Latest News From

Devil's Island.

The Special Envoy of the Paris Matin, in his detailed report, (Oct. 28th 1898), of his visit to ex-Captain Dreyfus, gives the list of "Little Wants," which the prisoner sends in monthly to civilization, among which was a request for

2 bottles Hunyadi János

Natural Aperient Water.

This proves that, although cut off from civilization for 4 years, the ex-Captain still remembered the name of

The Best Natural Laxative Water.

TRAVELLING.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

and Hudson River RR.,

in connection with

The St. Lawrence River Steamboat Co., Limited.

DIRECT SHORT LINE TO

NIAGARA FALLS.

—TIME TABLE—

Leave Kingston (Ferry) (daily except Sunday)	2.15 p m
Ar've Cape Vincent, N.Y.C.	5.10 p.m
Arrive Oswego, N.Y	8.10 p.m
" Utica, N.Y	9.45 p.m
" Syracuse, N.Y	9.25 p.m
" Rochester, N.Y	1.47 a.m
" Albany, N.Y	1.30 a m
" Buffalo, N.Y	3.45 a.m
" Niagara Falls, N.Y	7.01 a.m
" Springfield, Mass	5 a m
" New York, N.Y	8.01 a.m
" Worcester, Mass	9.32 a.m
" Boston, Mass	10.01 a.m
" Cleveland, Ohio	10.25 a.m
" Chicago, Ill	8.45 p.m

Special boat Mondays at 4.30 a.m., connecting with 7.35 a.m train from Cape Vincent.

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars between

CAPE VINCENT AND NEW YORK.

Direct Short Route to all

UNITED STATES POINTS.

Remember these are the only steamers running in connection with the N.Y.C. and H.R.RR, trains and landing at Railroad dock. The only sure connection for trains leaving Cape Vincent.

For lowest rates, time tables and general information apply to

FRED. A. FOLGER, City Ticket Agt., Foot Brock St., Kingston.

GEO. H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent, New York.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Christmas and New Year Holidays.

CHRISTMAS

Tickets ONE WAY SINGLE FARE, good going by any train December 24th, 25th and 26th, 1898, good returning from destination not later than Dec 27th, 1898.

AND

FIRST-CLASS FARE and ONE-THIRD, good going by any train December 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1898. Good returning from destination not later than December 26th, 1898.

NEW YEAR.

Lowest ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE, good by any train Dec 31st, Jan 1st and 2nd Good to return until Jan 3rd, 1899

AND

FIRST CLASS FARE and ONE-THIRD, good going by any train Dec 30th and 31st, and Jan 1st. Good returning from destination not later than Jan 4th, 1899

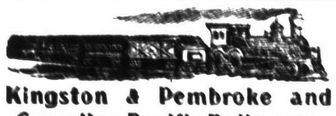
TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

On surrender of standard certificates signed by the Principal, tickets good going from Dec 16th to 31st inclusive, at SINGLE FARE and ONE-THIRD. Good returning from destination not later than Jan 18th, 1899

For Parlour accommodation and all other information apply to

J. P. HANLEY, AGENT,

City Passenger Station, Corner Johnston and Ontario Streets.



Kingston & Pembroke and Canadian Pacific Railways

Christmas and New Year's Rates.

General Public—Single First Class Fare, going Dec 24th, 25th and 26th, returning until Dec 27th, 1898, going Dec 31st, 1898, and Jan 1st and 2nd, 1899 returning until Jan 3rd, 1899.

Single First Class Fare and one-third, going Dec 23rd to 25th, returning until Dec 26th, 1898, going Dec 30th, 31st, 1898, and Jan 1st, 1899, returning until Jan 4th, 1899.

Teachers and Students—On surrender of certificate signed by Principal, Single First Class Fare and One-Third, going Dec 16th to 31st, 1898, returning until Jan 18th, 1899.

Commercial Travellers—On presentation of Commercial Travellers' Railway certificate, Single First Class Fare, going Dec 17th to 30th, 1898, returning until Jan 4th, 1899.

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

F. CONWAY, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. R. W. FULGER, Gen. Manager

ROYAL MAIL

Dominion Line Steamships

LIVERPOOL SERVICE, via Londonderry.

