Only Vegetable Oils—and no coarse animal fats—are used in making

"BABY'S OWN SOAP"

Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing.

Doctors recommend it for Nursery and Toilet use.

Beware of Imitations.

Albert Toilet Soap, Mfrs. Montreal.

OUR MOTTO:

"Accuracy, Care and Attention."

Our continued success in business is the best proof that we enjoy the unbounded confidence of the public. We dispense drugs with the greatest possible accuracy, care and attention. Our stock of preparations is always up-to-date, and our perfumes the finest and cheapest.

ALL RANKS AND CONDITIONS.

Of our people are now using Paine's Celery Compound the great health restorer. No other medicine in the world has such a record of cures to its credit. It makes new, fresh blood, corrects digestion, gives energy to body, nerves and brain. If you feel unwell, give Paine's Celery Compound a trial.

Hoag, The Druggist

Corner Princess and Barrie Streets, Kingston, Ont.

'XMAS PRICES.

From Dec. 18th Until Jan 1st, 1902.

LADIES!

Now is the chance to eradicate freckles, Blackheads, Coarse Pores, Pimples, etc.
Our Freckeline and La Beaute Bleach, $2.00.
Skin food, 75c.
Faceti Cream, 50c.
Cucumber Massage Cream, 75c.
Every purchaser will also be presented with a bottle of our remedy for chapped hands. For two weeks only.
Send for any of the above preparations during the holiday season.

LA BEAUTE TOILET CO.,
Parlors 113 King St. West.
MADAME CUNNINGHAM, Manageress.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of flavour, Superior quality, and highly Nutritive properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

MONDAY, THE TWENTIETH DAY OF January next, will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.

Monday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, will be the last day of introducing Private Bills to the House.

Friday the seventh day of February next, will be the last day for presenting Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

Toronto, 10th December, 1901.

Old Lace can be safely dyed to any color or tint with that English Home Dye of high quality, Maypole Soap. No matter how delicate the lace is, it is absolutely safe with Maypole. "No mess, no trouble." Quick, easy, safe, sure. It dyes to any tint!

Maypole Soap

Sold everywhere. 10c. for Colors. 15c. for Black

PROMOTE WEDDED BLISS.

INSURANCE SOCIETY WITH THIS OBJECT.

The Girls Can Leave an Order For a Husband and Avoid Old-Maidship—A Woman at The Bottom of the Scheme, No Doubt.

New York Herald.

Insurance against old maidenhood, help for the lovelorn, hope for the unloved and the unlovely—these are some of the beneficient purposes of the First American Ladies' Self-assisting society, recently incorporated at Albany, under the laws of the state of New York.

In token thereof, and in explanation thereof, the society on October 10th, issued the following dodger, which is being distributed widely throughout the East Side, and one of which found its way to my door.

The incorporators, whose names appear at the end of the circular, are all working people, some of them middle aged men, with families, among whom the profit is to be divided, after payment of accruing policies:

We hereby beg to notify the American public that a society has been organized by the name of the First American ladies' self-assisting association, for the purpose of protecting and assisting women in their matrimonial affairs.

A good standing member for two years, paying a proposition fee of $1 and 25c. for a constitution book and 50c. monthly dues, is entitled at the expiration of two years to from $200 to $500.

We understand that this circular might impress you as being a fraud or a humbug, but we want to assure the public that we are a legitimate body, acting under the laws of New York state, and that our books are always open for inspection to any one who desires to investigate.

The condition of the society at the present time, which forces girls to work hard for a small pittance, barely enough for their living necessities, far less to put away for the future, makes this society an absolute necessity, and we know that the public will not be slow in perceiving the advantages to be derived and assist in this noble effort.

All information and explantions can be had from the party handing you this circular, or from Mr. —— No. ——East —— street.

Hoping you will give this matter serious consideration, we remain, fraternally yours.

