

CANCERS AND TUMORS CURED. A large Cancer killed in three hours...

BILL OF FARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS! The Largest, Newest, Freshest and most Complete Stock of New Fruits...

Everything that families require can be got at the Golden Lion Grocery...

At this season of the year, and until the Holidays are over, they have made it a rule for a great number of years to sell Fruits, Sugars, Provisions, and all other Groceries very cheap...

Golden Lion Grocery Dec. 9th, 1879. FLOUR SELF-RAISING FLOUR, SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT DO. CRACKED WHEAT, FRESH. GRAHAM FLOUR, FRESH.

Toronto Flour Store, M. MORRISON. Dec. 11th, 1879. NEW BARBER SHOP.

STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATION BY N. McNEIL. Steam Heating properly applied is the most approved method of ventilating Dwelling, School Rooms, Public Buildings, &c.

MONTGOMERY'S QUADRILLE BAND. WM. MONTGOMERY has a first-class Quadrille Band for Balls or Parties and guarantee satisfaction.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! FRESH DAILY AT THE BAZAR. Fruits, Confectionery, Cakes, Pastry, &c.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS ON EASY TERMS. THOMAS BRIDGES, Manager for Ontario Loan and Investment Co., Sept. 1879.

The Daily British Whig. SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 13. A Halfpenny Time Table and Steamship announcements upon 4d. extra.

Don't forget the sale at the Mart. A silver plated tea set of four pieces, and two sewing machines will be sold, also a lot of other goods.

The St. George's Society will give one hundred Christmas Dinners to the poor this year. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Mr. LeRicheur.

CHANGES OF POSITION.—Capt. Sherwood, who had charge of the 'Noreman' last summer, is reported to have secured the command of the Royal Mail steamer 'Passport' for next season.

LECTURE.—Attend the Victoria Music Hall next Monday evening to hear Chas. A. Coanter, C. O. O., lecturer. Subject: "Should women be admitted to the practice of the medical profession?"

COUNCIL MEETINGS.—On Monday morning the County Council has been specially summoned to meet to reconsider the equalization question, which will be made a matter of judicial examination if not compromised or otherwise disposed of by the Court until Tuesday.

LATE COMER.—It is singular that some people never make it a point to be punctual on any occasion or under any circumstances. No fault could be found with these people if their habits were a source of annoyance to themselves only, but at a lecture (last evening for instance) the interruptions of late comers are unpardonably annoying.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Mr. L. W. Knight, son of Mr. Hy. Knight, of Westbrook, came into the city last Monday with a load of grain, and he was not until near evening that he could leave the city after dark, and while driving leisurely along the swamp near Westbrook, he was attacked by two persons. He was struck with a sharp instrument cutting two bad wounds in his head, from the effect of which he became insensible and did not recover until near home. Happily for him the purpose of the assailants was frustrated, they not being able to get into the wagon, as the horses ran at a rapid rate. The intention was, no doubt, to rob him, as he had a large sum in his possession.

PRESENTATION.—On Thursday evening last between fifty and sixty pupils of the Sydney High School called upon Mr. Mavety, assistant teacher, at his boarding house, and presented him with a twenty-five dollar check. The gift was totally unexpected by him. The address accompanying the presentation referred to the attachment which existed between pupil and teacher, and the cheerfulness and efficiency with which the latter performed his duty. Mr. Mavety made a feeling reply, expressing the unexpected surprise accorded to him, and hoped that the same feeling which had existed between himself and the pupils of the school would continue. A pleasant evening was spent, socially, after the presentation. Mr. Burgess, the Principal, was presented with a similar memento last June.

WIND WAFFS. FROM VARIOUS SOURCES AND VARIOUS THEMES. —Clayton has neck-tie parties. —O. B. Routley has splendid Xmas cards.

The 'Maud' is yet making her regular trips. —The local 'Pinafore' Company has burst. —Beef sold on the market to-day for 3c. per lb. —The City Council will hold its regular meeting on Monday.