From St. John. Steamer. From Halifax
S.S. Vancouver St. John, N.B., Nov. 30, noon
Nov. 30, noon Vancouver Dec 1st, midnight
Dec. 14, noon Labrador Dec 15, midnight
Dec. 28th, noon Scotsman Dec 29, midnight

From Liverpool. Steamer. From Boston
Dec 23rd New England Jan. 4, noon

Rates of passage from Montreal: First Cabin—to Liverpool or Londonderry, $45 and upwards, return, $104.30 and upwards, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin—$35, return, $59.40. Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including meals, $22.50 to $23.50.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

For further information apply to

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

D. TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

CALLING AT MOVILLE.

*Mongolian ..... from Portland, Dec 17th
Laurentian From St. John Dec 7, Halifax 9
*Numidian ..... From Portland Dec 31st
*Do not call at Moville.

First cabin—Parlour, Cabins en suite, $55 and $70; return, $99.40 and $126. Mongolian, Numidian and Laurentian, $50 single, $94.50 return.

Second cabin, including London, $35 steerage, $22.50 and $23.50.

Nebraskan, from New York to Glasgow, Dec 14th.

J. P. HANLEY, Agent, Grand Trunk Ry. Station, Johnston and Ontario Streets.

J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Agent, 42 Clarence Street.

BERMUDA.

THE NEW FAIR-FAMED BERMUDAS, with cable communication and equable winter temperature of seventy degrees, beautiful scenery and 100 miles of good roads, headquarters of the British army and navy, is unrivalled in its attractiveness, reached by the magnificent iron steamers thereon of Trinidad in 48 hours from New York. 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 14th January, 4th, 18th and 25th February. For descriptive pamphlets and dates of sailing apply to A. E. PHILLIPS OR THOMAS COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, New York; J. P. HANLEY or J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Fort St. Kingston, Ont. ARTHUR AHEARN, Sydney, Quebec.

MAYORALTY, 1899.

Alderman Curtis

Cordially Solicits the Votes and Influences of the Electors.

Electors of the City of Kingston.

I Respectfully Solicit Your Votes and Influence as Mayor for 1899.

E. RYAN.

TO THE ELECTORS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Your Votes and Influences are respectfully solicited for

W. H. CARSON

As Mayor for 1899.

FRONTENAC WARD.

TO THE ELECTORS:—I SOLICIT THE SUPPORT OF THE ELECTORS (if solicited for) R. W. ALLEN, As Alderman for 1899.

CATARAQUI WARD.

TO THE ELECTORS:—DR. J. H. BELL again respectfully solicits the votes and influence of the Electors to return him as Alderman for 1899.

FRONTENAC WARD.

TO THE ELECTORS: AS A PERSONAL canvass will be impossible, I take this opportunity of soliciting your Votes and Influence as Alderman for 1899. J. W. CAMPBELL, M.D.

VICTORIA WARD.

ELECTORS:—IF YOU CONSIDER MY PAST record warrants it, I ask your votes and influence to return me for Alderman for 1899. THOMAS DONNELLY.

VICTORIA WARD.

TO THE ELECTORS—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Respectfully solicit your votes and influence as Alderman for this ward for 1899. JOSEPH FORTESCUE.

VICTORIA WARD.

C. J. GRAHAM RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS the votes and influence of the Electors in Victoria ward as Alderman for 1899.

VICTORIA WARD.

TO THE ELECTORS—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I again respectfully solicit your votes and influence for Alderman for Victoria Ward for 1899. HENRY MOORES.

FRONTENAC WARD.

TO THE ELECTORS—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I respectfully solicit your votes and influence as Alderman for Frontenac Ward for 1899. R. N. E. McFARLANE.

CATARAQUI WARD.

TO THE ELECTORS—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Respectfully solicit your votes and influence as Alderman for Cataraqui Ward for 1899. W. G. STRANGE.

FRONTENAC WARD.

TO THE ELECTORS—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I respectfully solicit your votes and influence as Alderman for Frontenac Ward for 1899. JOSEPH TATE.

RIDEAU WARD.

TO THE ELECTORS—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I respectfully solicit your votes and influence as Alderman for Rideau Ward for 1899. HENRY R. TAYLOR.

