To raise by way of loan upon the credit of the debentures of the Municipality of the City Kingston for the purpose therein mentioned the sum of \$55,000.

(PASSED JANUARY, 1891.) WHEREAS the Council of the Lorpora is of the City of Kingston have resolved ty entablish and open up the public streets to the said city, described in the notice of the intention of the said council to pass a

By law for that purpose, dated the 20 h day of November, 1899, signed "M. Fianagar C'ty Clerk," and published on that day and subsequently in the newspapers of the said And whereas the estimated cost of the

sines or right of way for the said streets is \$12.687, but to provide for any error is placed at \$55,000; And whereas the amount of the debt this By-law is intended to create is \$55,000.

being for the purpose of paying the compensations that may be awarded for the said sites or right of way for the said streets; And whereas the total amount required to be raised annually during the currency of the said debt by a special rate on all the ratable property in the said municipality for paying the said debt and interest as hereinafter provided is \$4,228; And whereas the amount of the whole

ratable property of the said musicipality according to the last revised assessment rolf bling for the year 1890 is \$7,707,939; And whereas the amount of the existing debenture debt of the said municipality (in oluding \$278,900 water works debentures) is 8744,043 49, and no part of the same or of

the interest thereon is in arrears ; Be it therefore enacted by the Council o the Corporation of the City of Kingston as

tion to raise by way of loan on the credit of the debentures, hereinsfur mentioned for the above purpose, the sum of \$55,000. 2. It shall be lawful for the mayor of the and ciry for and on behalf of and in the crook to arouse the people, to incite them facture. The receipts are to be applied in | sion to purchase. In reply the applicant name of the and Corporation to borrow all in his defence, and by an agitation, as maintaining the institution. The supering will receive an order on the nearest ordfrom any person or persons, body or bodies curporate, who may be, willing to advance the same upon the credit of the said deben tures a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of \$55,900 and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the City Treasurer of the said city for the said purpose, in the preemble mentioned.

3. It shall be lawful for the said mayor for the purpose of the said loan to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sams of money as may be required, or expedient, in Canadian correacy or sterling money, and for not less than one hundred collars Canadian currency or twenty pounds. sterling each, and flixt the said debentures shall be scaled with the scal of the said Corporation, and signed by the said Mayor, and countersigned by the said City Treas-

4. The said debt shall be payable in annual instalments within twenty years from and after the day this By law takes effect, which day shall be the date of the issue of the said debentures, and so that the amount falling due in each year shall not, together with the interest falling due in each year, exceed the said sum of \$4,228, and so that the aggregate amount payable for princiinterest in any year period shall be equal nearly as may be to what is payable for principal and interest during each of the other years of the said period, and the sa! debenture shall be issued accordingly and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest thereon, as hereinafter provided in currency or sterling as the case

5. The said debentures shall be dated on the day this By law takes effect, and shall bear interest at and after the rate of 45 per centum per annum, from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly on the second day of the months of August and February, in each year at the office of the saidCity Treasurer in the said City of Kingston or in Great Britain or elsewhere as the case may require and the said debentures shall be payable at maturity, the currency deben tures at the office of the said City Treasurer. in the said City of Kingstor, and the sterling debentures at the office of the Bank of British North America, London, Ragland, agents of the said Corporation for this pur-

6. For the purpose of paying the said debt and the interest to become due thereon as aforesaid an annual sum of \$4,228 shall be raised in each year of the said period of twenty years by a special rate sufficient therefor to be raised, levied and collected in as aforesaid upon all the ratable property in the said municipality during the currency of the said debentures.

7. The clerk of the said council shall at tend at his office in the city buildings in the said city on the 7th day of January, 1891, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. to sum up the hereby fixed for the purpose

8. On the 2nd day of January, 1891, at the said clerks office at the hour of I o'clock a. m., the Mayor of the said city shall attend for the appointment of and shall appoint in writing signed by him two per sons to attend the final summing up of the votes given for and against this By-Law and one person to attend at each polling place, on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of promoting the passing of this By Law, and a like number on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of oppos ing the passing of this By Law, which place day and hour are hereby fixed for the said | run the chances of a prosecution.

