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Endorse a as Great Washing Compound

VICTORINE.

It makes clothes white as snow without rubbing.

MRS. G. THOMPSON, Kingston, writes: "My friends that I have told about it are glad to find an easy way of washing without hard work."

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2 cakes for 5 cents; wash 4 boilers of clothes.

W. Crawford Gaden & Co., Montreal.

TRAVELLING.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Xmas and New Year Holidays,

For the above round trip tickets will be sold as follows.

SINGLE FARE.

Going dates. Dec. 23, 24 and 25.
Return limit. Dec. 26.
Going dates. Dec. 30, 31, and Jan. 1, 1900.
Return limit. Jan. 2, 1900.

FARE AND ONE THIRD.

Going Dates. Dec. 22, 23, 24 and 25.
Return limit. Dec 27.
Going dates. Dec. 29, 30, 31, and Jan. 1, 1900
Return limit. Jan. 3, 1900.

SCHOOL VACATIONS.

To teachers and pupils of schools and colleges on surrender of standard certificate signed by principal,

FARE AND ONE THIRD.

Going dates. Dec. 9 to 31, inclusive.
Return limit. Jan. 17 1900.

Above reduced fares apply between all stations in Canada; all stations in Canada to Detroit, Michigan, Port Huron, Michigan, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Black Rock, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., also from stations in Canada to Fort Covington, N. Y., Bombay Junction, N. Y., Helena, N. Y., Massena Springs, N. Y., Rouse's Point, N. Y., Island Pond Vt., and from those stations to stations in Canada.

Special rates and limits for Commercial Travellers

J. P. HANLEY, Agent.

Kingston & Pembroke and Canadian Pacific Railways.

Christmas Rates.

Return tickets will be sold as follows:—

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Single First-Class Fare, going Dec. 23, 24 and 25; returning until Dec. 26, 1899.
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(On surrender of Certificate signed by Principal)—
Single First-Class Fare and one-third, going Dec. 9 to 31, 1899; returning until Jan. 17, 1900.

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(On presentation of Commercial Travellers' Railway Certificate)—
Single First-Class Fare, going Dec 18 to 25, 1899; returning until Jan. 3, 1900.

Between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor, and East.

Full particulars at K. & P. and C.P.R. Ticket Office, Ontario street.

F. CONWAY, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. B. W. FOLGER, Gen. Manager

ROYAL MAIL

Dominion Line Steamships

LIVERPOOL SERVICE, via Londonderry.

Steamer.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
Dec. 7th, New England,	Dec. 20th,	12:30 p.m
*Roman	Dec. 6th,	2 p.m.
Vancouver,	" 9th,	2 p.m.
*Ottoman,	" 20th	"
Dominion,	" 23rd,	" " 24th, 5 p.m
Cambroman,	Dec. 30th	2 p.m.

*Those steamers do not carry passengers.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston
Dec. 7th,	New England,	Dec. 20th, 12:30 p.m

Rates of passage from Montreal: First Cabin—$60 and upwards, single; return, $100 and upwards, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin—$35 and $37.50, single; $66.50 and $71.25, return, according to steamer. Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $22.50 to $25.50, according to steamer.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

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J. P. Hanley, Agent, G.T.R. Station. J. P. Gildersleeve, 42 Clarence St.
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BERMUDA.

THE NOW FAR-FAMED BERMUDAS with cable communication and equable winter temperature of seventy degrees, beautiful scenery and 60 miles of good roads, headquarters of the British army and navy, is unrivaled in its attractiveness, reached by the magnificent iron steamers Bermudian or Trinidian in forty-eight hours from New York, sailings every five days this winter. The tropical islands, including St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, St. Kitts, Martinique, St. Lucia and Barbados, also afford beautiful and interesting tours, all reached by steamships of the Quebec steamship Company from New York. Special Cruises to the tropics 4th and 13th January and 3rd and 14th February. For descriptive pamphlets and dates of sailing apply to A. EMILIUS OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York; J. P. HANLEY or J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Kingston, Ont. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

ALLAN LINE
LIVERPOOL.