What Could be More Acceptable

than one of our Pretty Hoods and Ruffs as a Christmas box for Baby and a nice Bonnet for Mother, with one of these finished Veils in black and white, or all black. Every color in Twist Veilings for cold weather, or handsome Nets for dressy occasions to be found at

HANNAY & HAROLD'S,

290 BAGOT STREET

JUST THE THING.

Candy Galore For Christmas.

Our assortment larger and better than ever. Sure to please you. Come. Everybody welcome at

A. J. REES',

PRINCESS STREET.

PHONE 58.

The long expected letters of Robert Louis Stevenson will begin in Scribner's for January. They were written to his closest friends, and are a remarkable revelation of attractive personality. They will run through the whole year.

LOST SPANISH "ARMADA."

CERVERA KNEW IT WOULD BE DESTROYED.

He Informed His Government Of The Fact, But Was Ordered To Sail—Wretched Condition Of His Squadron—Had No Charts Of The American Seas No Destination If It Left.

New York Post.

The United States office of naval intelligence has just published a pamphlet entitled "Views of Admiral Cervera Regarding the Spanish Navy in the Late War," which contains some astonishing revelations.

It is made up of letters written by Cervera, from a date long anterior to the outbreak of hostilities down to May 5th. They show that that gallant officer knew, and repeatedly informed his government, that the sailing west from Cape Verde meant the certain destruction of the Spanish fleet. When we recall the panic terror inspired all along our eastern coast by the announcement that Cervera's squadron was steaming towards us, there is something comic in reading the admiral's own account of the terrible state of his own ships, and his positive conviction that he was sailing them to infallible ruin. At the very moment that our coast cities were frantically calling for defence from his expected attack, he was frankly telling his government that he was beaten before he sailed, and that the wretched condition of his squadron already amounted to an disaster, and it is to be feared that it will be a more frightful one before long."

As early as 1895 admiral Cervera had written a demonstration of the inability of the Spanish navy to cope with that of the United States. In January 1896 he renewed his warnings on that head, pointing out the gross defects in the equipment of his ships. Shortly before the Maine was blown up he wrote to the minister of marine complaining that "the charts of the American seas" were to be had by the naval commanders. As the conflict drew nearer, he detailed to the government the hopeless condition of his squadron. The Colon was velocity for bargeing; the Vizcaya's pilots were foul, and she could make only half speed; the heavy guns of the Infanta and Cristobal were put ashore useless through defective mechanism and faulty rivetting. On the very day before the fleet was finally ordered to sail, the captains held a council of war and decided that it was useless to sail; the Windward Islands, and advised the government to sell the ships to the Canaries, abandoning Cuba and Porto Rico to their fate. When, in spite of all, sailing orders came, Cervera, obeying like the brave patriot he was, yet felt it his duty to tell his government that "no thing can be expected of this expedition except the total destruction of the fleet, or its hasty and demoralizing return." In this criticism he was joined by admiral Villamil, who said he was ready to die (he did at Santiago), as a seaman should, but that he must tell Spain the less of the squadron was certain.

Another of the remarkable features of the sailing of this last of the Spanish Armadas is that it put to sea absolutely without a plan. "There is no plan or concert," wrote Cervera on the eve of sailing. It was only by a kind of good luck that he even got into Santiago. Once there, he confessed, he did not know what to do next. Some despatches have been published which pass between Blanco and Cervera during the first few days after the latter made Santiago, which reveal in a striking way the utter hopelessness of the whole enterprise. Blanco had very good information of the movements of our men of war, and gave Cervera ample notice of Schley's sailing to blockade him. The Spanish admiral might easily have left Santiago before Schley arrived. In fact, we know from the diary of the British consul at Santiago that preparations were made for the squadron to leave on May 23rd. "The Spanish fleet," noted Mr. Ramdon on that day, "is taking in coal, water, and provisions in a hurry, and it is evident that it is preparing to go to sea, probably tonight or in the morning. As I hear the pilots have been ordered to this evening." Sure enough Blanco expected Cervera to get away in time to escape blockade, but on May 24th he wired Cervera from Gen. Linares, in command at Santiago, saying that Cervera's pilots reports had driven out to stay. The reason was that the squadron was not fit to sail and did not know where under the sun to go if it did sail. The most he could do, Cervera said, was to remain in Santiago harbor with his useless ships and hold a force ready to prevent the American navy or army blockading him. Thus the whole heartless and hopeless expedition drew near its lamentable end.

