. The most useful remedy of this kind is undoubtedly Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for internal and external use in all painful complaints.

Advice to Mothers. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup should

always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once : it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to the taste. It soothes the child. softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

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Parisian Apl. 7th Apl. 9th
Polynesian Apl. 21st Apl. 23rd
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Pacific Coast in California; also to Florida. West Indies, Bermuda and other tropical climate at greatly reduced rates. Ticketsgood for six months. Passenger Trains leave the new City Passen ger Depot, foot Johnson Street, as follows:

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Winnipeg in 60 hours. No. 1 Mixed leaves Kingston 7:30 a.m.; arrives at Sharbot Lake 10:00 a.m., and Renfrew 245 with C.P.R. Express for points No. 5 Express leaves Kingston at 9 p.m., con-

necting with C.P.R. Night Express Train at Sharbot Lake for all points east and west. J. H. TAYLOR, F. CONWAY, B. W. FOLGHE.

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