## NOTE

## The Right Place For Dry Go:ds

Dress Goods

WALDRON'S is the cheapest place fo Clothe and Tweeds. 100 Pieces All Wool Grey Flannels, wid

50 Pieces New Ulster and Jacket Cloths

Extra Cheap. Wool, 50c. and 60c.

4, 5, 6c. a yard.

Cotton Yarn, Cotton Bags and Carpet Warp, at Reduced Prices.

# MANHOOD! How Lost! How Restored We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses. Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or

two poetage stamps.

The relebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practise, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Address THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO. Post Office Box 450. 41 Ann St., New York.

# CHEAP

## Hardware at Strachan's

## ON THE CUT

Chopping Axes for \$5c. each. Axe Hand-: hickory, 10c. Lance Tooth Cross Cut Saws, warrented the best, Cheaper than Lennox or Addington.

-GIVE US A CALL AND PROVE IT. \$1.25 will buy one dozen Cow Ties at STRACHAN'S HARDWARE. Nov. 12.

# GEO PEDLER

At prices to suit customers.

A Beautiful Upright Piano, 7g octave for \$360

A number of new and second-hand pianos and organs cheap.

-ORGANS-Organs from \$50 upwards. Pianos and Organs to rent, with privilege to

One Pipe Organ, beautiful tune, very chesp. SEO. PEDLER, NO. 1: 8 UNION STREET KINGSTON, ONT.

### TO BE SOLD CHEAP

Two Lumber Waggons, two the churches. Second-Hand Buggies, one light double set of Harness, only in use six weeks, one Dufferin Range, No. 9 Cook Stove, for coal or wood, only in use two months, at

## Robinson's Carriage Works-

FARMERS REMEMBER - You can save money by buy-ing your Flour, Commeat, etc. direct

Grist Mill at Kingston Mills For Uncle Sam's Miller is doing excellent work and the undersigned is bound to satisf his Customers.

CORNMEAL, FLOUR, FEED, &c., ALWAYS ON HAND.

THOMPSON

### Wool Carding, Spinning and Cloth DRESSING.

THE undersigned beg to announce to the public that they are prepared in their unil AT WASHBURN To do all work in the above lines, and they fe

confident of giving their patrons entere sati 'FOSTER ESTATE." Washbusn

### AUCTION FARM SALE Tuesday, Dec. 1st, at noon, Farm of ROBERT MOON, at Glenvale; 100 acres

four-fifths cleared; with farm house, barn, sheds, orchard. Weil situated on Kings; on and Portland Road and near K. & P. Railway. ehurches, school and post office.
ALSO all of his FARM STOCK AND IMPLE-MENTS, including 3 horses, 15 cattle, ten horse thresher, waggons, sleighs, field implements, E. W. DAVY.

Charles Booth PROVINCIAL & DOMINION LAND SURVEYO Civil Engineer and Land Valuator.

King and Brock Streets. Peb 26. KINGSTON ONT N. CAVERLY

OFFICE-Over Canadian Express Office, corner

GENERAL MERCHANT, INVERARY, ONT. Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots

& Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing lasuer of Marriage Licenses Sept. 29.

CARD OF THANKS. I DESIRE to express thanks to Mr. Thomas Mills, Agent of the Fire Insurance Associa-

tion, for their prompt and liberal sattlement of my recent loss by fire.... ROBERT H. PATTERSON. Pittsburg, Nov. 14th, 1865.

## TORENT.

A FAR's of 330 acres on the Bath Road, five miles from Kingston, Ont. On it is a comfortable house, two large barns, stables and abeds, well watered, suitable for stock raising. Possession at once. Apply to the owner, on the JOHN EVERETT.

# H. STALLERS FFE SMITH

Market Square.

### THE NEW FEDERATION.

ED MORE THAN ANY OTREB.

Skeptic's Opinion - Pauperism Innde quately Dealt With-A Growing Catho licity and the Rejoicing in Conseque nec of It-Comforting Confession.

By Principal Austin-No. 3.