9. This By law shall come in force and take effect upon the second day of February,

10. The votes of the duly qualified electors of the said Municipality shall be taken upon this Hy law on the fifth day of January, 1891, commencing at the bour of 9 o'clock s.m., and closing at the hour of p m., at the following places in the said Municipality by the following named deputy returning officers, that is to say a SYDENBAM WARD,

Polling sub-division No. 1, at Mrs. Ro ger Sullivan's house, corner of Gore and Wellington streets-Daputy returning offi cer, George Leslie. Polling sub-division No. 2, at Robert Miller's house, Wellington street - Doputy-returning officer, William Duffy.

ONTARRO WARD. Polling sub-division No. 3, at the Ontario Hall, City Buildings-Deputy resurning officer, Andrew C. M. Mahon Polling anh division No 4 at Timothy Doney's house, Bagot street-Deputy returning officer, Michael Quinc. ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

Polling sub-division No. 5, at Richard Newland's shop, Princess street-Deputy returning officer, Richard Newlands. Polling sub-division No. 6, at Joseph Frassa's shop, Princess street-Deputy returning officer, William Dick.

Polling sub division North and unes tislentine's house, Queen street-Daputy returning officer, James Barry. Polling sub-division No. 8, at Mrs. Emanuel Gallogher's houre, Wellington street-Deputy returning officer, Edward

Polling sub-division No. 9, at Charles O'Neill's house Deputy returning efficer, Charles H. Hatch.

PRONTENAC WARD. Polling sub-division No. 10, at Hugh Morgan's shop, Princess street-Deput returning officer, John Newton. Polling sub division No. 11, at f Auchenvole's shop, Colbo; se street - Deputy returning officer, Robert Baird, jr. Politing sub-division No. 12, rt Thomas

Cowin's house, John street - Daputy returnng officer, Patrick Delaney. Polling sub division No. 13, at Mrs. Pugh's house, Division atrest-Deputy returning officer, Alexander Bearance.

onseamed. Wine is permitted in modera tion. The two articles which he calls most Polling sub-division, No. 11, at Michael | healthful are pean and sauerkraut. Above Smith's shop, Brock street-Deputy returning offices, George W. H. Comer.
Politing sub-division, No. 15, at James
Saunders's shop, Gordon atreet—Deputy reall he recommends moderation in eating. He advises drinking before eating, never while eating, and after a meal only in case turning officer, John Hamer. of great thirst. Smoking in maderation is not objected to. Hard brds and gool, well

Polling sub-division, No. 16 at Mrs. Reynard's house, Barrio street - Deputy returnlog officer, Lawrence O'Brien. Polling sub-division, No. 17,

Rogers'house, O'Kill street - Deputy refurn-

NOTICE Take notice that the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which has-been taken into consideration and which will be finally. passed by the Council of the Corporation of assent of the Electors being obtained thereto frer one month from the first publication newspapers of this city, the date of which first publication is the 10th day of December, 1890, and that at the hour, day and fad that it attracts attention. laces therein fixed for taking the votes of he Electors, the polls will be neld. M. FLANAGAN,

City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Kingston, 10th Decem-CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BAILING Stom New York every Saturday. As-

THE DAILY WHIG.

. " Opifer per Orbem Dicor,"

PURITY AND POLITICS. Mr. Parnell has refused to retire from the leadership of the Irish party, and has forced his opponents to organize into a separate party. This split promises to widen and to ead to divisions among the Irish people which must meditate against the success of the home rule movement. The most remarkable fact is the determination of Mr. Parnell to make his case a party and not a personal one, one of politics rather than purity. When Gladstone declined to have further relations with him, declined to sully his reputation for all that is virtuous in maaby associating with a brazen adulterer, he raised the red flag of rebellion and made it appear that the grand old man was proving recreant to his trusts and conspiring against the Irish party. And all the way along since the opening of the British parliament he has been posing as the saviour of Ireland, the defender of her cause against the assaults of the enemy, and meetings have I. It shall be lawful for the said Corpora been convoked to endorse his so-culted heroic course. Now to Ireland the dishonored leader goes, hoping by book or by unwholesoms as it is untimely, force parlianent and the parliamentary party to toler ate him and all his impurities. Will he succeed? Time will tell. The Irish people have to decide the question. The church, whose help Parnell has had, against him. The electorate are wavering, but it will surely assert itself in support that virtue which, above all else, has been