The markets show evidence of the approach of Christmas. —The thieves don't at Fredericksburg is alarming the inhabitants. —Mr. John Meagher, of Kingston, has been on another visit to Ottawa.

The girls in Kennebec Township go masquerading in boy's clothing. —Definite intimation is to-day made of the M. E. Church tea-meeting on Dec. 18th. —A good rule—give a newspaper reporter all the news at your command, and ask for none.

A couple of professional wrestlers—Capt. Daly and Prof. Ross—have a bout in Belleville this evening. —The Public School Board, by reason of desirable promotions, made no new appointments last evening, except in the lowest grade. —Sir John Macdonald, Prof. Goldwin Smith and Mr. T. Fleming, have been mentioned as likely persons for the Chancellorship of Queen's University.

The three paper mills north of Napanee are said to produce about \$250,000 worth of printing paper annually, and give employment to over 235 hands. —The Chief of Police, Belleville, is the frequent holder of bets. A sport, generally speaking, is not considered the most desirable man for police duty.

Wool has greatly increased in value during the last two months. The woolen manufacturers who purchased heavily some time ago have reason to be very thankful. —The people of Tamworth held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon and unanimously agreed that Sheffield should grant a bonus of \$10,000 to the N. T. & G. railway.

Through the County Council of Lennox and Addington will not meet again until next year, a new Reeve for Eriestown is to be selected right away. The law says a vacancy must be filled forthwith. —The Dramatic News alleges that Bandmann, the tragedian, has not lost by the Toronto Opera House fire; that the costumes belonged to his backer, and that the insurance upon them was lost through the carelessness of the actor.

The Montreal Transportation Company, during the past season of navigation, is said by a Montreal paper to have carried between Kingston and Montreal 6,296,193 lbs. of grain, 17,000 tons of coal, and a quantity of phosphate. This statement would have given long ago had not an officer of the company at this port Mr. Sidney Scobell, stiffly informed us that he was going to keep such news to himself.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. THE APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS—THE GRADING AND SALARIES, ETC. A special meeting of the Board of Education was held in the Board Room last evening, to receive the report of the Committee of Officers, Teachers and Salaries for the ensuing year. The members present were Mr. E. J. B. Penn, (Chairman), Messrs. Allan, Fox, Henry, Irving, Johnson, W. Tandy, G. R. Waldron, T. C. Wilson, S. Woods.

The report, after a few slight changes were made, was adopted. It is as follows: —Our Committee beg to present herewith a list of teachers for the year beginning on the 7th of January next, with the salaries they would recommend for each. They earnestly considered the grading of the salaries as desired by the Board, but found insurmountable difficulty in completing it. They, however, have unanimously agreed on a grading of \$150, \$175 and \$200 for the first, second and third classes respectively, with \$25 extra allowance to holders of second class certificates, teaching in these grades, that the grade of certificate may also have its right place. Upon this basis the salaries in these classes have been ranged for submission to the Board. The committee would also recommend that no third class teacher be appointed to instruct any class above a junior third, except for the Board's temporal convenience.

They also recommend that any teacher in the senior third and higher classes, who carries a first class certificate, be entitled to an additional \$50 per year to the salary enjoyed, other qualities being duly considered. They recommend that Miss Matilda English be engaged as an extra teacher for the year, who should be employed in filling Miss Macdonald's place during the latter's term at the Normal School, Ottawa, after which, according to the Inspector's report, she will be required for an additional class in Cataract School; that the present appointments of Mr. McGillivray and Mr. Campbell be for three months only, subject to removal at the option of the Board.