Sir,-In my last letter I showed that the Protestant churches were not wisely distributed through the country, some places being supplied with churches not in accord with the preferences of the 30 Pieces Heavy Good Canada Tweed, All brough a lack of some general oversight and agreement among the evangelical bodies. Another very serious result 200 Pieces Grey Cottons at Mill Prices, from the same cause is the partial or total neglect of certain fields of labor. Whilst the present system, or rather lack of system, prevails among Protestants, and some places have a surplus of churches and ministers, it follows very naturally that other places will be neglected. How often the investigation of the city missionary reveals the fact that this or that quarter of the city is receiving no attention from the churches. Many places in our cities and many new and poor settlements in the country that rarely see a minister might be well supplied from the surplus of other places There are several departments of

that are not, and cannot be, properly maraged without concerted action of the Protestant churches. Take for example the preaching of the gospel to the prisoners and the visitation and relief of the poor. It may be said that we have concerted action in a great many places in regard to prisoners and the poor. Where concerted action is taken it is generally done through the voluntary association of ministers, the churches as such not participating. In all such cases the efforts would generally be more successful and beneficial to the entire community if brought about by the joint action of the churches in a local council. This council, established by authority of the General Council of Federated Churches, would have the entire oversight and direction of such common work; it would enlist the sym pathy and co-operation of the wholeChristian community in its labors and become a visible manifestation of Protestant unity. But the ministerial association does not any other Hardware Store in Frontenac, exist in every place, and the trite old maxim, What is everybody's business is nobody's business, finds too frequent illustration in the case of the prisoners

Conversing not long since with a sceptic (so-called) in one of our cities, he made this remark to me : "Christianity is the grandest thing the world has ever seen. But," said he, "there is none of it ORGANS AND PIANOS to-day." "Why," I said in surprise, "you don't mean to question the pi-ty of all the ministers and professer Christians in this city?" He said noth. my for a moment, then turned and pointed to the jail and said, "If there is any of Christ's religion to day why is there no one to preach His gospel to the 40 or 50 wretches over there? I made enquiry and found there was no one preaching to the prisoners. Now how was this in a city of churches? Here was a class in great need of the gospel, ready to listen attentively to its proclamation, and yet without it. The explanation is very easily found in he lack of general oversight and direction among

The subject of pauperism in our towns

and cities is very manequately dealt with for the same reason. Perhaps as much barm as good is done by the in liscriminate giving of motividuals and churches. For the efficient performance of the duty we owe to the poor in our midstawo or three things are absolutely essential. First, no deserving person should suffer in this land of peace and plenty; and secondly, no unworthy person should receive aid. For securing these results it is necessary that the case of every appli cant for relief should be investigated. and that all relief should flow through one channel. A central agency, in the appointment of which all churches can be represented through our local council, and through which the work of investigation, distribution of supplies, e.c., can be carried on, is the cheapest as well as the most efficient arrangement for the relief of the poor. With a fedeation of the charches we might expert regular preaching to the prisoners, officient oversight and relief of the poot, and very much more co-operation on the part of Protestant, in all moral and social reform The sec not great evil from which our divided Protestantism is suffering, which could be monified if not entirely removed by federation, is that intense decominationalism which developes worldly rivalry, jeslousy and party spirit. I am far hom essenting that this spirit is general among the Protestant churches, for I know it is

There is much of charity and growing catholicity in which all true Christians rejoice. But he must have travelled but little, or to but little purpose, who has not seen far too much of the opposite spirit manifested a church life and work. A certain amount of denominational zeal is proper enough, and it is possible to provoke each other to love and good works. But when the zeal for denomination outruns the zeal for our common Christianity, when the provocation is no longer to love and good works but to envy and strife, when the church sinks, as it sometimes does, into party, then we discover the need of closer relationship. At heart and in spirit we profess to be one, yet in our present |separate condition there seems to be but little opportunity of demonstrating our unity to the membership of our churches and to the world at large. In the organization of a permanent local council, for the oversight of all interests common to the church, all men would have a demonstration of the unity which we profess, sectarianism and party spirit would die in the growing intercourse, and catholicity produced by such a council. It may, perhaps, be difficult for us to confess that the particular church with which we stand identified is pushing its denomination-

isin too far, or is in any sense sectarian. It may not be necessary for us to make this confession, as our bretbren in other churches will confess for us and admit that we have sometimes put church before Christianity. And very soldiers and sailors, are exposed to great likely we are willing in our charity to changes of climate, and the hardship insemake a similar confession for our brethren in the other churches. This, and this alone, will account for the existence of two, three, four, and even five Pro. testant churches in our small townsand villages; for the envy and strife that un. fortunately prevail too frequently be tween the denominations, and for the lack of that Catholicity that should dis

in the following story, published last year in the Century: "A surveyor recently got off a western train on the wild prairie and marked out a site for a town, driving down a stake at each corper. He went away for an hour, ate his dinner and returned to find four church-extension agents, one sitting on each stake, and each looking for the

best church site."-B. F. A. LECTER NO. PIVE.