the pride of the Irish people. THE CARSON CASE. The call of Rev. W. W. Carson to Detroit has provoked a deal of comment from the press, and a deal of comment that is un necessary and uncalled for. It is no complinent to a man that he has risen, by sheer force of his ability, to a commanding position in the church, and that his elequence has attracted the attention of a congrega- in the city. tion that desires him to minister to them at a salary far beyond the power of any Canadian Methodist church to pay. The situa tion is one which some people do not understand, else they would be more reasonable in their discussion of it. Thus we have it that "Mr. Carson is abandoning Canada because 'unpatriotic' reform newspapers have been exposing Rykertism and other forms of corruption encouraged and aided by the present dominion government, as well as pointing out evils of the trade restriction and monopoly system." We know whereof we speak when we say that the political issues have innowise affected Mr. Carson's decision. True he is onservative in his tendencies, and he has an affection for the premier which is cordially reciprocated, but the existence of that fact does not warrant the flinging of insults in h'a credit. Christian men would be in charge face. There is, we opine, a regret deep down in Mr. Carson's heart that he has leave a people and a country to which he is much attached, but is a minister more than any other mortal to close his ears to the calls of friends from abroad, especially when these calls carry with them so much significance in the way of abiding personal comforts.' The itinerancy of the Methodist church is its imperishable characteristic. each year of the said period of twenty years and it has its charms for some men, but it brings its cares and anxieties to the clergymen who have boys and girls to educate and train them up, and whose labors of love increase with the advancing years. To judge of any man's position the critic, to number of votes given for and against this be fair, should put himself in the place of By Law, which place, day and hour are | the criticised. How many of those who have made merry over Mr. Carson's patriotism could have done differently had they been where he is? How many would decide to buffet about the land, drifting hither and thither every three years, who could get a permanency among a chosen people? Not one, and so the criticism directed against

whom he goes at Detroit are very willing to

Mr. Carson can be properly valued. As to

the labor contract law it cannot be put in

WONDERFUL CURES. There appears to be a run on wonderful cures, and the reports of their discovery follow each other with great rapidity. Dr. Koch is said to have on hand several discoveries as startling as that concerning the cure of consumption by the application of lymph; and right on the heels of all these comes the announcement that Rev. Fr. Kneipp, a modest village priest of Voerishofen, Bavaris, presents a panacea for the multitude of ills to which the human flosh is beir. It is simple and inexpensive. Nearly a half centary ago Fr. Knelpp was very ill and he in vented a system of self-cure which proved so successful that he determined to devote be life to its perfection. For several years he has had an institution at Voerishofen and his system has steadily gained in favor. Briefly described, the "cure" consists in wearing underclothing made of coarse linen, Father Knelpp believing that wool or flannel next the skin makes it delicate, while an essential principle of his sysrem is to harden and invigorate it. The roughness of the linep acts as a stimulant to sires to represent. the skin, and possesses the added advantage of allowing the unchecked passage of perspiration. Another important feature is the free use of cold water. A cold bath must occupy but five minutes, including the time passed while dressing and undressing No towels are allowed, the bather being body and then, to take at least a quarter of an hour's exercise. Father Kneipp's idea. is that the drops of water left on the body art as fuel for the inner warmth, thus aid ing in bringing the body to a glow of heat In the matter of diet Father Kneipp

ventilated alceping rooms are preferred. And

so the stories go. Tuere is nothing really

new about Fr. Kneipp's theory. The great

centuries been declared to be next to god linest, and yet some people wouldn't believe

to. The healthy people, organically sound, are those who are regular in their habits who est well, sleep well, and bathe well, and where descipline is exercised, as in the the City of Kingston in the event of the military institutions, and sanitary principles are applied without regard to persons, the of the same in the DAILY BRITISH WHIG, percentage of sickness is very low. There the Daily News and the Canadian Freeman, is nothing of the "fad" about life of this

PRISON GATE HOME

lington Street. Kingstou's "prison gate" home, started in enection with the Salvation army, was formally opened vesterday. Among those pre Staff Captain Bolton and Capt. Dawson, of Coronto: Principal Grant, Reve. C. E. Cartwright, Laing, Houston, F.-W. Dobbs, and Prof Carr Harris, Major Mayne, G. M. Macdonnell and Mr. Hague.