The Steamships of the Allan Line sail from Portland on arrival of Grand Trunk train leaving Montreal the evening previous to sailing. The SS. Parisian and Californian will leave Portland on Saturdays and call at Halifax at 6 p.m. on Sundays. The Numidian and Laurentian will sail for Liverpool direct on Wednesdays. The Laurentian carries first cabin only from this side.

Rates of passage—First Cabin, $50 to $70—Return, $100 and upwards. Second Cabin, (including rail ticket to London) $35—Return, $65.

Steerage, $22.50 and by "Numidian" $22.50, Derry, Glasgow, Belfast, London.

J. P. HANLEY, Agent, Grand Trunk Railway Station, Johnston and Ontario Streets.
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Agent, 42 Clarence Street.

RULING of all descriptions at C. H. OTTO'S Bookbindery, Cor. Princess and Pearl Streets.

FEEDING BRITISH ARMY.

WHAT IS REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE TASK.

Three Months' Supplies On Hand In Africa—What They Consist Of—Jam For Tommy Atkins—Troops Pay For Their Tobacco Themselves.

The London Times prints an interesting article on the provisioning of the British army in South Africa. The basis of the arrangement is that there shall be four months' supplies always available at the seat of war for 110,000 troops and native transport helpers, and 51,000 horses and mules. At the present moment there are only three months' supplies on hand in South Africa, but the additions necessary to bring the totals up to the four months' limit are being dispatched with speed, and that limit once reached, will be maintained as long as may be thought necessary. Of the enormous quantities of food which go to make up a four months' supply for this number of men and animals few persons can have even the remotest idea. The one item of preserved meat alone stands in the same quantity. Coffee stands at 12,000,000 pounds, and of biscuit there are 400,000 pounds, tea at 200,000 pounds, sugar at 2,200,000 pounds, compressed vegetables at 800,000, and salt at 400,000 pounds. One article of diet which has been found particularly suitable for troops on active service is a preparation of meat and vegetables cooked together. Of this a single contractor is sending tins at the rate of half a million each month. Of condensed milk sweetened and unsweetened, the four months' supplies represent 360,000 tins.

Particularly interesting is the item of jam. This commodity was first given to the British troops in the Soudan expedition of 1884 and 1885, and it was afterwards supplied to the Ashanti expedition. It was reported on very favorably on each occasion, for not only was it regarded with favor by the troops, but it was found to be a distinctly healthy food, especially on account of its antiscorbutic properties, an important consideration in the absence of a good supply of fresh vegetables. Jam has therefore taken its permanent place as one good thing among others for troops to fight on, and the quantities to be kept in South Africa as a four months' reserve amount to no less than 1,450,000 pounds, consigned in tins each containing a single pound. In regard to the liquids the list provides for 80,000 gallons of rum, 12,000 bottles of whiskey, 32,000 bottles of port wine, nearly 40,000 pounds weight of lime juice, a vast quantity of "sparklets" for making soda water, and eighty tons of alum for purifying spring or river water, of which the quality may be doubtful.

Of tobacco the quantity sent out by the war office for the four months is 10,000 pounds, this, of course, being quite independent of the amount contributed by private donors. It should be said, however, that the troops have to pay for the tobacco supplied by the war office, doing so at the rate of one shilling per pound, so that, no doubt, they would be doubly pleased to get free gifts from the British public. Of ordinary hospital supplies the quantities are based on the supposition that ten per cent. of troops are always either sick or wounded, though, happily, this percentage is never reached. In the way of disinfectants, also, it is assumed that during each four months there will — or may — be required 6,000 pounds of carbolic acid powder, twenty tons of chloride of lime, 10,000 gallons of izal, and ten tons of McDougall's disinfecting powder. Still another item on the list is that of 80,000 pounds of candles. For the horses and mules there are provided, for the same period, 25,000 tons of hay, 31,000 tons of oats and 3,000 tons of bran.

Trials of an Editor.

The Fourth Estate.

To run a paper without occasionally publishing an item that is detrimental to some person, is like running a railroad without having accidents or mishaps. To do either is a physical impossibility. No man on earth is to so great an extent constantly at the mercy of both friends and enemies as the editor of a newspaper. He must get much of the information concerning transpiring events second or third-handed, or not at all. Frequently statements are received from supposedly trustworthy sources which are subsequently found to be without foundation. No one editor in a thousand wilfully injures either friend or foe by misrepresentation. Go to him and ask for a correction and nine cases out of ten, if your case is just you will be received politely and proper correction will be made with pleasure.