Sir,--Having pointed out in preceding letters two of the disadvantages under which our multiform Protestantism is laboring, I now proceed to show that the present mode of carrying on our church work is responsi ble for a vast waste of ministernal talent and consecrated money. It is certainly not nechurch's duty in respect to the men and money at its command. All must admit that every church is bound to employ its ministers and the offerings of the people in that manner that seems tikely to most speedily fulfil Christ's command; preach the gospel to every creature—that, fired by apostolic example and zeal, it ought to seek the "regions beyond," and not Luild on an other's foundation-that it's own growth and prosperity are ever to be regarded as a means to an end, and to be kept secondary to the great object of its own organization, the evangelization of the world. Now, the churches having this common end in view, and each having confidence in the evangelical character of the others, are clearly bound to respect each other's work and not employ men or use money where the spirit ual need of the people is fully supplied, for mere denominational ends. If this contention be correct, if ministers ought not to be appointed and churches ought not to be erected, where the people are already sup-plied with evangelical teaching, who can justify the present condition of the Protestant churches in the towns and villages of

According to the Ontario Directory of 1884 5, the statistics of the villages are as

		LUCY GE WE	
POPULATION.		VILLAGES	CHURCHE
150 or !	ess	57	2
	**	7	3
**		3	4
-11100 or	less	190	2 .
**		'45	3
**		2	4
111 500 or	less	452	2
	"	200	3
**		25	4
**		2	5
IV 1000 or	less	483	2
		235	- 3
		54	4
**		7	5
49	****	1	0

In the above tables observe no reference is made to the Roman Catholic churches. aithough the Roman Catholics are, of course included in the populations quoted, the places mentioned in each table include those of preceding tables. Table IV., for example, include all the others, the showing may e somewhat different now owing to Metho dist union. It may be urged in partial jusuneation of this frightful waste in the erecson of so many rival Protestant churches. that the towns and villages furnish church accommodation for a great many country people. It must be remembered however that the country itself is now thickly stud ded with churches. But even allowing that as many from the country as in the towns look to the towns for church accommodason, let us ask how many churches are recessary for a town of 1,000 people. Assurning that 2,000 people in all are to be provided with church a commodation we must first strike off one-fifth of that number or our Roman Catholic population, leaving

Statisticians estimate that at least forty percent, of the people are either too young r too old, or unable titrough sickness or other reas no, to attend church. This would render 900 sittings necessary for the Pro estant population of a town of 1,000 people, and of the adjoining country, all of which could be supplied by one church of noderate dimensions and cost. If huren, then, would do for the towns, it would amply meet the need of the villages. and upon this basis of calculation we have | \$700. 1.150 churches erected and maintained in these smal, places in Ontario which are wholly unnecessary, (granting that the reigious teaching of the people might be safely ommitted to one of the churches save for denominational ends.) Let the reader calife and usefulness and the amount of heart burning and all-will generated among Christians, having practically no faith. A few observations on the preceding statements

and we close our letter 1. The total amount wasted by the Protest ants of Ontario in maintaining unnecessary hurches must be enormous. Assuming one numster for every three churches, and estimating the average value of the churches a \$1,500, we have an investment of one and three-quarter millions, and an annual exenditure of \$ 100,000 in the 800 places reconalism. The capital invested in these too missionaries, in heather lands for ears. This would require of course. Protestants, sinking minor differences creed and trithing proferences in worship to live and rob r in one organization in small 

2. How can the mis use of so much money and the mis-direction of so much ministerial talent be justified by the churches in view of the fact that the whole heathen world is today one vast missionary field? While China with a population of over four hundred milions has only one ordained missionary to every million of her people, can we afford, as Protestant Christians, to organize and support 3, 4, 5, and even 6 churches in the villages of Ontario, merely because they are called by different names or have some trifling differences in their creeds and modes of worship

3. Can the churches justify to the world these expenditures in view of their professed unity of aim, spirit, etc. 7 Can they justify to each other the organization and support of these rival churches in view of their many professions of confidence, love and admiration for each other in the conferences, synods, assemblies of to-day? Ought we not for the sake of consistency, to refuse to endorse each other's Christian character and teaching, or else radically reform our mode Alma College, St. Thomas, Nov. 13th.