The teachers and their salaries for 1880 are as follows: MODEL SCHOOL. Mr. W. J. Somerville, Principal, \$900. Mr. W. J. Campbell, 350. Miss Marion Livingston, 325. Miss Jennie Hayward, 225. Miss Agnes Allen, 175. Miss Bertha Clark, 150. LOUISA SCHOOL. Miss Isabella McIntyre, Principal, \$450. Miss Sarah McDowell, 325. Miss Harriet Tandy, 300. Miss Eva McDonnell, 300. Miss Alice Cunningham, 150. QUEEN STREET SCHOOL. Mr. W. H. Goldwin, Principal, \$600. Miss Annie Crawford, 325. Miss Sarah Gill, 250. Miss Etta McIlroy, 225. Miss Jessie Philpott, 175. Miss Lizzie Henig, 150. Miss Carrie Scott, 150. CATARAQU SCHOOL. Mr. J. S. Wood, Principal, \$600. Miss Jennie Hyslop, 250. Miss Rhoda Rees, 175. Miss Minnie Shiels, 150. GORDON STREET SCHOOL. Mr. T. H. McGillivray, Principal, \$300. Miss Fannie Carlyle, 175. WILLIAMSBURG SCHOOL. Miss O. Woodard, Principal, \$300. Miss Rita Smith, 175. FORT STANBURN SCHOOL. Mrs. A. J. Bowers, Principal, \$200. ORPHEAN HOME. Miss Minnie Davis, Principal, \$200.

The following receive the bonuses which are included in their salaries: Mr. W. J. Summery, \$50, first class certificate. Miss Jennie Howard, Eva Macdonald and Etta McIlroy, \$25, second class certificates.

A JOINT COMMITTEE. It was moved that the Committees of Queen Street and Cataract Schools be a Joint Committee to look after the opening of another class in Cataract School, with power to appoint a teacher.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. A letter was read from Mr. Metcalfe, Principal of Queen Street School, thanking the members of the Board of Education for their uniform kindness towards him, and requesting them to give him the usual letter of recommendation. On motion of Mr. Woods the letter of Mr. Metcalfe was engrossed on the minutes, and the usual letter of recommendation granted.

A Clerical Difference. The subject of Sunday evening meetings has given rise to much heated controversy among the clergy. Prior to the meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Convention it was decided that the pastors of the city churches should be consulted as to the advisability of holding meetings, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., on Sunday evenings, as heretofore, at the close of the church services. A committee was appointed to meet the ministers, the majority of whom were opposed to the meetings, which, in deference to their opinion, were discontinued. But, Mr. McKay, a representative of the Y.M.C.A., being debarred from the use of the Montreal road school house, as the result of recent legal proceedings, engaged the Victoria Music Hall and resumed his evangelistic services. He was charged, somewhat personally, with breaking faith by the ministers, and feeling unable to do so, a conference was called at which Mr. McKay made his explanation, contending that no arrangement made by the Y.M.C.A. bound him individually, and that the agreement for the abolition of the Association meetings did not affect him; that, in fact, his evangelistic services were never submitted for their approval or disapproval. It is astonishing that so small a matter—and one confessedly championed in the interests of public morals—should have caused some men to become so immoderate in their arguments at the conference in question that the Chairman first protested and then had to even leave the chair. Finally Mr. McKay met the clergy so far as to consent to a change of the hour of service, holding the meetings in the afternoon in place of the evening—that is after to-morrow, for which the arrangements could not be changed. Rev. Mr. Smith and Rev. Mr. McKay make addresses at 8:15 o'clock.

EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY.—The November number of this periodical is issued, and its contents, at first glance, appear to be of a very meritorious character. A number of very important subjects are discussed, and there is generally a collection of information in this monthly of vast benefit to the teaching profession.

STRAFFORD AND HIS TIMES. HIS ADVOCACY OF CIVIL LIBERTY—HIS POSITION TO ROYALTY AND TRAGICAL END. Last evening Mr. J. A. Allen, of Allington, delivered the fifth of Queen's College series of popular lectures. His subject was "Strafford and His Times." In commencing he observed that some men were of such far-reaching activity, their doing were so much interwoven with current events, that the record of their lives became the history of the period in which they lived. This was especially true of the great statesman and orator, Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards the Earl of Strafford. At the period of his entrance upon political life England had reached a crisis in her career, and that the audience might the better understand this lecturer made a brief survey of the men and the circumstances which ushered in this important era.

