BACK ACHES

BEING BANISHED FROM OTTAWA.

Doan's Kidney Pills Doing It.

Few people stop to consider what an aching, paining, lame back means,—fail to recognize that it is the kidneys beneath the back that are the source of the trouble.

The pain in the back is simply the kidneys' cry for help. Will you go to them with the right remedy?

Doan's Kidney Pills are the right remedy. They have cured hundreds of aching backs in Ottawa; have cured thousands of cases of severe kidney disease throughout the dominion.

Many people are coming forward and speaking a good word for Doan's Kidney Pills. One of these is Andrew Maleary, 584 Lisgar street, Ottawa.

He said that for five years he had been greatly troubled with severe pains across his back and hot flushes extending up between his shoulders and over his body. When he stooped he could not straighten up again without pain intense over his kidneys.

"I saw Doan's Kidney Pills favorably mentioned," said he, "and got a box at the drug store, and must say that I experienced relief from the first few doses. I continued to improve right along, and am now free from pain of any kind, and feel quite restored to my usual health."

Doan's Kidney Pills are without any question the most popular and effective kidney medicine in the world. Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, backache, gravel, sediment in the urine, headache, dizzy spells, rheumatism, lumbago, and all kidney and urinary troubles vanish before them as mists before the morning sun.

Sold by all druggists at 50c a box or three boxes for $1.25, or sent by mail on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

J. S. R. McCANN, ACCOUNTANT AND Real Estate Agent. Money to loan at lowest rates. Estates managed. Office 352 King st., over Wade's Drug Store.

ALEXANDER BLANCHARD, CHARTERED Accountant. Books opened, posted, audited. Trial Balances and financial statements taken. Business confidential. Address 472 Brock Street, or Ecclopolis College, Kingston.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL sums, at low rates of interest, on City and Farm Property. Loans granted on City and County Debentures. Apply to Thomas Briggs, Manager of Frontenac Loan and Investment Society. Office opposite the Post office.

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W. W. SANDS, M.D., C.M.,
FORMERLY OF SUNBURY, ONT., HAS opened an Office and Surgery at 132 Sydenham Street. Telephone 355.

DENTAL.

R. E. SPARKS, D.D.S., L.D.S., M.D., DENTIST. Office 294 Princess street. Residence 192 University Avenue. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday evening, 8 to 10. Telephone 346. C. F. Sherman, D.D.S., L.D.S., Assistant.

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Funds over $52,000,000. In addition to which the policy holders have for security the unlimited liability of all the stockholders.

FARM AND CITY PROPERTY insured at lowest possible rates. Before renewing old or giving new business get rates from

STRANGE & STRANGE, Agents.
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TO LOAN.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in sums from one thousand to ten thousand dollars. For particulars apply at

Galwin's Insurance Emporium,
Over Express Office, Market Square

IRON AND BRASS BEDS

are becoming popular. Our sales have been steadily increasing. We have a large and handsome variety. You should see them. We have just closed a purchase for a quantity of unusually good Iron Beds in white enamel and trimmed with fancy brass knobs, etc. They are better than anything ever offered before at $4 and $4.50, but we got them so that we can sell them at $3, either single or double. These are the best values ever offered in Canada. Castors go with every bed. They are not a small cheap looking bed. See them.

Our $18.25 Bed Suite is a seller. Look in last week's Whig for a description.

Our $8.50 Bed Suite is good value.

Yours,

T.F. Harrison Co.

Furniture and Undertaking.

THE WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT

OF THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER ALLIANCE.

The Secretary Of The Alliance Tells Of Its Origin And Success—Representatives Of Twenty-Four Nations At The Convention—Its Mission Is To Educate And Send Out Volunteer Students To The Mission Fields—Principal Grant's Brief Talk.

Nearly every seat in convocation hall was occupied yesterday afternoon. After the bible lesson was read by Principal Grant, Rev. Mr. Wilder, secretary of the students' world-wide volunteer movement, spoke upon "The World-Wide Student Movement." By the word of God, which they sought to scatter broadcast over the world, had these students of the different branches of the movement been banded together, and what God hath joined together let no man attempt to separate. No work would prove successful if its power came not from on high; the prayers of the workers would be unanswered. In 1877 occurred the union of thirty branches of the young men's christian alliance. To-day there are 870 branches and 33,000 students and professors enrolled on its membership list in Canada and the United States. The record shows that in twenty-one years over 30,000 men have been influenced by the movement to accept Jesus. The speaker dealt with the origin of the student volunteer movement, comparing it to a river that for a time flowed on in open day, and then lost itself beneath the surface, only to appear again, wider and more voluminous than ever.