### itorsford's Acid Phosphate. IN SEASICKNESS.

S. S. Parker, Wellington, O., says : While crossing Lake Erie, I gave it to some passengers who were seasick, and it gave immedi-

Shorthorn cattle, for which he has paid since 1851 the sum of \$107,000, have yielded the Duke of Devonshire in the meantime

## Holloway's Pills.

Soldiers and Sailors.—These well-known and easily used remedies are especially serviceable and convenient for those who, like parable from their calling. Many of the diseases engendered in the system from these and other untoward causes can be checked and coatrolled by attention at their onset, and in Holloway's remedies will be found a ready mean's of relief, without hindrance from daty. Many a man is invalided and rendered more or less a burden to himself and friends from neglect of the early symptoms of his complaint which calamity tinguish all Christians. We have given might be averted by timely resort to the use low skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive too much reason for the satire contained of Holloway's Pills and Ointment,

The Council resumed at 10:15 o'clock and proceeded to business. The county of Frontenac Teachers Institute asked for a grant of \$25 towards the said organization. The warden raid there was no svading the matter, but he was personally opposed to the Institute. It was the worst fraud ever imposed on the public. The mat-

printing and education. A resolution was presented, a second time, authorizing the building of wire fences between Kingston and Cataraqui, to prevent blockades by snow. The resolution passed. It was similar to the one of yesterday. Mr. Hogan, chairman of the County

Property Committee, said that during the past year the committee had saved \$1,656 over last year and \$200 over 1883. In 1884 the expenditure was \$5,124.33, in 1885 it was \$3,471.741. The committals to gaol were: 1884, 178; 1885, 184. Besides this the prisoners were fed 2,041 days more in 1885 than in 1884. The comparisons were certainly GOING INTO EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Haycock, chairman of the committee in 1884, wanted to explain that the statements made by Mr. Hogan were misleading and he could prove it. The accounts were made up to September, 1885, and therefore any saving effected in the last months of 1884 were valuable to the chairman in 1885. Then again, contracts and extensive repairs were made in 1883 and the accounts paid in 1884. If there was saving in 1885 it was caused by the acts of the chairman of 1884. Mr. Haycock said that the statements made by Mr. Hogan were unfair and had been thrown up to him at the bustings, the documents being sent to the people by Mr. Hogan, who desired to injure his election but had failed. In fact, after be had exposed the little scheme Mr. Hogan's interest in his municipality aided him to a large

Mr. Hogan replied that Mr. Haycock haltaken great interest in his (H's) election, and he had only returned the com pliment. The benefit Mr. Haycock had received was in being almost forced to remain at home. Next year he would continue his beneficial labors and poss: bly the other man would be elected.

Mr. Walker said that any intelligent man could see that the chairman of each year could not control the expenses of us predecessor, and Mr. Calvin said he hought the men were talking for an ther purpose.

Mr. Haycock sand he was not for h was not a candidate for re-election. he were he would gladly pay Mr. Hogan a salary to work against him. Mr. Ho gan was so well known by reports in the Lownship of Kingston that anything he could do would aid in his (H.) election.

The warden stopped the discussion. laiming that both had secured satisfaction. A back townships' man had fira lopted economical measures, and the moral to be gathered was that if they wanted any further improvements back townships' man should be given

### ASKING FOR LONGER REPORTS.

The county engineer was asked for more elaborate reports, and the finance committee sent the county property committee's accounts back for certification. The treasurer was ordered to make up the charges that the city must meet in conveying prisoners to prisons, and the jury expenses, and Mr. Walker was asked to aid him. The warden said that the amount involved was about

The depositing of county funds in Fol er's bank, at 4 per cent on morthly de posit, was endorsed, and the customary tote of thanks tendered the warden for his fair and impartial confuct of the business of his office. The warden returned thanks and congratulated the conecil on having \$11,000 on hand. The council adjourned sine die.