Principal Grant presided and the meeting was opened by the singing of the dozo-logy. The chairman said they believed as christians that the Lord Jesus Christ is mighty to save even to the uttermost. With this conviction in their hearts, however, they had been acting, as they had been accustom ed to do, with the idea that men who wandered away from the ordinary besten track were in a hopeless condition. Many christians had actually taken this attirude, In this city there was the largest penitentiary in the dominion and yet none of them had done anything towards helping the conviots who had been released. He was glad that through the Salvation army something would be done. It was a mayvellous thing that the home was got ready for occupation in so short a time. He hoped all present would contribute of their funds generously

for the maintenance of the institution. Capt. McMillan, superintendent, said that when he came to the city to start the home he was lonely but God was with him. Prof. Carr Harris encouraged the speaker in his work. When they brought men, who had fallen away from a straightforward life to the home, they would put them to work at different trades. If they were not mechanics laboring work would be found for them, They intended, also, to have a "Red Maria," which would be sent to the market place on busy days filled with refreshments of all kinds. They will sell kindling wood and various acticles which they will manuprison bars and would never forget the circumstance. He intended to be a father to the ex-convicts who came to the home Roman Ostholics will be sdmitted.

ing the work of social reform, as carried on by the Salvation army in Canada, and a letter of apology from Rev Dr. Jackson for non-attendance. He expressed his deep interest in the work. She thanked the Lord the present home was an accomplished fact. Rev. F. W. Dobbs said he was thankful to God there were those who were willing to hope for them. He wished the home success. Rev. Mr. Laing said the caring for men after they left the prison was a branch of

Capt. Neale read correspondence respeat-

christain work that had been neglected, and he hoped God would speed the work begun Principal Grant reminded the people that they must contribute liberally towards its naintenance if the home was to be a success. Staff Captain Bolton and Capt. Dawson, detailed the workings of the home in foronto, and referred generally to the social re-form branch of the army's work. Capt. Bolton spoke of a visit he and Capt. Neale had made to the county gaol here. When he was spoken to about the home! Governor Corbett said, "You shall have my hearty co-operation in the work. I am doing what I can to reform men." He gave a handsome donation to the home here. "May God bless him" said the speaker. He said the officers in charge of the home would take contracts for ditching or any outside work and the money which the inmates earned would be kept for them, and expended for their maintenance. They would not be given money but would be given board and slothing, and all monies they earned that were not expended would be placed to their

of the different shops, so that the com panionship of the workmen would be raught with a good infinence. Before convicts were released the Salvation army officers would ask them if they would like to lead better lives, and if they answered affirmatively they would be taken to the home in the "Red Maria."

A DAUGHTER

Reaches Home to Find Her Mother Vexed And Excited "This is really too bad, Julia! It is vex ing, and quite serious enough to test the "Mother dear, you look vexed this morn-

ing; what has happened to cause this ?" "Come with me to the kitchen, Julia, where you can see what I am grieving over. Here is my ruined work, and in truth it is a monument to my own foolienness." "Why-mother, you have been dyeing

re not the colors perisetly horrible. you have not been using Diamond Dyes, "No Julia. I have not. Mrs. Cannington, who called last week, spoke to me made the less war there will be, about these dyes, and said she was going to try them, not that she expected much from them, but would do it to gratify her

inducements to rid himself of Diamond Dyes and sell only these dyes in his orce against Mr. Carson, and the flock to-"And how did you obtain those dyes,

brother's wish, as he had been offered great

mother ! Our storekeepers in town sell only Diamond Dyes." "I know it, Julia. Your father was call ed upon to mend some harness for the travelling agent who sells there dyer, and was induced to take a few packages as part pay-ment for the work done. I hope Mr. Cannington's brother has not ordered any of the e dyes for his store; they are sure to ruin his trade. You had better run over to Mr Wilmot after dinner and let him know what deceptive trash these dyes are."