Up, up, up, I wouldn't attempt to count how many flights of stairs, I found Gustav Yunglieb and Abraham Walker doing a land office business in one small front room of an east side tenement, the present headquarters of the society, pending the completion—I was told—of more commodious and elegant offices elsewhere.

The most prominent characteristic of the office was the vociferous scratching of a very bad pen driven violently over a ledger by a middle-aged man of serious mien. Four young persons, three girls and a man, sat on a red plush sofa, waiting their turn with the man of the noisy pen.

The young man looked at the ceiling and the girls looked at the floor and with the ferrules of tightly rolled umbrellas traced out the faded red roses in a much worn Brussels carpet. Roses, artificial roses, also red and faded, bloomed upon the desk of the scribe, and a pretty young girl stood close by, watching the hand that drove the noisy pen.

All was so serious, so matter of fact, that one might have thought the pretty young girl was waiting for a gas receipt, when the business looking man stopped scratching and looked up into the young girl's face as much as to say, "What next?"

"I should prefer a man with a dark moustache," hearing which there was a suppressed giggle from the sofa.

"A dark moustache," echoed the scribe.

"How old?" asked the scribe.

"I am not particular," replied the girl. "Anywhere from twenty to thirty!"

"Age immaterial. Twenty to thirty preferred," scraped the pen.

"Any old thing will do. Oh, any old thing will do," hummed the male voice from the sofa.

"A dark moustache," scratched the pen.

"Say," remonstrated Mr. Yunglieb, "this is no joke. This is a serious business. This is a corporation doing business under the laws of the state of New York, and here is our charter," flashing a formidable document before the merry quartette.

I had been witnessing the final formalities of the registration of an active member of the First American ladies' self-assisting society, and I shall now let Gustav Yunglieb tell you why such a society should exist. Mr. Gustav Yunglieb is a prosperous east end jeweller, and one of the officers and chief promoters of the organization, and this is his explanation almost word for word as he gave it to me:

"The chief aim of the society is to help women and girls to find good husbands and establish comfortable homes.

"This society is no joke any more than marriages is a joke. It's a pretty serious thing when a woman reaches middle age and finds herself an old maid, and with no prospects before her but the charity of relatives or the poorhouse.

"Sentiment! Well, I guess not. This is business — strictly business. This society is organized on strictly business principles, like an insurance company or the ice trust. I don't say, understand me, that there isn't any such thing as love and sentiment, but they are incidentals, merely incidentals, when it comes to a poor girl marrying.

"Marriage for our east side girl is almost dependent upon the dot, unless, of course, she is lucky enough to be a ten thousand dollar beauty or clever enough to win the love of a man just by her little tricks and ways. But when girls work hard all day, in factories and sweat shops, they don't have much time to either practice up on catchy ways or to improve what good looks they have.

"If a girl has relatives or friends to provide this dot and she is half way good looking she needn't worry much about the future, but say she is homely and plain, and has not a cent in the world save her weekly wages.

"Not a ghost of a chance. An east side girl has got to have enough money to buy the furniture, and the very least she can comfortably begin on is $200. Our scheme for furnishing this necessary $200 is very simple.

"When a girl joins the society she pays an initiation fee of $1.25 and fifty cents per month dues. At the expiration of two years she is entitled to from $200 to $500, exactly which amount depending upon the strength of the society by the time that her policy may become due. We call it a marriage policy just as the insurance companies speak of an insurance policy.

"We have now 300 members, and expect 500 within the next week—that is counting upon an increase at the same rate as we have been enrolling members.

"Of course it will be necessary to limit the number of marriages, as we will be able to cash only so many policies during a given period. We have stipulated that no more than ten shall take place among our members—that is at first—and the girl must have belonged to the society two years at least before she can avail herself of the financial benefits. If, however, she marries before that time and keeps up her membership, paying all necessary dues, she can claim her $200 at the expiration of her two years' membership, when the $200 will come in just as good as ever.

"A memorandum of all these points is taken when they register as members, and from that time on, we proceed, in every delicate manner possible, to bring them into the company of their ideal men. We help them to secure escorts to balls and theatres and parties, and in every possible and conceivable way seek to further their matrimonial possibilities."