## FINAL SCENE AT THE BOARD

At the county council meeting on Wedne-dayMr. Walker took exception to the way in which! the wood contract had been let. It had not been advertised, as the coal contract had been, hence the farmers had no chance to present ten ders. Mr. Hogan said the money was saved which would have been spent in advertising by asking, by letter, for tenders from the various wood dealers. The wood bought was from 50 cts. to 75 cts. cheaper than hitnerto. The best Pembroke body wood cost \$4 25. Mr. Walker said Mr. W. Ferguson would have contracted for wood at \$4 per cord, but this Mr. Hogan considered "bosh." farmer would do such a thing when he could get \$5 per cord for the wood on the market. Mr. Walker said Mr. Hogan was nothing if he wasn't impudent and

impertinent. The standing of Mr. Ferguson was unquestionable; he never had to shift his property to his brother in order to retain it. At this statement Mr. Pogan turned angry and challenged Mr. Walker to substanstantiate his charges; at the same time he referred to a brand on his face, a reference which prompted Mr. Walker to call Mr. Hogan "a coward." Theu Mr. Hogan referred to what he termed the persecution he had suffered from Mr. Walker. From the opening of the year Walker had followed him with vindic tiveness, and declared that he was sorry the council had made "a -- papist" chairman of the county property committee. The warden called "order," but Mr. Hogan centinued to speak, say ing that the present attack on him was only a continuation of the personal antipathy Mr. Walker had always had towards him. The discussion was con cluded by Mr. Walker remarking that he never took back anything he said.

For dyspepsia and liver complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by W. J. Wilson, Kingston.

In London proper land comes very dear having recently been sold at the rate of \$15. A nasal injector free with each bottle-of

Sold by W. J. Wilson, Kingston There are statistics to show that the average life of the labouring man in the nited States is one-third less than that of a

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents,

Why will you cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price to cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00. Sold by W. J. Wilson,

"In times of peace prepare for war," said the young man about to be married, and he immediately went and had his hair cropped close to the skull.

Are you made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yelcure. Sold by W. J. Wilson, Kingston.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Thursday's Session



Every Lady who buys Velveteen, of whateve name or brand, should see that it is "FAST FILE and "FAST DYE." Many "showy" makes ar not fast in pile or dye, AND WILL NOT Every yard of NONPAREIL, of every number and price, is "Fost Pile" and "Fast Dye." A full assortment of the above justly celebrated Velveteens can be WALSH STEACY 106 & 108 Princess Street, Who are the Sole Agents

ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

Il Sorts of News-Information Suppled in the Most Pithy Form.

Mrs. Rhoda has just died in Bath county, Kentucky, at the age of 116. The Scott Act was defeated in St. Catharines yesterday by a majority of

Two men were devoured by wolves Fine while crossing the mountains in Moutans. A companion saw them tern limb Mrs. Annie Farrell, Newark, N.J., bit-

ten by a mad dog, was at the end of ten weeks seized of trydrophobia and died in reat agony. J B. Smith, overcome by gas, fell into

blast fornace at Johnstown, Pa When fished out he was burned beyond recog-A waggon containing five young people was hurled over an abutment at Ba-

tavis, O., at the old stone bridge. Three f the coupants were drowned. Disastrous prairie fires are raging in Indian territory. It is believed that the ire belt is from 40 to 60 miles wide. The

oss to the cattle men is \$400,000. Annie Lyons, hand-ome domestic, attempted the poisoning of C. W. Parker's family, Boston. She put enough arsenic in a barrel of flour-to kill ten persons. The corporation of the University of Trigity College have decided to allow

women to proceed to degrees. Lord Kenmore recently refused to ive his tennuts an abatement of rent and his agents, in making seizores, have been beater within an inch of their

is breaking out answ, and is now to be providates for assault. Counterfeit fifty and twenty five cent acces are as circulation in Montreal. ding silver, and it is difficult to

cleased from Longue Pointe A-vlun.