Is a Handy Man.

W. Hamilton is a handy man around the Y.M.C.A. He turned up this morning, booted and spurred, ready to climb the flag staff and affix the halyards for the raising of the flag to the half-mast position. This he did successfully and to-day the red-cross banner floated in memory of one who tendered the association substantial aid when it was slowly struggling upward—we refer to the honored statesman whose mortal remains were conveyed to Cataraqui cemetery to-day.

A Presentation Made.

Last night members of Cooke's church christian endeavor society waited upon Miss Annie Donnelly, Colborne street. An address was read by H. J. Newman, and the presentation of a silver pudding dish followed. Miss Donnelly leaves on Monday for Orwell, P.E.I., where her marriage to Rev. A. J. McNeill, a Queen's graduate, will take place. She has been an active member of Cooke's endeavor society for many years, and her departure will be greatly felt by her fellow-workers.

President Of Switzerland.

BERNE, Dec. 16.—The federal assembly has elected Walther Hauser, radical, of Wadenswell, Zurich, to be president of Switzerland for 1900. He was vice president during 1899.

Cures Coughs.

Dr. Harvey's Southern

RED PINE

25c.—Or same price as inferior imitations.

THE HARVEY MEDICINE CO., Mfgs. Montreal.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Another Church Incident.

Toronto, Dec. 12.—(To the Editor): The announcement of canon Bland's resignation of the rectorship of Christ's church cathedral, Hamilton, does not create any great surprise, for it has been for some time looked for. Canon Bland was one of the two who formulated the charge against Rev. Thomas Geohegan, which led to his being arraigned before a court of triers, appointed by the bishop of Niagara, and which eventually, on the recommendation of the said court, led to his suspension from the ministry for the long term of seven years. The woman on whose word the court relied, stung by remorse of conscience, made oath that the Rev. Thomas Geohegan was innocent of the charge laid against him, and that what she did was out of revenge. With this sworn testimony Mr. Geohegan applied for a new trial, but it was of no more avail with the court of triers than a "drop of water on a duck's back." for the appeal for a new trial was refused, and as a consequence of the refusal, he appealed to the house of bishops for hearing of his case. It is set down to be heard at Ottawa on 10th January.

There is no doubt whatever but that canon Bland's resignation was hastened by the ill-feeling created against him for taking such an active part against a brother clergyman, on the woman's testimony. Even canon Bland's own churchwarden was one of the bondsmen to the church courts for expenses incurred in case Mr. Geoghegan should fail in reversing the sentence.

No man in Hamilton was more popular than Mr. Geoghegan, and that with all classes of people. Outside the church he was admired and praised for his self-denying and self-sacrificing labors of love, and even to-day, while his brother clergymen "pass him by on the other side," he is greeted by other denominations with a warmth and a geniality rarely met with. Even pecuniary aid was offered him by men outside his own church, and this kindly feeling from unlooked for and unexpected quarters has done much towards alleviating the injustice done him in not granting him a new trial, and that, too, by his own brother clergymen.—A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Should Not Have Been Committed

Kingston, Dec. 15.—(To the Editor): On reading over the evidence in the Dolan perjury case, tried yesterday by Judge Price, who acquitted the prisoner, it struck me as most extraordinary that the justice of the peace should have committed Dolan for trial and sent him to jail. It seems to me that county magistrates in this district do not exercise much thought when many cases come before them, judging by what happens when the cases are afterwards tried by the judge. In the present case the facts were very simple, and a charge of perjury was entirely out of the question. The decision of the judge was not based on the evidence submitted by the crown, but simply by the definition of the word perjury. There was no perjury whatever on the part of Dolan.—E. G.

LOVE SAVED HIS LIFE.

And Now John W. Dale is Husband of an Indian Queen

Detroit News-Tribune.

For many years a white woman named Andaga has reigned over a small band of Indians in the Ungava country. Rainy Lake region, about 200 miles north of the dividing line between the United States and Canada. Now the woman is dead, and her daughter, who is the wife of a white man, is crowned queen in her stead.