"But," I inquired, "if at the end of the two years she were still unable to find a suitable husband, or having found one, discovers him to be fickle and faithless, what would be her status with the ladies' self-assisting society?"

At hearing which Gustav Younglieb beamed satisfaction.

"Now, that's just the beauty of the whole scheme," he said, triumphantly. "If she don't find anybody to suit her, or the fellow 'goes back' on her, she is permitted to withdraw her savings, with interest."

Our Latest Contingent.

London Saturday Review.

The new Canadian contingent for South Africa is the answer to the pessimists who have been busy asserting that never again would the colonies come forward with offers of troops for imperial service. Color was imparted to that view by the assertion and denial that the dominion government was prepared to raise and equip another body of mounted men if the imperial government would accept it. Canada has already played so admirable a part in South Africa that there would have been no warrant for misgiving if she had been content to do no more. This new contingent of 600 shows that neither her loyalty nor her resources have been exhausted. What Canada is doing we are assured the other colonies would do at once, if there were any need. Canada's further contribution will be valuable to lord Kitchener in a material way, but it will be much more valuable to the empire in a moral sense. Especially significant is the rally to the recruiting offices, of Canadians who have already been in the field. Their eagerness to rejoin disposes of another fiction to the effect that they had cause for profound discontent during their previous term of service. That the despatch of the force should be hailed with more enthusiasm by the British than by the French-Canadians is perhaps only natural, but it is well to remember that lord Minto's chief adviser in this matter is no less a French-Canadian than Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

An Old Story.

London Express.

The departure of the earl of Munster, D. S. O., to join his regiment (the Royal Scots) in South Africa, recalls a curious episode in the military career of his grandfather, the first earl who, as most people know, was the eldest of ten children of William IV. by the fascinating actress, Mrs. Jordan. George Fitz Clarence (it was many years before his elevation to the peerage) had a commission in the famous 10th Hussars, and in 1814 was one of the chief witnesses against his colonel in a general court martial which tried the latter for incompetence and misconduct in the field. The charges were to some extent proved, but as there was believed to have been a combination of the officers against the colonel, they were all summarily removed to other regiments—a circumstance that gained for them the name of the "elegant extracts." Fitz Clarence afterwards became a colonel of the Coldstream Guards. The present lord Munster, who only succeeded his father this year, is a bachelor of forty-two.

Undermining Shovellers.

The first boat to be turned out by the new ship yard of the Columbia iron works, St. Clair, Mich., will be a decided novelty in the way of a grain carrier. The new feature is a hopper bottom to greatly aid in the discharge of cargo at elevators and will dispense with trimmers and steam shovel arrangements. The boats will have eleven hatches, with a corresponding number of hoppers directly underneath and extending consecutively from the machinery space and coal bunkers to the forward water bulkhead.

Get Instant Relief From Piles.

This most irritating disease relieved in ten minutes by using Dr. Agnew's Ointment, and a cure in from three to six nights. Thousands testify of its goodness. Good for eczema, salt rheum, and all skin diseases. If you are without faith, one application will convince. 35c. Sold by E. C. Mitchell.—127.

Out For Business.

Toronto Telegram.

The readiness of Canadians to enlist for service in the last stages of the South African war is an answer to the cheap slander that this country's recruits for the first contingent expected to figure in a military picnic.

HOW THEY ARE TAUGHT.

TELLS HOW GEOGRAPHY IS TAUGHT IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Meagre and False Information Drilled Into Pupils Regarding Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"A Disgusted Writer" from Crystal, N.D., thus addresses the Montreal Star:

"I have just been reading your article in a late issue on the discussion concerning reciprocity which is going on in the United States. I agree with your suggestion that it will at least have the advantage of opening the eyes of some of them to the fact that the people to the north of them are of a great deal more consequence as a nation than they think. How much that eye opening is needed may easily be learned from a casual consultation of their authorized school geography. I enclose a page from the geography which my children are at present studying. It is the whole of their teaching concerning Canada, and will, no doubt, be looked on as a curiosity by every many of your readers, who could not, I think, persuade themselves that such an utterly inconsequential, meagre, and so far as its suggestiveness goes, utterly false stuff could be palmed off upon the public as a fair statement of the geography of a great and friendly people:

"MINOR COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA."