It is needless to dwell upon the last act in the tragedy. Cervera made his dash out of the harbor on July 3rd only in obedience to orders from Blanco. That dash took a great deal of the prestige of the Spanish navy with it. The Spaniards had lost signal confidence in the prowess of their fleet to break the blockade. As a favorable sign he informed Cervera that the Cristobal Colon, the finest and fastest cruiser of the Spanish navy, was on her way to Havana, but "I regret the news that she is not ready to sail, as it would be a great thing for us if we could get out of Santiago without stopping to fight for great risks." He would like to know what truth there is in the report of the Great Red Gaping Blanco, since, and what he thinks now. Rear Cervera was under no illusions. He told Blanco plainly that our attempts to leave this port would mean our destruction, and he pitied some of the officers. But the cheerful Blanco ordered him out, and, that nothing might be forgotten, telegraphed on July 3rd to the subordinate commanders at Santiago, "Make preparations for the reception of the squadron commanded by admiral Cervera, which left Santiago this morning, and which may arrive at any moment at Cuba or Spain." Surely the admiral, with what evil he may need, can congratulate himself on his great victory over the enemy."

The revelations of weakness could not further go. Spanish sea power was the merest bubble which burst at a touch. The sailors, we do not doubt, would have fought as bravely as ever in our waters after Dewey's victory, but it is clear that the Spanish navy furnished them only target practice. There is no room for boasting over an antagonist who, he who he was beaten before a gun was fired. All she has come to light more than the way in which the Spanish navy simply rushed to destruction in the war justifies the sober remark of admiral Miller, on his retirement for age a few days ago: "I hope our success in a fifth rate power will not lead us to expect the same success in a conflict with one of the first class."

Right Hon Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, has desired his excellency to express his gratification at the offer of a thousand Vancouver Scotchmen to raise a regiment and to uniform them and that their proposal will be borne in mind should future events demand the adoption of special measures for the defence of the empire.

The government inspector reports that Montreal civic hospital is uninhabitable.

ENERGY AND FORCE.

Interesting Review Continued By A Clever Writer

[Continued.]

Now, Grant Allen's aim in writing his book has been to show "the perfect congruity of his theory with fact," to prove, indeed, "how simply and truly the many manifestations of power can be formulated on his principle." But whatever attempts had been made to define and formulate the theory of force and energy, to Grant Allen seems to have been reserved the part of laying bare to our view the real heart of the matter, of clearing away the barnacles from the ship's bottom to enable it to sail smoothly, of putting the crown of finality on the whole, of stating in terms at once concise and precise, at once inclusive and exclusive, what energy really is; of meeting all the objections, and solving all the difficulties that beset the subject. It is a theory, I maintain, that is simply impregnable—impregnable, I say, unless the repute of great achievements of a whole host of sober and far reaching minds—the very aristocracy of the intellect, the very giants of our race, are but as the shifting scenes of a mere or less realistic dream—a theory of dynamics, which when once fully and vividly entertained by the mind, is so lucidly explanatory of the doings and chalkings of our heavens above us and of the earth we live on. While the writings of chemists and physicists abound in manifold illustrations of the truth of this theory, he brings their several lines into focus, where they all converge to make manifest what in essence energy really is. And to this theory, after the lapse of several years, and after having seen and heard the objections to it, he today adheres without a wavering doubt. A short time since, in answer to a question of mine on the subject, he wrote to me thus: "I have never had a doubt myself about force and energy. It has become an integral part of my concept of the universe. I think always in terms of it, and in all other writings about fundamental dynamics I find errors, obscurities, or partial conceptions, which, as it seems to me, can only be set right by my theory . . . but I have ceased to trouble myself about it. For it is there, a part of my brain, a form into which all my thinking in that direction runs itself . . . I do believe that I, or some other will some day restate my essential conclusions in his own language."