Norman William swore at his coronation to observe the old laws of the country. King John signed the Magna Charta, which had been reaffirmed thirty times since. On the accession of Henry the VII. the powers of resistance (as a result of the previous wars) had almost died out. When Henry VIII ascended the throne law and charter had practically little power, still law and charter were there. Charter was neither restricted or repealed. So late, however, as the time of Elizabeth, her strong and Tudor will had all but silenced the patriots of her reign, yet the influence of Parliament was growing steadily and making itself felt. Great aspirations for individual liberty were beginning to be entertained. Nor was James I. the man to crush the life out of this robust young Hercules of English liberty. In 1625 Charles I. succeeded his father. Great, well-meaning, romantic, and right royal, with a clear title, and strong religious sentiments and many other fine qualities, few princes ascended the throne with greater advantages and fewer still suffered the same misfortunes. At that time the current of English opinion was in the direction of the growth of the theory.

—In favour of government by law. Charles thought to dam it and reverse its course. In 1649, in the last decade of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards the Earl of Strafford, was born in Yorkshire. He was the eldest son of Sir William Wentworth, and heir to an ancient family and princely fortune. At the age of 18 he married the daughter of the Earl of Cumberland, and five years later he entered Parliament as a member for Yorkshire. Soon after the accession of Charles, Wentworth married his second wife, Lady Arabella Hollis, daughter of the Earl of Clare, and a woman of remarkable beauty. A new Parliament being summoned Wentworth took his seat in it, the star of the Duke of Buckingham being in the ascendant. The electoral impurities of those days were referred to, the old tactics being revived of appointing to the position of Sheriff members of Parliament who were unreliable in the support of the Crown, and whose removal was felt to be desirable. The financial stringency was such that loans (contrary to statute) were forced, refusers of which were committed to the perpetual debtors of His Majesty, and some were even imprisoned. The reassembling of the third Parliament led to the liberation of the members who were in limbo. Reference was made to the strong and noble men who composed this immortal Parliament, who fought and bled in the great cause of civil and religious liberty. The House of Commons contained many worthy men, the names of whom, he was not ashamed to say, he never heard pronounced without a thrill of enthusiasm. Wentworth became a most unrelenting opponent of the Government's policy (in the Third Parliament) and the leader of the Opposition. He was a great speaker, and when he eloquently championed the rights of the people men felt that their grievances and sufferings were more intolerable than ever. Attention was called to the awful state of the country, resulting from the free billings of the lawless soldiery, and to the debate which occurred in Parliament in 1628 on the presentation of the Petition of Right, a document second only in importance to Magna Charta. The leading members of Parliament were described—Selden, Glanville, Hamden, Rutledge, John Pim, Cops, Oliver Cromwell, Elliott, Mason, Phillips, Seymour, et al, the prominent characteristics of each permitting of some graphic pen pictures. Suffice it to say that Parliament was composed of the elite of the nation, the flower of the gentleman of England. It was such an assembly that Sir Thos. Wentworth addressed on the great constitutional questions of the day, protesting against innovation, disowning revolution but pleading and contending for the ancient liberties of the people. The correspondence between the King and the House of Commons was sketched, the controversy opening with an admission by His Majesty that grievances did exist, and promising redress when the Supplies (which were badly needed) were granted—in other words that the bill should be first voted, and the petition of grievances considered afterwards. The Commons was unwilling to yield until security against future infringement of their rights were granted. The King was forced to submit to allow — THE SUPPLIES AND THE GRIEVANCES to go hand in hand. A furious debate ensued on the illegal imprisonment of certain persons by the judges, who committed them by command of the King without the cause of their offences having been specified in the writ; and the resolutions following this discussion—one for fair trials and judicial procedure, and another affirming the principle that no tax could be levied without and of Parliament—were embodied in the Petition of Rights. Eventually the King assented to the demand for individual rights, and the Commons voted five subsidies, which gratified His Majesty. But the Secretary of State informed the House that it had omitted to specify the times when the payments should be made, and it was proposed to do this at once, when Wentworth desired that before such a thing were accomplished the liberty of the subject should be assured, that if this were rejected the Supplies should be rejected too. His Majesty was highly displeased.