Four years ago there were only thirty educational classes studying missionary work; last year recorded 300 classes and 30,000 students. Before the work began $5,000 was annually contributed by students to missions; last year $50,000 was contributed by North American students. The men of Queen's university are to be congratulated for what they have done along this line. Another result of the movement was seen in the procuring of recruits for foreign service. 1,000 students being on the rolls now, one third of which are women. Twelve hundred students have already sailed to different countries, and over 500 of these owe their going to the students' volunteer movement. The last result: there are in Canada and the United States 4,000,000 young people connected with young people's societies; the desire is that they, who remain at home, should send the volunteers abroad. The introduction of the movement into the British universities of Cambridge, Oxford, London, Glasgow, etc., was alluded to, coupled with their desire to hasten the evangelization of the world. The British students formed the British college christian union. The German and Scandinavian alliances were formed, the latter with a membership of 1,000. Then the movement extended to mission lands.

A confederation of the alliances was formed, with a three-fold aim: To bring the students of the world to Christ, to build them up in Christ and to send them out for Christ. In India and Ceylon the movement flourishes in forty-four student centres, having a membership of 1,800. It was not long before Australasia and South Africa joined the confederation. From these centres rays of light are going out into the dark continents. After the Chinese mo[illegible] had joined the union, the third conference was held in Germany near the old castle where Martin Luther was confined. Twenty-four nations were represented by student delegates. The speaker closed with a plea for the members to be loyal to Him Who had enrolled them as soldiers, and Whose last words were "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

On rising to make a few remarks the principal said the audience had already listened to three speakers so far that day, and if they were going to hear two more, they had his sympathy. The best way in which he could show his sympathetic feeling was not to say anything. However as it lacked a few minutes of four o'clock, he gave a short account of his experience in the ancient capital of Japan. He wanted to say to the young men going out to preach Jesus that they should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the work they were going to do. Unless they understood historical development and the work of the mission field they would not be likely to do much good. No one could get a hold on the people unless he was in sympathy with them. Missionaries must go, not to destroy, but to fulfill, which was Christ's mission.

CONFESSION UNSCRIPTURAL.

That In Private Confession To A Bishop Or Priest.

Rev. J. K. McMorine, at St. James' church yesterday morning, preached upon the text, II Corinthians, 2, 10: "To whom ye forgive anything I forgive also; for if I forgave anything, to whom I forgave it, for your sakes forgave I it in the person of Christ." The revised version is: "But to whom ye forgive anything I forgive also: for what I also have forgiven, if I have forgiven anything, for your sakes have I forgiven it in the person of Christ." Religious life, the rector said, had been much disturbed in England by sets of worship, though the great mass of the people stand firm, neither Puritans nor Romanists, but unflinchingly loyal to the principles won through the struggles of the reformation. A section of the church, unreformed and unrestrainedly zealous, were following practices which it was the most earnest desire of all thoughtful churchmen to suppress, though their efforts had not been successful. Among the means of rational repression had been a series of charges recently delivered by the archbishop of Canterbury, lasting over portions of five days and touching upon leading questions of the exciting discussion. It was declared by some people that the deliverances were the most pregnant of any for two hundred years. That no one was fully satisfied is the best proof that the archbishop had reached the happy medium. The full text of the discourses had not been received here, save of that on confession and absolution, and though this was not likely to be a disturbing question at St. James', it was well that the people should enquire whereof they believe. It could be affirmed most positively that the new testament did not contain a syllable that could be tortured into authority for the modern practice of confession to a priest. In the epistle of Saint James, it is true, confession one to another is spoken of, probably the acknowledgment of personal injuries, but in no way could the words be construed into confession to a priest. Instances at Corinth and Ephesus were dwelt upon, but the dealing with the sinner was not private but public, the only scriptural method of treating the individual soul. Investigation searching and continuous had failed to find a trace of the practice of private confession within the first three hundred years of the christian era. The world was not then educated up to our higher christianity and civilization; the light of a new life emerged through clouds of vice, savagery and brutal power. Some professing christians, too, were not sincere but relapsed into the whirlpool of worldliness, to be cut off for a time from christian communion. Some of these seasons of expulsion were extravagantly long, between ten and fifteen years, with a discipline so severe for more aggravated offences that there was no forgiveness. Bishops, clergy and laymen were all treated alike if sinning. The accusation, the trial, the repentance, the restoration, were all public, made by or to the chief officer in the presence of the congregation. This was the custom of the earliest and purest ages of the church. In time a heroism of self-abasement led to the appointment of presbyters of the utmost sanctity, especially in great cities, to pray with those who had committed offences, privately of course, and gradually private confession crept in. Yet it was not practiced by the great mass of the people and not made obligatory until 1216, when it was proclaimed that those who had come to years of discretion should confess to a priest at least once a year. Even then bishops had to employ freely their persuasions and threats, the best proof that confession was no part of the christian rule from the beginning. Within the first three hundred years after Christ's coming offenders were restored to the church by imposing of hands and by prayer. Some of those were here read by Mr. McMorine, as handed down, restoring the penitent "to dignity and honor in Thy church, O Lord." Offenders were suspended till they amended their lives, a punishment resorted to in aggravated cases in this day of grace, but not till the thirteenth century was any form in use but the public prayer just described, and the system of discipline and reconciliation continued through the 1,200 years. Towards the last, however, public confession and submission became repugnant and some were made privately, not always to a priest. The preacher said he had presented the negative side only for want of time; by the positive side the argument would be intensely strengthened. The peroration to a beautiful discourse was a striking picture of the awfulness of sin and God's limitless mercy and forgiveness to all who turn unto Him in repentance and prayer. He pardoneth all who truly repent and unfeignedly believe His holy word. In Jonah it is told that His mercy extended even to the heathen. The very essence of the gospel was the abundance of mercy. The self accusing publican was justified rather than others more demonstrative, and the prodigal son stands as a light in the path of those who look longingly to the infinite pity of a sinless God.