His own aim in his book was, as I said, to show "the perfect congruity of his theory with fact," to clear away the mist that was nebulous and misleading with truth, or how simply and truly the many manifestations of power can be formulated on this, his simple principle. It is scarcely surprising, then, that the difficulties that beset the mind of that acute and able thinker, Edward Clodd, got wholly dissipated by the perusal of Grant Allen's work, for in it he gave a full, clear, adequate theory; and the force and foolish opposition to it shows how needful it was that the whole matter should be thoroughly sifted, so that, in the minds of honest men, there might be in the future, no stumbling and no reactions, and that it might be used by all as a safe guide in seeking their way through the intricacies of nature. And in Grant Allen's work we have the whole, boiled down essence of the theory of dynamics condensed within a nutshell—into these six words: Force is aggregative, energy separative power. It is a touchstone of truth that needs only to be applied.

Now Grant Allen asks what is motion? And he answers, "divesting our minds of all concrete associations, and looking at the phenomenon in itself, we arrive at the following unfamiliar conclusion. Motion is the mode by which energy (or separation) is transferred from one portion of matter to another." And again "motion is the redistribution of separations." Now "when the motion is simply separative, we see this in a moment. A ball fired upward, a weight acted to a height, or an atom disjoined from a compound, shows us motion as equivalent to separation in its naked form. Indeed, motion involves separation. In the case of a planet having orbital energy, or a molecule having vibrating motion, we see that as their energy (separative power) is lost, they aggregate with attractive bodies, and we thus perceive the separative nature of their motion. At the same time we see it as a mere incident in the transference of separation from matter to other." In short motion is the vehicle or exchange, the only way by which energy (separation) could be transferred from matter to matter, or by which potential energy could reach the molecular stage, or that molecular separation could come to the molecular separation. Thus we see throughout, that the energy of kinesis is a mere transitorial mode from one kind of separation to another. Molar separation could be exchange of molecular for separation only through the medium of motion, just as much separation existed at first as at last and now—not motion—only transferred. At last as at first. It is separation that bestows on a body the power to move, just as that necessary could produce motion—only by difference of temperature by the separation of one temperature for another. In an atmosphere of 500° C.—the heat of steam—steam could not raise even the lesser of an engine, for the conditions of motion or energy must in all cases be counted with.

Energy is indeed separative power, but how tremendous is the loss on the other hand, of energy through combination; for what on a large scale we ask, is almost the whole world? It is not but a vast chemical force compound, and consequently, an enormous energy in mass, our sands and our clays, our chalkfields, and our limestone strata piled on strata, our mountains of granite—all, indeed, with a few still to be worked over—against the more ashes and cinders in their state of inertness—combined as they are under the sway of force. But we have still a few matters in which the great element, oxygen, has not yet done his whole natural work. Our coal and our leather, and few others are still in a state of separation, and hence possess energy. But even our very oceans and rivers, what are they but unenergetic bodies—mere cinders too?—J. A. ALLEN.

For asthma use Clarke's Kola Compound. You can get samples at Sills' drug store

PRODUCE AND PRICES.

The Standard Rates Governing The Local Markets.

KINGSTON, Dec. 13.—The Christmas season draws near apace, and its advance is marked in many ways. By the gaily trimmed shop windows, by the influx of seasonable goods, the large quantities of poultry exhibited for sale, and the increased rates demanded for the same. In the vegetable line there is a noticeable increase in the prices of several commodities, owing to the advancing season, the brisk demand and the knowledge that consumers must purchase. Of butter and eggs there is no limit to the supply and good prices are being obtained. An abundance of beef by the quarter and whole hogs are marketed thrice weekly and disposed of at very reasonable rates. Good young beef, hindquarters, can be bought at from 3½c. to 4½c. Bran and shorts have advanced in price and the barley market is firmer. Quotations to date are:

Butter and eggs—New laid eggs bring from 20c. to 22c. a doz; a few packed stock are offered at 18c. to 20c. Butter in prints sell at from 15c to 17c. a lb From 13c. to 15c. is asked for rolled and packed.