Last evening the attendance at the class was somewhat larger than previously. After briefly summarizing his lecture of the preceding week, Mr. Knight proceeded to take the subject Hydrogen Gas. He said that it existed in large quantities in water, coal oil, coal gas, and in animal and vegetable bodies, and that when required for use in the laboratory it had to be extracted from some of these substances. It was usually made from zinc clippings, water, and sulphuric acid. These ingredients are thus placed in a flask, and large quantities of the gas collected over water. A second method of preparing it, viz, from water and the metal potassium, was then shown. Some four or five bottles full of gas were presented to the class, and by various experiments Mr. Knight proceeded to exhibit its most prominent properties. Its lightness was shown by putting it from one vessel to another, upon its inflammability by burning a jet of it from a gas holder, the flame being a pale yellow. Disinfecting through the room the gas had no smell, and the audience was informed that it had no taste. Its explosive properties when mixed with air or oxygen gas were shown, and heard also, the noise being as loud as that of a pistol. Mr. Knight concluded an hour's interesting lecture by announcing that the subject of his next one would be oxygen.

ROUND HARD AND FAST. ANOTHER SECULAR DOCUMENT FOUND ON THE PERSON OF "M. LE COMTE DE NARBONNE LARA." (Montreal Witness.) From the pockets of the prisoner Narbonne, held in custody for an attempt to forge Canadian postage stamps, have been taken some peculiar specimens of epistolary literature. One document, bearing the following inscription, excited some curiosity among the Police Court. (True copy) ENGLAND. Dec. 14th Sept. 1876. In favor of M. le Comte de Narbonne Lara. Narbonne, whatever his weakness in other respects, was evidently determined that his affections should not be trifled with by any sickle Chlois; hence the engagement, which began as follows: Montreal, Sept. 14, 1874. I, the undersigned, declare solemnly, upon the Holy Bible, to observe in all respects my engagement, and to rigorously fulfill my promises to M. Comte J. J. E. de Narbonne Lara, whom I love with all the strength of my soul. I promise this on my honor, and I promise because this holds the first place, and the only condition by which the Comte E. de Narbonne Lara consents to keep his affections for me. First Clause.—I ought to break, from this day, without his title, all the ties or engagements which my relations have forced me to contract with a certain —. I will not from henceforth take advice from any one except Mr. Narbonne Lara. I renounce from this day forever not to accept any gift, no matter how small, if I know that it comes from —. In short, this gentleman, henceforth, will be to me nothing more than a stranger. The last treatment I have received from him renders him to me a being unworthy of my esteem and affection. 2nd Clause.—If Mr. Narbonne should ask me in an extreme and urgent case, I consent and engage myself to break off all connections with my uncle and my aunt. 3rd Clause.—I do not, through the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th clauses, and a "declaration," in case of a divorce, to give myself to another man, as much as the young lady. The agreement is written in red ink, suggestive of blood, and is signed by the young woman. Children are the Mother's idol, the Father's pride; they are entrusted to your care to guide and protect, to fill positions of honor and trust. If you truly feel the responsibility of your trust, and want to make the duties of your office as light and pleasant as possible, don't allow a slight cold to prey upon the little one, for even a single day or night may reveal the dreaded Croup, or Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections.