"Bless me, mother, here is my lovely wool fascinator and your expensive opera shawl both completely spoiled."
"I am certainly to blame, Julia, and very much regret the loss, still we have bought some experience which will guide us in the future. Never, never, will I buy any other than Diamond Dyes after this; they give such lavely colors, and are so easy to use and

no possibility of failure. It is no wonder they are so popular everywhere. Tricks I hat Are Vain. LONDON, Dec. 9 .- Politiciana here are ginning to imitate the little devices of trade which for time immemorial they have looked upon with disdain. The latest dodge of a field. The man has had his lasest speed reprinted in the form of a Christman card, which is highly embelished and fixed almost as a work of art. This he has mailed

to every elector in the constituency he de

The Population of Kingston Is about 20,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of | target practice, the Indian wars, firing the threat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our reade a not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Salsam for the throat and lungs. Frief size | were omitted. It has never been the cus | YOF free Large bottle 50c and \$1. Sold by all tom of the government to keep very large

At the L O. L. No. 995, Verons, th officers elect are: John McCullough , master; W. Davison, deputy master; C. Ratrar, chaplain; Henry McMullin, secretary; Philip Crafford, director of ocramonies; Jacob Walroth, floancier; A. Abrahams, lecturer; on Dec. 16th.

The Handsoment Lady in Kingston she knew Kemp's Balsam for the throat and | great velocity produced, but this velocity her cough instantly when other cough pense of the pressure on the barrels of the guns. If it turns out that the smokeprove this and convince you of its merit any | less powder, in case of rapid firing, bursts

He .- P. ob ! you don't : fow how to set a

UNCLE SAM'S ARMAMENT

CAN BE INCREASED TO ALMOS ANY PROPORTIONS

at Present, However, the United States Is Not Spending Much Money

on Explosives and Deadly Weapons. Besources in Case of Emergency.

[Copyright by American Press Association.]

Notwithstanding the many American inventions relating to ordnance made during the last quarter of a century, the army of the United States is very poorly equipped with weapons, both large and small. This condition is not in the least due to the inactivity or the policy of the ordnance department, but exists because of a lack of appropriations. It impens that the economical policy has been a wise one, for sent were the officers of the Salvation army, the United States has not needed any guns. and during the last twenty-five years such improvements have been made in small arms and cannon that these which might

have been made or purchased ten or fifteen years ago would now be obsole The country, therefore, has been saved the

good Dock not to have had its unarmed con ition taken advantage of. When the war closed in 1865 the gov ernment had on hand vast supplies of arms and ammunition. During the conflict the Springfield muzzle loading rifle was the chief small weapon in use and proved very effective. Hundreds of inventors were at work during that period endeavoring to perfect a magazine gun. was not used much then, and it has not been adopted by the American army yet. Boards of ordnance began discussing

expense of experiments, and has had

guns in 11868, and in 1870 the modified Springfield rifle was adopted as the small arm for the infantry and cavalry. The old muzzle loading weapon was altered into a breech loader, and that is about all the change made up to date. The government still has thousands of the old "muzzle loaders," and these are for sale to all who care to buy and will go through the formality of writing to the chief of ordnance at Washington and applying for permiatendent closed by stating that when he was | nance storekeeper to sell at \$1 each the | by W. J. Wilson. | W. H. Barrow, who left Belleville Grand Army posts are equipped in this way, which has also served many farmers to provide themselves with weapons. The old smooth bore Springfield makes a fine shot gun and carries with great force and

During the war the field artillery used chiefly the Rodman three inch rifles and the twelve pound bronze Napoleons. These guns are still in use, and the ten batteriesthat is, two companies to each of the five artillery regiments in the army-are now supplied with these same guns. The last help those in distress. Many ex-convicts, if | congress appropriated \$20,000 for the purthey were met by warm friends after leaving | chase of machine guns, and such an appro the prison could be induced to lead better | printion has been made annually for sevives. Many of them think there is to eral years past, so that about seventy-five such guns-each one costs about \$1,000-