Flour and feed—Bran, $14 to $16 a ton; shorts, $17 to $19 a ton; oatmeal and rolled oats, $3 60 to $4 a bbl.; cornmeal, $1.[illegible] a cwt.; chops, $19 to $20 a ton; hay, $8 to $9 a ton pressed, $7 to $9; straw, 30c. to 35c. a cwt.; flour, Hungarian patent, $4 60 to $4.80 per bbl.; bakers' strong, $4 25 to $4 60 a bbl.; family, $4 to $4 50

Vegetables—Cabbages, 40c. to 50c. a dozen; onions, 85c. to $1 a bag; potatoes, 60c. to 70c. a bag; sweet potatoes, 25c. to 40c. a peck; cauliflowers, squashes, etc., 10c. to 25c each; celery, three stalks for 10c.; lettuce, radishes, parsley, watercress, etc., 5c a bunch; Brussels' sprouts, 10c. a stalk; beets, carrots and parsnips, 40c. a bushel.

Meat—Lamb, forequarters, 50c. to 80c.; hindquarters, 60c. to $1 25; cuts, 10c to 12½c per lb; mutton, quarters, 4c. to 6c. per lb; veal, 4c. to 7c. per lb.; beef, forequarters, 2½c. to 3½c. a lb; hindquarters, 3½c. to 4½c. per lb.; cuts, 5c. to 12½c. per lb.; beef tongues, 20c. to 40c. each; pork quarters, 5c. to 6c. per lb; cuts, 7c to 12½c. per lb; hogs, 5c. to 5½c. per lb; hogs, live weight, 3c. to 3½c. per lb.

Hides—Sheep pelts, 50c. to 75c. each; dekins, 35c. to 40c. each; real skins, 65c to 75c. each; raccoon skins, 25c. to 60c each; beef hides, 6c. to 8c. per lb; horse hides, $1 to $2.

Grain—Manitoba wheat, No. 1 hard, 75c. to 80c.; No 2 hard, 70c. to 75c; Canadian, spring, 65c. to 70c; northern, No. 1, 77c.; white winter, 70c.; oats, 24c. to 26c; buckwheat, 43c. to 45c.; peas, 57c to 60c.; rye, 55c. to 54c.; barley, 45c. to 50c.

Fruit—California oranges, 25c. to 30c. a doz; California pears, 50c. a doz.; lemons, 20c. a dozen; bananas, 15c. to 25c. a doz; Canadian grapes, 20c. to 30c. a basket; Malaga grapes, 20c. a pound; cranberries, 10c a quart; apples, $2 to $3 50 a bbl.; cocoanuts, 5c. to 10c. each; maple syrup, 70c. to $1 a gallon; Valencia oranges, 15c. to 20c. a dozen; Jamaica oranges, 20c. to 40c. a dozen; Mexican oranges, 30c. to 50c. a dozen; Florida oranges, 50c. to 60c a dozen; grape fruit, 10c to 15c. each.

Poultry—Geese, 6c. to 7c. lb, or from 50c. to 90c. each; turkeys, 7c. to 8c. lb. or from 40c to $1.25 each; chickens, 30c to 50c a pair; fowl, 40c. to 60c. a pair; ducks, 40c. to 80c. a pair

Fish—Seattle salmon, 20c. per lb; pike, 5c. per lb.; perch, 15c. to 20c. a dozen; fresh blue fish, 12c per lb; pickerel, 10c. per lb; cod and haddock, 7c. per lb.; halibut 20c. a lb.; finnan haddie, 10c. a lb.; lobsters, 20c. to 40c. each; ciscoes, 20c. a dozen, or 10c. per lb; sturgeon, 10c per lb; mackerel, 15c. a lb; kippered herring, 30c. a dozen; codfish, 20c a lb; shell oysters, 15c. a dozen, or 75c. a peck; oysters, 40c. to 50c. a quart; prawn, 50c a quart; bloaters, 20c. to 30c. a dozen.

Markets Elsewhere.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—Although the day was the coldest of the season the attendance was fair and the market active, prices being maintained. The sales varied from 4½c. to 4¾c, the latter being for the best; good at 4c and lower grades at from 2½c. to 3c. per lb, live weight. The number of sheep offered were about 400, many of which were purchased for shipment and sold at 3c to 3½c per lb, the culls selling at 2½c to 3c. per lb, live weight. There were about 900 young sheep on the market, the demand being good they were all sold at from 3¼c to 4¼c per lb, live weight. There were very few calves and the price remains about the same as last week $2.50 to $5 according to size and quality.