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The law had been openly violated, he said, by the King's ministers, and nothing would be satisfactory but public amends. In fact to the question, "Will the House rest in his royal word or not?" Wentworth gave an emphatic "No." The alleged Sovereignty of the King was allowed to stand, and also the subsequent speech of Wentworth, which was so peculiar in its tone, as to lead to the charge of Sir J. Elliott that he was temerarious, and had listened to the speech with ambition. The subsequent events were briefly narrated—the passage of the PETITION OF RIGHT, (laid down as a clear basis of law), and the difficulty which arose from the manner in which the King gave to it his assent, to the fact that later, when remonstrances were made against Buckingham's tonnage and fondage law, the King asserted his prerogative to have the judges administer the law according to his interpretation of it. Wentworth was created a Baron, Viscount, a Privy Councillor, President of the North, and Lieutenant of Ireland—President of the whole country from the Humber to Scotland. Was this not significant? In the next lecture they would see. His life was a terrible warning to ambitious men. Though capable of the greatest things he was given to the worst, a mighty wreck and moral ruin. A vague, melancholy grandeur hung about the man, a dramatic interest attached to the one who spoke so eloquently, who fought so bravely, and died so nobly. There was strength and grandeur about him, which, in spite of our sense of right, and better nature, and very selves, almost baffles our cooler judgment and challenges our interest and admiration, almost our love. Our sympathy for a man outlive our hatred of his acts. This was especially true of this man, whose struggles, lordly bearing, noble patience, strength of soul, lofty courage and self sacrificing conduct at the close of life touched us to the quick. As he always was with his eloquence, or treats the scaffold with undaunted steps, and bids adieu to the flowers and sunshine of his life, to wife, children, friends, human hopes, exalted position, and bends his neck to the horrible axe we are shocked in every nerve. Our sentiments overmaster our judgment and we almost regret that its keen, cold-edge covers the currents of life, and robs humanity of a man.

Mechanics' Institute. Last evening the attendance at the class was somewhat larger than previously. After briefly summarizing his lecture of the preceding week, Mr. Knight proceeded to take the subject Hydrogen Gas. He said that it existed in large quantities in water, coal oil, coal gas, and in animal and vegetable bodies, and that when required for use in the laboratory it had to be extracted from some of these substances. It was usually made from zinc clippings, water, and sulphuric acid. These ingredients are thus placed in a flask, and large quantities of the gas collected over water. A second method of preparing it, viz, from water and the metal potassium, was then shown. Some four or five bottles full of gas were presented to the class, and by various experiments Mr. Knight proceeded to exhibit its most prominent properties. Its lightness was shown by putting it from one vessel to another, upon its inflammability by burning a jet of it from a gas holder, the flame being a pale yellow. Disinfecting through the room the gas had no smell, and the audience was informed that it had no taste. Its explosive properties when mixed with air or oxygen gas were shown, and heard also, the noise being as loud as that of a pistol. Mr. Knight concluded an hour's interesting lecture by announcing that the subject of his next one would be oxygen.

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AUCTION. COMMENCING MONDAY NIGHT, AT THE STORE OF P. HARTY, The balance of W. Y. Boyd's Bankrupt Stock. The whole to be sold without reserve. J. E. HUTCHESON, Auctioneer. P. HARTY, Auctioneer.

JUST RECEIVED: Boys' All Wool Undershirts and Drawers at 50c, WORTH 75 CENTS. F. X. COUSINEAU & CO. December 13, 1879.

A ROSS Has on hand a Splendid Stock of Wool Goods in CLOUPS, SHAWLS and JACKETS, which he is selling CHEAP. Also—a few pieces of Black and Silver FOX FUR TRIMMINGS, and a complete Stock of General Dry Goods, Fancy and Staple. Parties desiring any of the above mentioned Goods will do well to call before the Christmas rush commences. A. ROSS, (Nos. 132, 134 and 136 Princess Street, Opposite the City Hotel, Dec. 13th, 1879.)