In the evening Rev. Dyson Hague gave a rousing sermon upon selfishness, — in the churches, in business, at home — contrasting it with the unselfish offering of the Saviour of mankind. His appeals to the young to be broadminded, earnest, thoughtful of others, less careful of self, were deeply impressive. The church was not alone a place for selfish comfort of body or mind, but a centre from which should flow streams of living interest in parish work, in home and foreign missions. Christian heroes were held up as noble examples of beneficent accomplishments through the blending of the secular and religious life. The blight of selfishness was scathingly denounced. Mr. Hague is always welcomed here, and the sermon of last evening will have a lasting place in the memory of the congregation.

Wonders Of London

Pall Mall Gazette.

London is the most interesting place in the world. Nowhere else is there so much activity within a short compass as exists at Slaughter corner.

At Slaughter corner there converge Queen Victoria street, New Bridge street, and the approach to Blackfriars bridge. But these only furnish the surface traffic. Overhead is the structure of a great railway corporation. Underneath you come first to the electric conduits and the gas and water mains, forming a labyrinth of themselves. Then at the depth of twenty feet from the street you come to the tunnel of the underground railway, through which so many thousands of people pass daily.

A few feet under the underground railway is the sewerage system of this part of London, in itself a vast engineering work. Then passing below the sewerage system you come to a great channel of traffic in the new steel tunnel of the City and Waterloo railway.

Three railway systems, a busy thoroughfare and many sewers, water pipes, gas pipes and electric light wires cross each other at this spot.

Nowhere else on earth can such an astonishing display of engineering skill be seen in so small a compass.

[illegible]

From the Philadelphia Record.

One of the tall brick chimneys of the Rudolph paper mill in West Manayunk has not been used for a long time, but every evening at dusk there comes billowing and swirling and fluttering out of it something which might be taken in the twilight for a cloud of smoke. This cloud, however, in lieu of floating away into nothingness forms itself into a huge wheel, of which the chimney is the center, and it begins to revolve slowly, when the observer perceives that it is a cloud not of smoke, but of bats. Twittering faintly, the bats for ten or fifteen minutes continue their slow and monotonous revolutions in the still evening air. Then, as though on a signal, they descend again into the chimney. From the revolving wheel they drop down by the score, like autumn leaves or big flakes of soot, and in a moment all have disappeared. There surely are a thousand of them, and it is hard to imagine how all find room in the chimney.

There is five inches of snow in New Hampshire.

If you cannot get beef, mutton will answer.

You may choose between milk, water, coffee or tea. But there is no second choice for Scott's Emulsion.

It is Scott's Emulsion or nothing.

When you need the best cod-liver oil, the best hypophosphites, and the best glycerine, all combined in the best possible manner, you have only one choice.