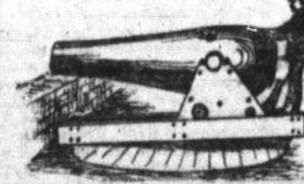


THE GATLING MACHINE GUN. patteries and to several artillery companies

hine gun has ever been thoroughly tested n actual war, though the Turks at Plevna and several thousand of the former. The nitrailleuse which the French used against the Germans was of course a machine gun, but its effectiveness was inconsiderable compared with that of the weapons of today. Some time ago, while on a visit to Hartford, I went out to the Colts' armory on the invitation of Dr. Gatling, the in ventor of the arm which bears his name He showed me how sapidly he could fire the gun. How fast that was I can't begin to say, but bullet followed bullet so quickly that there seemed no appreciable space between the discharges. He placed a three inch plank of oak against the target and began firing at it, moving the gun-so that each builet struck just next to where the preceding one had entered. The board, some twelve inches wide, was cut cleanly across, just as though a crosscut saw had been drawn through it.

Then to show how accurately the weapon could be used the inventor aimed it at a certain point on the board. He fired several shots, and when we examined the target there was only one little hole just large enough to admit the first bullet fired. The doctor, who, by the way, has | Canada. the most kindly face I ever looked upon, smiled sweetly and asked whether I thought regiment could charge a battery of such guns. "It would kill every mother's son very grim and bloodthirsty. But Dr. Gatling counts himself a philanthropist, for he holds that the more borrible war is

It is not necessary in the new order of things for the American government to make the same preparations for equippius its forces with small arms and with mabine guns as in the case of heavy guns to be mounted in forts and used aboard ships. The plants owned by private concerns in the United States are now sufficiently large to enable them to supply vast quantities o material upon short notice. But in the case of heavy guns the republic has not had until recently plants with facilities for making these monstrous instruments of varfare. Congress has appropriated ample ums for this purpose, and there are now



A REAVY COAST GUN. building and have already been built can non of heavy caliber and enormous range Nearly all of the big guns now mounted upon American forts are long out of date and uscless, except for firing salutes and rilling the men in the handling of artil Many of the smooth bores have had ifled tubes shrunk into them, and in that way the range and penetrating power have been increased. But even thus improved they would be inadequate in case of war. Not only has there been a great revolution in gun making, but the explosives used are in many instances much different from the old fashioned kinds. When the war was over the government had a vast quantity of powder on hand. This lasted

for twenty-three years and was used up in salutes etc., while a great deal not suited for military work was employed by the engineers for blasting. The supply some time ago ran so low that salutes and other purely ernamental uses of the materia stocks, and the consumption of the war time stores was deliberate. Instead of accumulating powder, it is the policy of the quantities of niter and issue it to contract ors when necessary, No private powder maker could afford to keep on hand the

Experiments have been and are constantly being made with the new smokeless powder, from which so much is exp At the Springfield armory this explosive has been tried very fully with small arms, Remarked to a friend the other day that | and the results are satisfactory as to the druggist will give you a sample bottle free. the weapons it is likely to be more danger-large size 50c and \$1. proves to have the advantages which the a hend Germans claim for it, the guns could of | N. C

amount of niter likely to be needed in time

With the infantry anti-cavalry armed with mixturine guns, the light artillery supplied with machine guns, the forts defewded with great cannon which send prisalles accurately from five to ten miles, and all of these using a powder which makes no smoke to betray the situation of enemy, the whole tactics of war will have to be changed. But in talking with atmy men I have failed to find a single one who would say that he was looking forward with any interest to the practical test in actual warfare of these recent inventions in the art of killing. JNO. OTLERS SPEED

THE TEX TABLE.

Read This Down and You Will Be Well Entertained and Posted. For a disordered liver try Beechame' pills The youngest son of Walter Chadd, Pio-

ton, is low with brain disease. Pertectly dry slabs and edgings at Craw ford's wood and coal yard, foot Queen street Influence has finde its appearance again and not a few victims have been claimed. One snowstorm does not make a winter, but it makes a cold day for the bootblack. Why will you cough when Shiloh's Core will give immediate relief. Price 10c., 50c. and \$1. W. J. Wilson, druggist.