"Canada and Newfoundland.

"Both north of the Arctic circle and south of it for a long distance Canada is too cold for the growth of trees, which men could use to build houses, or of vegetables or other plants which they could use for food. The ground is covered with snow for the greater part of the year, and snow storms sometimes occur during the few weeks of summer. Further south are extensive forests, and the winters are not quite so long, nor so cold.

"The only people living in this lonely and desolate region are a few scattered families of Eskimos and Indians, who spend their time in hunting and fishing, and who have hard work to keep from starving and freezing to death during the long winters.

"The Eskimos live in winter near the coast, where they can catch seals, walruses, and other sea animals They live in low-dome-shaped huts, built of rocks, or of blocks of ice and snow. Men, women and children dress much alike, in clothing made out of heavy fur. During the short summer these people move inland to hunt the reindeer and caribou, which at that season wander far north in great herds. The Eskimo eats the flesh of the reindeer, and makes his clothes, his summer tent and his canoe of the skin of this animal or of that of the seal. The Indians live further south than the Eskimos, in the region where there are forests, so that they can make huts of poles over which they stretch the skins of animals, and about which they pile brush and snow. They get most of their food by fishing and hunting, and they trap the mink, marten, beaver, and otters for the furs. White men have trading houses in this region, where the Indians barter their furs for guns, blankets and clothing.

"There are neither roads nor waggons in this wild country. Are there many rivers and lakes? In summer Eskimos, Indians and traders travel in canoes, which they carry from one lake or river to another. In winter, when the country is covered with snow and ice, all loads are carried on sledges drawn by dogs, while the men run alongside on long snow-shoes, which prevent them from sinking into the deep snow.

"In these ways the furs are sent into the settled parts of the country further south, or to the shores of Hudson's bay; then they are shipped to England and made into muffs, capes and other garments. These furs are about the only things of value that are sent out from the cold, bleak, and lonely northern part of Canada. In southern Canada the winters are cold, and the summers are long and warm enough for grain, grass, and vegetables to ripen.

"Near the Pacific, where the surface is mountainous and the summers are dry, there is little farming, but there are extensive coal mines, and much gold is found.

"Where is lake Winnipeg? Wheat grows in its basin. Most of it is sent to Minneapolis, to the lake ports of the United States, or to Montreal on the St. Lawrence, on its way to Europe. What city is south of lake Winnipeg? It is a market for farmers and fur traders. Lumber is obtained north of the St. Lawrence, but on the south side are many narrow farms running back from the river. Vegetables, fruit and hay, are the chief crops. Much freight is carried on the river, but this route is closed by ice in the winter.

"One of the longest railways in the world connects Quebec and Vancouver. It is part of a trade route between England and Australia.

"What peninsula is in the south-eastern part of Canada? What large island is north-east of the peninsula? Forests of pine, fir, and spruce cover much of this region. Immense numbers of cod, mackerel, and herring are caught in the ocean near by. Find the city of Halifax. It is the chief harbor and sea-port of this part of Canada.

"Long ago the valley of the St. Lawrence belonged to France, but just before our revolution it was taken by the English. The descendants of the early French settlers still live there, and speak the French language.

"When we fought against England, the people of Canada did not join us. Canada still belongs to England, but is permitted to govern itself almost entirely, though the chief officer is appointed by the king or queen of England.

"Near what river are three of the cities of Canada? What and where is the capital? Where is Montreal? It is the largest city in Canada. Ocean steamships sail up the St. Lawrence to Montreal. What city is a little further down the river? On what island is Victoria?"