TORONTO, Dec. 13.—Wheat, red, per bushel, 67c; wheat, white, per bushel 68c; wheat, goose, per bushel, 65c; wheat, spring, per bushel, 66c. to 67c; wheat fall, per bushel, 73½c to 74c; barley, per bushel, 48c. to 50½c; oats, per bushel, 30c to 31c; rye, per bushel, 51½c; peas, per bushel, 58c to 63c.; buckwheat, per bushel, 45c; turkeys, per lb., 7c. to 9c; ducks, per pair, 40c to 60c.; chickens, per pair, 25c. to 50c; geese, per lb, 5½c to 6c; butter, in pound rolls, 15c. to 18c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 19c. to 22c; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 65c; timothy hay, per ton, $9 to $10; clover hay, per ton, $6 to $7, straw, per ton, $6 to $7 50; beef, hindquarters, per lb, 5c. to 9c; beef, forequarters, per lb, 4c to 6c; mutton, per lb, 6c. to 7c; veal, per lb, 6c. to 8c; lamb, per lb, 7c to 8c; dressed hogs, light, $3 25 to $3 40; dressed hogs, heavy fat, $3 to $3 25.

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.

Excelsior Headache Powders will relieve that pain in the head. 10c. a box at Sills' drug store.

A Natural Curve

S·H·&M· Bias Brush Edge Skirt Binding.

"Around thy skirt is put a beauteous girdle bound to last."

Strength — The Sermon and Sandow of Skirt Binding—durability and long wear unattained and never before possible "S. H. & M." combined with an indestructible extra thick brush edge.

Looks — an everlasting, soft, exquisite richness, which neither rain nor wind nor wear can corrupt.

Fit — rounded in a natural curve that fits the dress without a pucker or a wrinkle any where—seems as though it was a part of the skirt fabric, so smoothly does it fit in protecting grace and strengthful beauty.

"S. H. & M." is stamped on the Back of Every Yard.

If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

The "S. H. & M." Co., 24 Front St., W. Toronto, Ont.

Fairyland's

Christmas Shopping List:

IN METAL WE HAVE:

Polished, hammered and lacquered brass goods; fancy mirrors, framed in brass and silver relief; Persian silver companion, brush, comb, etc.; lemaire opera glasses, gold trimmings; gold pen and pencil cases; fountain pens, gold nibs, pearl handles; photo frames, brass and silver; paper knives and trays, Jap, brass, silver, etc.

IN LEATHER WE HAVE:

Ladies' and gents' travelling cases	from $1 50	to $20 00
Glove and handkerchief cases	" 1 50	" 5 00
Chateleines (in seal and Russian leather)	" 1 00	" 6 50
Shopping bags (ooze calf, Russia and seal, with Sterling Silver decorations)	" 1 50	" 8 50
Purses and card cases (in alligator, seal, Russia, lizard skin, etc., with Sterling silver mountings)	" 1 50	" 12 50
Gentlemen's wallets (Russia, seal and morocco, Sterling mountings)	" 1 50	" 8 50
Music cases (calf and morocco)	" 1 00	" 3 50
Cigar cases (calf and morocco, in brass frames)	" 1 50	" 5 00
Photo albums	" 1 00	" 7 50
Collar and cuff boxes	" 2 00	" 5 00
Writing cases	" 1 00	" 5 00
Writing desks	" 1 50	" 7 50
Poets, all styles in leather bindings	" 1 35	" 7 50

IN PLUSH WE HAVE:

Photo albums	from $ 50	to $ 6 50
Companions	" 75	" 12 00
Dressing cases	" 75	" 12 00
Jewel cases	" 75	" 12 00
Writing cases	" 1 00	" 3 50

IN SILVER AND WHITE METAL GOODS:

Handsome belts (chased)	from $2 50	to $ 3 50
Handsome hair dress pins	" 25	" 5 50
Handsome bracelets	" 2 00	" 5 00
Work baskets	" 1 75	" 6 00
" berry forks (handsome)		1 25
Pocket books (Sterling mountings)	" 1 50	" 12 50