It brings prompt results in all cases of wasting, or loss in weight.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

The London Medical Record says of

DRY ROYAL CHAMPAGNE:

"We can bear testimony to the excellent quality of DRY ROYAL. It is as pure, wholesome and exhilarating as the most expensive Champagnes, whilst it can be obtained at about half the cost of the latter."

TRY IT!

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., Montreal, AGENTS.

To be had from J. S. Henderson.

You Can Save Money

By Buying Your

Boots and Shoes

at our Clearing Out Sale.

We are determined to sell every pair by the 1st of January, and at the prices we are quoting they should be sold by that time.

20 to 30 per cent. off everything except Rubber Goods.

10 per cent. off Trunks and Valises.

Discount allowed for CASH only.

W. J. DICK & SON.

OPEN EVENINGS.

What's your trade? If you are a Blacksmith, a Shoemaker, a Carpenter or a Butcher you'll be interested by looking in our window.

CORBETT'S HARDWARE.

If You Give

BOOTH & CO.

Your Order for

COAL AND WOOD

this Fall there will be a hot time in Kingston, as they are selling the best Coal and Wood in the city.

'Phone 133. **FOOT OF WEST ST.**

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

Mrs. Schell.

Millinery in all the latest styles. Trimmed Hats from $1 and upwards.

10 dozen Sailors in all the latest shapes, ranging in price from 25c and upwards. All other styles Hats up-to-date. Everybody buy a new hat.

Dressmaking a specialty at

9 Montreal Street.

This is Your Chance.

A lot of Government Snyder Rifles and Ammunition for sale very cheap. Call in and see them.

A. Strachan's

Hardware Store

POINTS ABOUT FASHODA.

THE SUDDENLY FAMOUS PLACE ON THE UPPER NILE.

Fertile And Populous Territory Also Involved—Its History, Its People and Its Resources—Information of Much Interest.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The British bulldog is never happy unless his bone is one of contention, and just at present his fondest dreams are realized, for France is gnawing at the other end, and Fashoda is the bone of contention. There is fascination in the name, as though it might be that of some fair African queen. But Fashoda is first of all a district near the confluence of the two Niles, the white and the blue, and next it is a town, a government station for the lodgment of British troops or Egyptian troops under British rule, and it lies in the Shillook country, 618 miles from Khartoum, and is a fortified town with walls and flanking towers.

The islands of Papyrus lift their fronded palms to air within the radius of Fashoda, and the lotus lilies grow in profusion in the shallows, the masses of snowy blossoms that open at sunrise giving to the wild, luxuriant landscape a scene of vegetable pomp and splendor that can be witnessed in such barbaric purity in no other part of the world. Forests of sont trees cover the islands, and the doum-palm and tamarind tree grow to magnificent size. The atmosphere is warm and soft, and not particularly healthy, for the dreaded jungle fever exists there, and epidemics rage in the wet seasons. The European drinks good liquors and takes his medicine chest with him, and soon learns the secret of conquering the climate.

Native Fashodians are of various degrees of black, brown or copper color, according to the grease with which they anoint their bodies. Some traveller remarked of them that their color clothed them. They break off their lower front teeth early in life, and this gives them a most unprepossessing look. The women dress in a calf skin petticoat, but the Europeans have insisted on the people in the town wearing clothes, and they are beginning to look more civilized in the cast off garments that are given to them.

The population of Fashoda capital is 3,000, if statistics are reliable, while that of the district is 300,000. Egyptians, British, French and natives pass each other on the grass-grown walks. The Congo and the Turk are in evidence. The garrison is the excitement of the place. It gives a touch of sovereignty to the capital.

An immense trade in slaves was formerly carried on in the Fashoda district, and after the government station was established by the British, when Governor Effendi was in power, vessels passing Fashoda with hundreds of slaves on board were not disturbed, the Egyptian rulers winking at the traffic. The British powers forbade the exercise of the slave law and removed the officials who in any way countenanced it. This was brought about by the individual efforts of a few explorers, such as Sir Samuel Baker and his noble wife, Lady Baker. That was when the city of Fashoda was in the hands of the Egyptians, who sent their criminals — who were condemned to life exile — there to a hostile and wretched town, an insalubrious climate and a Shillook king, who lived like his people, in a thatched mud cottage. Small wonder that Fashoda was then called the city of the dead.

How long the English have been making eyes at Fashoda does not appear, but a safe guess would be half a century. The spirit of enterprise which seizes an unclaimed rock in midocean, plants the British flag on its apex and adds it to British territory has asserted itself, but Fashoda is no wave washed rock, but a fertile country, embracing millions of territory and many more millions of people to become British subjects. France has not a chance except in postponing her defeat, while according to the etiquette of the war code the matter is discussed between signataries. But when the first English blows — that will be another story.