The husband of the queen, John W. Dale, is the first white man who has ever received admission to the tribe. During a prospecting tour for gold which Dale made about three years ago he discovered a storehouse of gold and had a narrow escape from death at the hands of the Indians. His life was spared only because the young Indian girl, Nita, daughter of the queen, fell in love with him and besought his release.

Now the daughter is queen, the ceremony of installing her taking place immediately after reducing to ashes the body of the dead sovereign.

The young woman and her husband were carried to the council house of the Ungavas, where in the presence of the 250 or 300 members of the tribe, they swore never to reveal the location of the storehouse of gold, which had been one of the treasured possessions of the band for many years.

After taking the oath which consisted of placing themselves in the centre of a circle formed by the Indians, and dropping upon their knees, while their subjects advanced upon them with drawn knives—to signify that they would make to no stranger to laying put to death should they ever betray the secret place of the cave of gold—they resumed their places upon the throne, so called, after which all the members of the band prostrated themselves, showing thereby that they were the slaves of the pair, where they remained until ordered to rise.

The manner in which Dale discovered the gold was rather odd. Having with his companions shot some wild ducks for food, they found several pellets of coarse gold in the crops and gizzards of the birds. Estimating that the bits of rock in which the gold was imbedded came from the far north, they started on its trail, with the success of being captured, and the final escape of Dale's companions and marriage of himself to the queen's daughter.

A small party of white men, representing New York, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis capitalists, have just returned from the Ungava country, and the members report the land rich in gold, silver, copper, iron, coal and other minerals. Endeavors will be made to develop the country. Some of the members of the party declare they saw traces of the Indians over which Mrs. Dale is ruling, and one of them brought back several Indian curios, which he says he obtained from Dale.

Loyalty With a Vengeance.

Talk about patronizing "home industries"—they do it with a vengeance in this city! I was conversing recently with one who had thoroughly canvassed the city and he assured me that at least forty-five per cent. of the merchants got their printing done at outside points, principally at Montreal and Toronto.

And what of the board of trade—that institution which is supposed to have for its primary object the welfare of the city—what of it? Why two members of its executive get all their printing done outside the city! Yet people continue to wonder why Toronto and Montreal grow so rapidly, and why poor old Kingston remains at a standstill.

Hand Sleighs For Children

From 20c. up. Key skates from 25c. per pair up at Corbett's hardware.

YOUNG'S SHOE SHOP ROBBED.

YOUNG MAN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Police Constable Naylon on the Alert—Chinaman Frightened off Burglars With Revolver Shots—Some of the Stolen Shoes Found—The Prisoner Remanded.

Some time between midnight and two o'clock this morning the boot and shoe store of George Young, Princess street, was broken into and a number of boots removed. The burglars broke the glass top half of the front door, thus gaining admittance. As far as known six or eight pairs of boots were removed, but the greater number of these were found in McBratney's stone yard, in rear of Young's store.

Between the hours named in the foregoing, police constables Graham and Naylon met a young man named Joseph W. Nugent, Montreal street, at the corner of Clergy and Princess street. He was under the influence of liquor and his hands were covered with blood. Nugent said he was going home and was allowed to proceed. Three quarters of an hour later, after constable Naylon had made the discovery that Young's shop had been broken into, Naylon saw Nugent proceeding down Princess street. The constable stood near the shop and as Nugent came along and saw Naylon he turned and ran. The constable gave chase and overtook Nugent on Garrett street. Nugent begged to be shot rather than be arrested, and pleaded to be allowed to go free.

At the police court this morning the evidence of constable Naylon and George Brewer was taken. Constable Naylon admitted there had not been anything found on Nugent to convict him with the robbery, he had suspicion that the prisoner was guilty from the fact of blood being seen on his hands, and his running away when he caught sight of the constable. George Brewer remembered having seen Nugent on the street about the same time as the constables met him. Heard shots fired up street. There were fired by the Chinaman whose laundry adjoins Young's store. The Chinaman, hearing burglars in Young's store fired the shots which scared them off.