The above is word for word the total concerning the geography of Canada; and the whole geography of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is dismissed in barely one page and a half, which includes five large cuts representing an English farmhouse, the parliament buildings, London bridge, Irish peasant spinning, and a Scotch Highland scene. Comment is needless. All this is from a geography, which, while for beginners, devotes forty-two pages to the United States, and as above to Canada and Great Britain.

—DISGUSTED.

Crystal, North Dakota, Dec., 1901.

Housekeeping In Japan.

In Japan girls are brought up to sew, cook and attend to the homes, for even the women of the highest class have household duties to perform.

Japanese women never go to market. The market comes to them—that is, the dealers bring round their wares for sale at the customers' houses. The fishmonger brings his stock, and whatever is bought he prepares for cooking.

Most Japanese women make their own clothes, and even the wealthiest embroider their own garments. They are very thrifty little dressmakers and do much careful planning and cutting, as well as painstaking renovation of worn clothing.

The dinner all the year round is a little before dusk. A miniature table about a foot square and eight inches high is placed before each person. On this is placed a lacquered tray, with space for four or five dishes, each measuring four or five inches across. Each little bowl and dish has its special place, the soup always being in the middle and the rice to the left. The appetite is reckoned by the number of bowls of rice eaten. A maid is at hand with a large bowl of rice to replenish the small ones.

Directly one empties a bowl she replenishes it, but should one leave even a few grains she will understand that one has had sufficient.

Great care and much artistic taste are employed in preparing dinner. The viands are always served in the daintiest fashion, and when guests are present the meal becomes quite a ceremonious affair. The skill shown by the cook is quite remarkable. For instance, an omelet will be served in the form of a chrysanthmum, while fish is shredded to look like snow, and chicken is done up in all sorts of odd shapes.

"Father" Of The English Church.

London Chronicle

To have been an active parochial clergyman for seventy years, of which sixty-three were passed in the same parish, constitutes a wonderful record; and in point of age combined with length of service the Rev. G. D. Grundy, vicar of Hey, near Oldham, whose death has just taken place, might well have been regarded as the "Father" (in the parliamentary sense) of the church of England. Some of his interesting reminiscenses were recalled yesterday by his son, the Rev. C. H. Grundy, in preaching at St. Peter's Brockley, of which he is vicar. At Oxford, where he was a contemporary of Mr. Gladstone, the late Mr. Grundy came under the influence of the evangelical movement, and he used to recall how the authorities at Brasenose (of which college he was a scholar), in their horror of the new ideas, altered the dinner hour in order to prevent the undergraduates from attending outside services. In illustration of the irreverent tone of the undergraduates of those days, the late clergyman told a story of a member of his college who, the chapel at Brasenose being somewhat dimly lighted, made a bet that he would lie in front of the communion table during the whole of a service without being discovered by any of the dons. He won the bet!

Found To Be His Own Uncle.

A curious case of relationship has just leaked out. It would drive a man crazy to figure it all out. A young citizen, who enlisted here for South African service, and who is said to be one of the best specimens of physical manhood ever seen, is one of those interested in the case. He married a daughter of a Harrowsmith man, and the latter married the former's sister. Thus the young soldier's father-in-law becomes his brother-in-law; his sister then becomes his mother-in-law, and, by the same process of reasoning, he becomes his wife's uncle and therefore is uncle to himself. But when the call for men for the new mounted corps came, the young citizen laid aside the problem of trying to figure out what his relationship is, and, like the loyal, true-hearted soldier that he is, responded to that call, and is now at Halifax en route to South Africa.

Tabloid Restaurants.

Brooklyn has the second tabloid restaurant ever established. The first began its career in Manhattan a short time ago. A tabloid restaurant is a place where food is served in condensed form, where a person may take a square meal in a lozenge that may be swallowed in a single gulp, or he can have his dinner in a capsule, if he prefers in that way. The tabloid restaurant was made possible by the recent invention of compressed foods a few years ago. Compressed foods were supposed to be desirable only as an emergency ration, but some enterprising individual found that the compressed foods would appeal to a certain portion of the public even where there was an abundance of restaurants of the ordinary type. Hence the tabloid restaurant.