nish them from good com-Un to Nov. 13th there had been 2.816 deaths from small ex in Montreel; of which 2 568 were French Canadians, 150

ther Catholies and 98 Protestants. The Montr algrand jury has returned true bills against F. Vanasse, editor, and J. Lessard, manager of T. Monde, for thelling Mayor Beaugrams of Montreal Volunteers returned from the North West complain of the dust storms with which the current near Battleford is visited. The do-t drifts and gets into

everything, even the food. An infernal machine was recently found under the verandsh of the residence of Mr. J. Vi. Strong, vice president of the Simcoe Scott Act Assicution. Detectives are trying to find out who

At Moutreal Weinesday Augustus Roach, charged with the murder of Constable Boattie has Anoust by kicking him in the heal, we can tel lor went J O. Worlds, drugg st. Toronto, was

this morning fixed \$30 and cost or 30 days, for a breach of the medical act in practising vaccidation and not being a medical practitioner. Mr. N. F. Davin, J. P., and Father

Andre have is ned a statement emphaticalls denying the truth of rumers which have been prevalent that the corpse of Riel had been subjecte I to ill treatment. The body of Edward Russell, adver-

tising agent, was found lying at the bottom of a flight of steps leading from the sidewalk to the basement of 140 Ches. unt street. Torouto, He had fallea down the steps and broken his neck. -

Typhoid malarial fiver is raging at West Union, near Union City, Pa. Scarcely a family but has been stricken. In some families as many as seven are down. Physicians believe it is caused by the use of impure water.

Nervous Debiliated sten.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltage Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Vol.TAIC BELT Co., Marshall, M ch.

y You invite disease when you neglect a regular action of the bowels and incurable disease may result. Régulate the bowels and the entire system with Burdock Blood Bitters; which acts upon the bowels; stomach, liver and blood.

It is said that a man who eats onions will always keep a secret. That is partly due to the fact that the man who eats onions is rarely allowed to go within whispering distance of his fellow men.

There is no medicine on the market that can equal West's Cough Syrup in the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, influenza, hoarseness, asthma, and all throat and lung troubles. It has no equal. Sold by W. J. Wilson, druggist. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1,00 per bottle.

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Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

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Finest Stock of Gent's Furnishings i The Largest Stock of Boys' Suits in Canada-

We Have Just What You Want. <

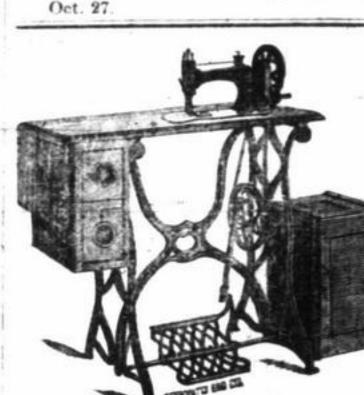
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FOR PRICES THAT CANNOT BE BEAT. Mrs. Lynam. of Montreal, Istely Cross-Cut Saws, Axes, 4xe Handles, Chains, Rope, Coal Oil, Cut Nails, &c. Everything warranted as represented at

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THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. The invigorate and reafore to health Detilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages.

OINTMENT THE Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breagts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Conghs, Colds, Gout. Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Disea-The "ils and cintment are Manufactured only at 78 New Oxford St., (late 533 Oxford St., London , and are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World ; with dire tions for use in almost every language.

Est Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes If the address is not 533, Ox. ford Street. London, they are spurious.

# CLOTHING.

For sale by HENRY WADE, Kingston.

Call and see the New Clothing Establishment of

# CASEY & BYRNES, 102 PRINCESS STREET.

We are giving the best value ever offered in Kingston in Ordered-and Ready-Made Clothing. Give us a call and get value for your money.

All Wool Suits to order at \$9, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20 and up. Overcoats at \$10, \$12, \$15, \$16, \$18 and up. READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Smits at \$5. 86. 57. \$8. \$10 and \$12 overcoats at \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$10.

And for value will beat anything ever offered in the city. 102 Princess St. CASEY & BYRNES.

BISONETTE

Will commence their Great Sweeping Sale of Damaged Dry Goods on SATURDAY. NOV. 7TH. Wonderful Bargains in every department. Remember the Goods must sold regardless of cost or value. Dress Goods, Jackets and Ulsters at Half Price.

Opp- the Late Fire, Windsor Hot