The people of that country are not to be considered. They are barbarians redeemed from slavery. Their lives have been those of passivity and ignorance. Now that they are wearing clothes in a half-hearted way they declare that it was from necessity and not from choice they went naked. They are not fighters like the Turks, but prefer to eat the lotus and dream away life like sleepy animals. But they know good from evil, have certain rude laws of their own which they keep, and will give little trouble to invaders.

Elephant hunting will be one of the entertainments of the new African territory. Wild boars also abound, and monkeys are as plentiful as specimens for the naturalist as are desirable, but every year their numbers grow less, as they are wantonly shot by European sportsmen. The gray African parrot has long been an object of commerce, fine specimens selling as high as $100.

Valuable woods for commercial purposes are found in the forests, but the wealth of much of that vast territory is still a sealed book to explorers. Fields of wheat, of rice and acres of sugar cane all irrigated by the waters of the Nile, coffee of a new and unnamed variety, can be cultivated on land that is now wastage. And more than the rich benefits of production will be the stronghold for England in the heart of the great district of Fashoda and within the garrisoned walls of the capital city.

Kipling's Prices

It is nobody's business but Kipling's own, nevertheless everybody will feel a keen interest in "The British Weekly's" paragraph about the author's prices: "Perhaps no one receives such large prices for his work as Rudyard Kipling. He has contracted to write eight stories for one of the magazines next year, for each of which he will receive about £250. This is simply for the English serial rights of the stories. In addition Mr. Kipling receives payment from America, India and the colonies. This will probably bring up the price of the stories to about £500 each, making £4,000 for the year. In addition to this, Mr. Kipling receives the royalties for book publication in England and America. This will not amount to less than £2,000. Whether these high prices will be kept up is very doubtful. If the cheap magazinism succeeds in injuring the other periodicals they cannot be maintained. It remains to be seen whether the public cares much for names, and it must be remembered that the papers with the largest circulation in this country do not depend upon names at all. I remember some years ago Mr. Kipling contributed one of his best pieces of work, better work by a great deal than he has been doing lately, to a monthly review. The editor informed me that not one extra copy of the periodical was sold."

The Bay of Quinte R'y new short line for Tweed, Napanee, Deseronto and all local points. Train leaves City Hall depot at 4:10 p.m. R. J. Wilson, C.P.R. telegraph office, Clarence street.

The Portly Man.

This type of "Fit-reform" suit differs from all others in that the waist measure equals, or exceeds, that of the chest, and every line of the coat is cut with the object of concealing corpulency.

Thus the collar is formed soft-rolling and very full, over chest, while the front is cut away smartly at the waist, so as to apparently diminish its prominence.

Loose and short-backed three-buttoned "Sacks" are best for the "Portly" man, and the "Frock" coat should never be worn on such a figure.

Plain materials, or small indefinite patterns, in dark quiet colors are advisable.

Prices $10.00 to $25.00 per suit.

Nearest Agencies—D. W. DOWNEY, Brockville,
THE KENNEDY CO., Limited, Montreal.

PITH OF THE NEWS

The Spice of The Morning Papers and the Latest Despatches.

Miller's Worm Powders make ill children healthy.

The queen will arrive at Windsor from Balmoral on the 18th.

The population of Glasgow is 731,675, an increase of 16,696 on last year.

The contract for building the new mint at Philadelphia has been let for $441,743, of Mount Desert granite.

Miller's Worm Powders for sallow skin old or young.

The conservative army of heelers is now operating in Lennox. It is not probable they will meet with success.

Another woman's club has been founded in London. The badge bears the letters "A.S.L.," anti-scandal league.

The duke of Athol and Lord Breadalbane are among the few heads of old Scottish families who still adhere rigidly to the kilt.

Miller's Compound Iron Pills have such virtue that everyone should try them.

The poultry and other sheds at the Cornwall exhibition grounds were blown down by the heavy gale last Sunday. Loss heavy.

Iron ore is said to be found in great quantities on the southern coast of Cape Breton. A smelter will be erected at Louisburg, C.B.

The queen has moved the court from Balmoral to Windsor, where she will reside for about five weeks, thence going to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The pimples have disappeared. Miller's Compound Iron Pills did it.

The duke of Sutherland is the greatest of Scottish landlords, owning more than a million acres, while the duke of Buccleugh comes next with 400,000.