Viscount Mahon's Title.

London Standard.

The title of viscount Mahon, borne by earl Stanhope's eldest son, who has just attained his majority, is not very easily recognized as one of those derived from foreign parts. There is a river of the name in county Waterford, and the upper part of Cork harbor is known as Mahon Lough. But these are not the name places of the viscounty in question. It commemorates Port Mahon, on the east coast of the island of Minorca, a place of some importance, which was taken by one of the Stanhopes, who had the command of the British forces in Spain in 1708. Lord Mahon's card will pass him anywhere for a Britisher, which is by no means so surely the case with, say, the marquis of Douro, even after little short of a century's naturalization of the name.

Try our special brands of cooking sherry and brandy. James McParland.

She Had Weak Lungs

Mrs. John McQueen Suffered Severely—Cured by Powley's Liquified Ozone.

I take much pleasure in giving my testimonial to the benefits I have received from the use of Ozone. I have been troubled with weak lungs for some time. Last March I took a bad cold, and in spite of all I could do it was getting worse. One day my husband went to the store for medicine, but failing to get the kind he wanted, the store-keeper recommended Ozone. I had taken a great deal of medicine, but with very little benefit, but as I had nothing else I began to take it. When I had used one bottle and a half, I knew it was doing me good, so I took it as regularly as I could. It cured my cough and built me up in health and strength. I cannot speak too highly of Ozone.

(Signed) MRS. JOHN MCQUEEN,
Boothville, Ont.

Exposure to draughts brings on lung trouble.

Mrs. McQueen says: "Powley's Liquified Ozone cured my cough and built me up in health and strength." In a nutshell that is the action of this wonderful preparation of liquid oxygen. It first of all corrects the disease, then aids Nature to restore the body to health and strength. Powley's Liquified Ozone is the greatest discovery of the age. It destroys the germs of tuberculosis. Forms healthy flesh. It is blood food inducing a healthy condition of the tissues no matter how badly diseased they may have been. You should at least try one bottle if you are affected in the least degree.

50c. and $1.00 at all Druggists.

THE OZONE CO., OF TORONTO, LIMITED,
Toronto and Chicago.

Omega Oil

Cold in the Chest

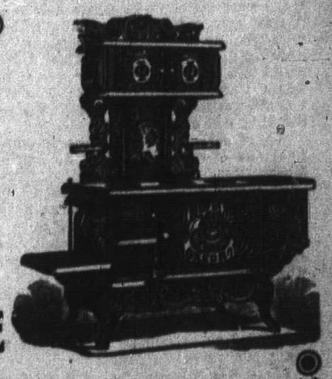
Now, see here a minute, my friend. You ought to know that you can't cure a cold in the chest, or sore throat, or shooting pains in the lungs, by swallowing medicines. The stuff you swallow goes into your stomach, and your trouble is not there at all. What you want to do is to rub your throat and chest with Omega Oil, and do it quick, too. Nature made this oil for exactly this purpose. It subdues and overcomes the inflammation and is at least a hundred times better than a sticky, itching, nasty porous plaster. Don't lose time fooling with such things, but start using Omega Oil as quickly as you can.

Tell your druggist you want Omega Oil and nothing else. If he refuses to supply you, the Omega Chemical Co., 229 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle prepaid for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps. 166

The Saving In Coal

Is reason enough for choosing the

IMPERIAL OXFORD RANGE



Its new and patented construction gives you more heat from less fuel—as well as an ease of regulation that makes it possible to keep the fire just exactly as you wish it all day long.

The greater ease and surer success in cooking and baing, as well as the gratifying economy on coal bills, will repay you a thousand fold after purchasing this popular range.

Why not inspect their improvements?

Sold in Kingston by Simmons Bros.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.