A daily paper has an article headed "Afoot in Scotland," but we do not believe it is half as big as a foot in Chicago. A nasal injector tree with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, Price 50c. W. J. Wilson, druggist. Ida-Here's an account of a girl beir

hugged by a bear ! Laura-That's nothing I've been sugaged to three different Wall Street men myself Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy-a positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria and canker mouth Sold by W. J. Wilson.

On Sunday week W. Cornett's barn, north of Gananoque, was burned together with hay and implements, the latter the property of George Ireland. The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., says : "Both myself and wife owe our

lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." Sold by W. J. Wilson. Peter O'Reilly has just completed one of the handsomest brick residences in Renfrew, fitted up from cellar to garret with all modern conveniences. Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve

2 Different Sizes and Makes, from \$2 a pair to roup, Whosping Cough and Bronchitis W. J. Wilson, druggist. The Brookville Recorder notes a coincidence of R. Smart's death in the stoppage of an old family clock just at the instant the old gentleman breathed his last. Croup, whooping cough and bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold

e'x months ago to enter upon missionary work in India, has arrived at his destination and written home of his good health. Hanson's magic corn saive cures corns and bunions with three applications. In boxes

15 cents, at Wade's drug store, corner King and Brook streets. We have been informed, says the Perth Star, that a bachelor not many miles from town ate a number of kittens, an owl, and a crane, during the last few months. He should get married.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness. emblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made especially for the blood, nerves and complexion. Mrs. W. Lewis, Camden, an invalid for

several months, died on Nov. 26th. She had been low for weeks and her death was not unexpected. Her remains were placed in the vault at Centreville. The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently s imulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen McDonald, formerly of Hillier, for the past year at San Francisco, Cal., have returned. Their son, Will Mc Donald, remained in San Francisco where he has a situation in a telegraph office. Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild

and natural. George Cassels, Toledo, where all the inandlary fires have been, went to his barn last Thursday and when he went in a man ran out and away. Cassels shot at him once. He says it was a full grown man and no boy. Read what William Drage, Ellen street, Barrie, Ont., says: "I used one bottle of Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and my weight increased five pounds. It also brought my appetite back, which other Emulsions took away. My cough has left me entirely." Henry Wade, druggist, ger. King and Brock streets, keeps Miller's Emulsion for sale.

Here And There. Here and there and everywhere may be found persons who have used and now hopestly praise Burdock Blood Bitters for its wonderful blood purifying, cleansing and tome effects in all diseases of the stomach. liver, bowels and blood,

Puritan And Old Chum Plug Cut Smoking Tobacco-The increase in sales of these two brands is enormous proof that a superior article will force itself to the front. D. Ritchie & Co., Oldest Tobacco Mfrs.

consist in its being as good for relief as FORE.

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THE TRUE PROOF. To this specific fact Archbishops, Bishops, Clergymen, Lawyers, Doctors, Governors, Generals, Senators, Members of Congress and Logislatures, U. S. Consuls, Army and Navy Officers Mayors and Officials, testify and unite in saying: "We suffered pain;

OTHER REMEDIES FAILED, and St. Jacobs Oil cured promptly and permanently." For the same reason

THE POOR MAN finds what he seeks and needs, is not deceived and will have it at any price.

BL-CTION CARDS.



LADISS AND GENTLEMEN,-At the quest of a number of citizens, I have decided to offer myself as a candidate for the Mayoralty

for 1891. Respectfully soliciting your vote: influence, I remain, yours faithfully, W. M. DRENNAN.



R. W. Shannonas Mayor FOR 1891. LADIES AND GETLEMEN .-- At the request

Alderman for DOI Respectfully soliciting rour vote and influence. I remain, yours faithfully. JOSEPH JAMIESON, TO THE ELECTORS OF VICTORIA WARD. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-At the solt citation of a large number of elect rs I have decided to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman for the ensuing year Roping, as in the past. I will get a liberal support, I remain yours, JOHN McLEOD.

RIDEAU WARD TOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPICT FULLY SOLICITED FOR

POLSON as Alderman for 1891,

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