IN STERLING SILVER GOODS WE HAVE:

One case devoted entirely to this and all admire the show

Sterling shoe horns with pearl handles	from $1 50	to $ 3 50
" glove buckles with pearl handles	" 50	" 2 50
" shoe buckles with pearl handles	" 75	" 2 50
" garter buckles	" 50	" 1 50
" bracelets	" 1 00	" 5 00
" salt and pepper		10 00
" cuff pins and baby pins	" 75	" 1 25
" book marks (very pretty)		35
" thimbles	" 35	" 50
" hair dress pins	" 1 50	5 50
" side combs, mountings in Sterling (pair)		85
" berry spoons	" 2 00	" 3 00
" sugar spoons	" 2 00	" 3 00
" orange spoons	" 2 00	" 3 50

IN OTHER GOODS WE HAVE:

Gauze and feather fans	from $ 50	to $ 7 50
Bisque goods with silver trimmings	" 1 00	" 5 00
Pocket Bibles (beautiful bindings)	" 25	" 12 00
Hymn books for English, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations, all bindings		
Roman Catholic and English Church prayer books		
Devotional and birthday books, a complete line		
Art gift books	" 25	" 5 00
Art calendars	" 10	" 2 00

Board books, toy books and annuals, cheap, new and handsome.

Sunday school library and prize books, endless variety, wonderful value.

Art Christmas cards and booklets, so pretty and perfectly new that you will be ashamed for ever having wondered "if Christmas cards would ever go out." Why there is nothing to take their place, and more are made each year, while more beautiful they get.

Then there is

OUR ART PICTURES ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

NOTE. We have not been able to "hang" all our pictures owing to lack of wall space. We have a large number in reserve which are easily shown. This collection is from the masterpieces in possession of Raphael, Tuck & Son, London, Berlin and New York, and Prang & Co., Boston, most renowned art publishers.

FAIRYLAND of to-day is greater than that of a week ago, because of greater variety, handsomer appearance, more business. To-day we give you a new chapter of suggestions for Christmas presents, composed of Art Gifts and Books of all kinds

Books at Prices and in Bindings and Values Never Before Known.

In such variety as you will see in few stores in Canada, in such Bindings, Titles, etc, seldom seen in Canadian cities, not barring Toronto and Montreal—in fact there is not in Toronto, to-day, a store where they can show bindings as handsome, volumes, so choice, or prices so low. Certainly you will find a few general bindings offered cheap at department stores, but if you ask for fine bindings and choice new books the department stores cease to be competitors in the great race for book store supremacy—they have none. These stores offer low bindings at low prices, usually at cost, merely as leaders. We do the same and have this day placed in our bargain shelves hundreds of volumes at lower prices than you will find similar books in the shelves of any other book store in Canada doing a regular trade. We stand by this assertion firmly

See our Board Books for 25c., well worth and usually sold for 50c

See our Board Books for 35c, well worth and usually sold for 75c

See our 1 shilling and 6 pence and 2 shilling books, worth in Canada 40c. 50c., 60c.—our prices 25c. 35c.

25c. Picture Books for 15c. and our 15c. books for 10c.

Why should you wonder at our selling books so cheap?

We buy them right
We buy them in quantities
We buy them intelligently
We buy them to sell
We buy them for cash
} So that you may buy books at Rock Bottom Prices.

Then again
What is nicer than books?
What is better than books?
What is more lasting than books?
What is more thankfully received than books?

The demand is always increasing for good reading, and will continue to increase as people grow more intelligent upon the subject of book buying.

Books for Children. Books for Youths. Books for Misses. Books for young, middle-aged and grey.

The above list of Fairyland's Christmas Gifts is entirely incomplete without a mention of the magnificent consignment of Brass and Onyx Lamps, Mirrors, Tables, Cabinets, etc., now en route from New York, and which we expect any moment. A full account of them will be made public immediately upon their arrival.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,

IMPORTER OF ART GOODS,

114 PRINCESS ST. - - KINGSTON.

BELLEVILLE AND WINNIPEG.