THE NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE is the CHEAPEST Place to do Business in, and the HOUSE Bears a First-Class Reputation. IN THE CITY, and we are sure we can say, we have sold this season the largest quantity in the city; we are still hard at work manufacturing to meet the demand. Please give us a call, and we GUARANTEE A FIRST-CLASS FIT, and GOOD MATERIAL.—ST. CLEVELAND ST. NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE. Dec. 9th.

COLORS CASHMERE For the Best and Cheapest Cashmeres IN THE CITY—GO TO HICKEY & ILETT'S. TWENTY PIECES JUST RECEIVED—Comprising all the new shades, extra wide Only 25 Cents per Yard. The above Goods are a special Bargain and well worthy of inspection ALSO—NEW FRINGS TO MATCH all colors—very cheap. Extra Bargains in Black Cashmeres PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, PLAIN AND FANCY WINCEYS, MANTLES AND SHAWLS. Our determination is to clear the above Goods this month, therefore LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS. HICKEY & ILETT, Princess Street. Great Christmas CLEARING SALE of DRESS GOODS. RICHMOND & BOYDEN have decided to offer during this month their large and finely assorted Stock of DRESS GOODS at the LIBERAL REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT, which will afford buyers an opportunity to secure First Class New Goods, Really Cheap, at Dec. 10th, 1879. RICHMOND & BOYDEN'S.

ROCKWELL BROS. ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK SPECIAL BARGAINS IN TWEEDS. All Cloths out free of charge by a First Class Tailor. ROCKWELL BROS. Opposite Albion Hotel, Princess Street. December 10th, 1879.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN JACOBS' LITHOGRAM! Patented 18th July, 1879. ONE HUNDRED IMPRESSIONS CAN NOW BE TAKEN FROM ONE ORIGINAL. After a series of experiments, conducted at great cost, and involving much labor, JACOBS' LITHOGRAM has been so completely perfected that it is not only more durable, but so adapted in construction and thickness that the painter of this wonderful Litho and tint-making apparatus is enabled to offer a guarantee with each Litho gram sold, providing the directions furnished are complied with. Postal Card, Note, Letter, Legal and Police size. Prices respectively—\$3, \$7, \$12 and \$21. SPECIAL SIZES MADE TO ORDER. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted throughout the Dominion. Send for circular. Eastern House, 427 St. Montreal. Headquarters for the United States—3 Arch Street, Boston, Mass. N.B.—Composition readily takes form—no one-half the original cost. Agent at Kingston, S. WOODS. November 25th, 1879.

Bargains! Bargains! MILLINERY! A Nice Trimmed Hat for 50c. Stylish Trimmed Hats for \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Real Beaver Hats from \$2.50 up. MANTLES—Now selling at half price. ULTIMATES—Very Cheap; come and see for yourselves. CLOAKS—Latest Styles, cheaper than ever. GLOVES—Cheaper than any house in the city. CORSETS—Special line 70c, worth \$1.00. WALSH & CO., 354 King Street, 3 Doors from Princess. Dec. 5th, 1879.

WM. DAVIS, THE CELEBRATED PIANO READER. In the seventh year of a Seventh Son. No charge whatever. Will give perfect satisfaction to the public. St. Place d'Arms (near the Haymarket). Kingston, Nov. 12th, 1879. J. Z. DESROCHERS, ORGANIST OF ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL. Has resumed his Lessons on Piano, Organ, &c. At Mr. Desrochers' Residence, Wellington St., (OPPOSITE THE MODEL SCHOOL.) PIANO, &c.—Two Lessons a week—Three quarters hour lessons—\$4. ORGAN, &c., at Pupil's residence and in Churches—\$5. Each term of TEN WEEKS. N.B.—Further particulars may be known on application. J. Z. DESROCHERS, Organist of St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, Oct. 24th, 1879. SECOND HAND BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. A. SIMMONDS, Princess St., Oct. 14th, 1879. GEC. CLIFFE, Princess St. Nov. 22.