Nugent pleaded not guilty and elected to be tried by a jury. After hearing the evidence the magistrate did not deem it sufficient to commit the prisoner, and the request of constable Mccarry the prisoner was remanded for a week. Nugent said he thought he had been arrested for drunkenness.

MARS AND ITS PEOPLE.

Prof. Haeckel Maintains That Animals and Plants Live on Planets.

"Is Mars inhabited?" has been asked very often during recent years and has engaged the serious attention of many astronomers, and especially of M. Camille Flammarion, noted French scientist and author.

Some new light is now thrown on this subject by Prof. Ernst Haeckel an eminent German philosopher, in a book entitled "World Problems." After pointing out that men have been studying the heavens for more than forty-five hundred years, and have only been studying themselves for the last half century, he says we may safely assume that the many fixed stars, whose light requires thousands of years to reach us, are suns, and are surrounded by planets and worlds similar to those which we know. We may also assume, he holds, that thousands of planets have arrived at the same stage of development as our world, and it naturally follows that on them the same conditions of life prevail as on this earth, and there is no valid reason why human beings should not live there as they do here.

Prof. Haeckel takes care to explain that there are doubtless many planets the temperature of which is such that life, as we understand the term, cannot be sustained on them. He thinks it very probable that there are types of animals and plants on some planets which are not to be found on this earth. According to him, it is very likely that the biogenetic process exists on Mars, Venus and possibly some other planets of our system, as well as on planets of other solar systems, but it is even more probable that animals and plants on those planets have reached a higher stage of development than has been reached by animals and plants on this earth.

If we assume that Mars is inhabited—and Prof. Haeckel seems pretty well satisfied that it is—we must assume he holds that the men and women whose home is on the planet are not such as we, but of a far higher type. They may resemble us exteriorly, but they are free from our physical defects and excel us in strength and gracefulness. It is in the intellectual sphere, however, that their superiority is most clear to show. If there are human beings on these planets, says Prof. Haeckel, it is extremely probable that they far surpass ordinary men and women in intelligence.

Another question often asked is: Will we ever be able to communicate with the inhabitants of distant planets? Prof. Haeckel's reply is that there is very little probability of any direct communication ever being established. His reasons are because the earth is such a great distance from Mars and other planets, and because the condition of the air between the earth and those planets is such as to render direct communication by any means at present known to us impossible.

Conscience Not a Guide.

In a Princess store yesterday afternoon a little group were discussing the South African war. "I read an article in one of the papers the other day," said the proprietor, "that set me thinking. It was to the effect that a number of Boers—seventy perhaps—were holding a prayer-meeting near one of the battle grounds. A British shell fell in their midst, and annihilated almost the entire number. Now those Boers were praying for God to grant them victory; they believed explicitly in the righteousness of their cause and were acting as their conscience directed. Yet they were killed. It has taught me this lesson that our conscience is not always a guide." Meanwhile a customer had come in and the merchant had been called forward. The latter remained a half a minute to finish his sentence, but the delay was too long. The would-be purchaser got impatient and walked out, saying he would call again! Home affairs had been neglected to attend to foreign affairs.

Returns To Ireland.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—William Campbell for many years private secretary to the governor-general in Canada has been superannuated. He will shortly leave for Ireland.

Next week at Uglow's bookstore.

Free Book On Heat.

A book that will help you and suggest ideas about Steam or Hot Water Heating that perhaps you never thought of. It not only tells why, but shows why the various styles of the "Safford" Radiator are without an equal in the Radiator World. It is illustrated—you don't have to study it out.

SAFFORD RADIATORS

Are absolutely unbreakable—no rods, bolts or packing; screw nipple connections make them safe. Each one is guaranteed by the largest Radiator manufacturers under the British flag. Send a postcard for the free book—it will interest you.

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Manufactured by
JOHN TAYLOR & CO.
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With four more tails than are on this cut, **$7.50.**

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RETURNED TO POLICY-HOLDERS, over $16,500,000.
ASSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA, about $5,000,000.
TOTAL ASSURANCE IN FORCE, over $100,000,000.
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities, over 132 per cent.
Deposit with the Dominion Government (market value), $150,125.00, being the full reserve on Canadian business.

The above figures speak for themselves in showing to what a high position the Provident Savings has attained among the great Life companies of North America.