William Bailey, Brantford, fell through a window and seriously injured himself. He slipped on an icy pavement. The accident may cause him his life.

My wife is having the best of health now. Miller's Compound Iron Pills did it.

The Brantford socialist labor party at a meeting on Thursday decided to help the London street railway employees. They have subscribed a handsome sum.

Christmas Scribner's will contain an Irish American story by Miss Jewett, a newspaper story by Jesse Lynch Williams and a sailor's yarn by Arthur Colton.

Shipbuilding operations in New Brunswick are to be operated on a large scale. A large syndicate of British capitalists are interested. There is said to be millions in it.

Miller's Worm Powders the medicine for children.

Erskine church, Toronto, has just been awarded $10,000, bequeathed it by Daniel Bowerman. His heirs disputed the claim but the court awarded the amount to the church.

The rare sketches and paintings reproduced in the Ruskin article, in December Scribner's, were secured through H. M. Spielmann's long personal friendship with Ruskin.

Every person suffering from general debility should take Miller's Compound Iron Pills.

Maxfield Parrish has made for the December number of Scribner's a series of sixteen illustrations and decorations in color to accompany a metrical version of part of Wagner's "Rhine-Gold," by F. J. Stimson.

A man named Rickett, an employee of the Verity plow works, Brantford, met with a painful accident. He stepped on a plow colter, the sharp edge making an ugly gash in the hollow of his foot. His foot may be saved.

DR. A. W. CHASE

Ascribes the Cause of Many of the Most Painful and Most Fatal Diseases to

CONSTIPATION.

With constipation the kidneys become clogged and inactive and the liver sluggish. Not only is digestion interfered with, but the whole digestive system is thrown out of order and poisonous impurities which should be filtered from the blood by the liver and kidneys are sent through the whole system.

Indigestion, dyspepsia and headache are the more immediate results, but while very disagreeable, there are not the worst effects. Bright's disease, dropsy, or some one of the more complicated diseases of the kidneys and liver is almost sure to follow constipation.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a positive and permanent cure for constipation.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills quickly remove the bad effects of constipation because they strengthen and invigorate the kidneys and the liver, and help them to rid the system of the foul poisons which are the very seeds of disease. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box.

At all dealers or at Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont.

EDUCATIONAL.

Evening Classes

AT THE

KINGSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Re-open Monday, Oct. 3rd.

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND and CIVIL SERVICE subjects taught individually.

For full information call at the College office or at J. B. McKay's residence, 181 Clergy Street.

SCHOOL OF ART.

The Evening Classes will be re-opened on

Tuesday, November 15th,

AT THE

NEW CLASS ROOMS,

Princess Street (over Medley's Drug Store.) Entrance with Dr. Sparks, Dentist.

THE SUBJECTS TAUGHT INCLUDE FREE-hand Drawing and Shading from copy and from natural objects. Drawing and shading from the cast and from life. Mechanical Drawing and Designing.

Painting in Oils, Water Colors and Pastel, Wood Carving, Modelling in Clay, Lithographic Drawing and China Decoration.

Special instructional evening class in subjects required by Machinists, Carpenters, Plumbers, etc.

Hours and fees on application at the Rooms on and after that date.

CHAS. E. WRENSHALL, Principal.

Kingston Ladies' College,

A CHURCH SCHOOL, under the Patronage of His Grace the Archbishop and the Very Rev. the Dean of Ontario.

"FAIRLAWN," JOHNSTON ST.

CHRISTMAS TERM BEGINS NOV. 10th.
Students prepared for University examinations in Arts and Music.
The best educational advantages, with every home comfort and convenience.
Tennis Courts, Croquet and Skating.
For full information apply to MRS. CORNWALL, M.A., Principal.

Just Arrived!

A car load of Maple Bedroom Setts for our November Sale, Woven Wire Springs to fit, only $1.50.

Also variety of Screens, filled with art muslin on frames.

Extension Tables, Sideboards.

Dining Room Chairs only 50c, with a nice Rocker to match for 75c.

Place your order before they are all sold at

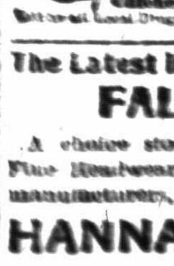
JAMES REID'S.

The Leading Undertaker.

Ambulance call 147 A.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS



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The Latest in . . .

FALL MILLINERY!

A choice stock to select from. Children's Fine Headwear direct from the New York manufacturers, at 30 BAGOT STREET.

HANNAY & HAROLD