Unlike many other companies this company always pays its death claims in a day after proofs have been filed.

Geo. A. Kingston, General Manager for Ontario, Temple Building, Toronto. D. F. Armstrong, District Agent, Kingston.

A VERY HIGH MINE.

The Ore From This Deposit the Richest of the Kind In Canada.

According to A. M. Chisholm the richest copper mine in Canada is a few miles north of Clarence, in Addington county, within three hours ride of Kingston. Mr. Chisholm is superintending mining operations for a company of New York capitalists. These financiers are now doing business on Wall street, and so convinced are they that the mine is a rich one and likely to turn out prosperous, that they are putting a lot of money into its development. At present the company is having 2,000 acres of land fenced in. A saw mill is located on the premises where lumber is cut for fences, dwellings, etc., and timber for the larger structures, shaftings and such like purposes. Sixty men are at work at present, and in the spring the number will be increased to 150. Timber is being got out for a forty stamp mill, which will be placed as soon as the snow leaves the ground. The company has erected a large boarding house, where all employees live. Of the sixty men at present at work, one-half are in the woods getting out timber while the balance are employed around the saw mill, the mine, building necessary structures and fences. In the spring 2,000 sheep will be turned out to graze, and this number will be added to if the venture proves profitable.

Ore removed from the mine four feet under the surface yielded $115 to the ton by government assay. Mr. Chisholm is confident of the success of the undertaking and says he is going to show the people of Canada that the mine is the richest copper deposit in Canada. The ore is much richer than that found at Sudbury.

Caution! When buying Christmas crackers or stockings see that Tom Smith's name is on every package. Ours are genuine. Jas. Redden & Co.

Over $1,700,000 of United States gold is engaged to be shipped to England.

Perfumes in profusion, all good ones, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and up to $5 a bottle. E. C. Mitchell.

Fine writing cases. Uglow's.

You experience the pleasure of a thing well done when you embroider with Brainerd & Armstrong Asiatic Dye Silk, because it is brilliant and lasting. 370 shades true to tone and name.

Put up in soil proof, tangle proof patent "holders."

Send a one cent stamp or three "holder" tags for our "Blue Book"—tells exactly how to embroider 50 different flowers and leaves.

The Corticelli Home Needlework Magazine—25c. a year.

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We have a Nice Line of

NICKEL PLATED TEA AND COFFEE POTS

From 75c to $2.50.

CARVERS, In Cases and Sets,

All Suitable for the

CHRISTMAS TRADE.

McKELVEY & BIRCH,

69 and 71 Brock Street.

In The Finest Possible Condition

Labatt's Porter.

Undoubtedly the best brewed on the continent. Proved to be so by Analysis of four Chemists, and by awards of the World's Great Exhibition, especially Chicago, in 1893, where it received 96 points out of a hundred—much higher than any other Porter in United States or Canada.

JAS. McPARLAND, Agent for Kingston.

Christmas Presents.

Our beautiful Christmas Goods have arrived, they surpassed all previous years in style, beauty and design, everything new and tasty.

Most suitable for a present for old or young. We have always had a good holiday trade! However, we intend making this our banner year by giving special prices and values.

Hanson Writing Desks Only $3 50.

Polish Parlor Tables in Golden Oak or Mahogany For $1,25.

Fancy Rockers from 75c up. Oak Frame Screens filled in all shades of art muslin, only $1 00, same as our $2.50. A snap in Jardinieres, only 25c. Fancy odd pieces in Parlor Furniture from $2 up.

A so shaving, Music, Medicine, Parlor Cabinets, China Closets, Screens, Easies, Couches, Extension Table, Sideboards in great variety.

Mail orders promptly attended to. Packing free.

JAMES REID,

25 cts AT DRUGGISTS. Dr. HAMMOND-HALL'S **ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP** is preferred by mothers because it is perfectly harmless to the most delicate infant. Not an atom of injurious drugs in a gallon of it. It takes baby through the entire period of teething in comparative comfort. Cures colic in ten minutes; prevents indigestion; cures sour stomach, and is widely recommended for chicken infantum. Used exclusively in the children's Hospitals of London, Berlin, Paris and other centres of Europe.

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