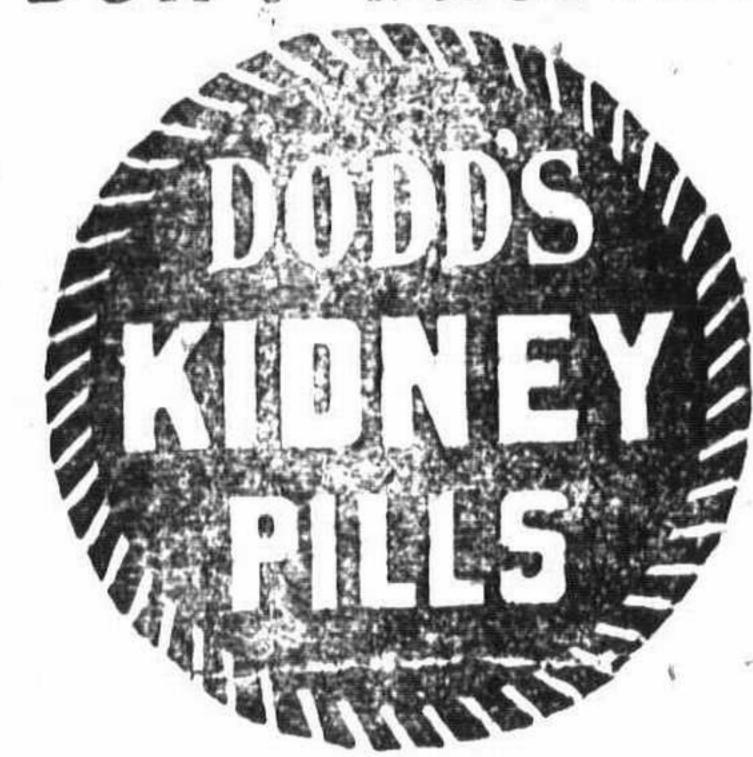
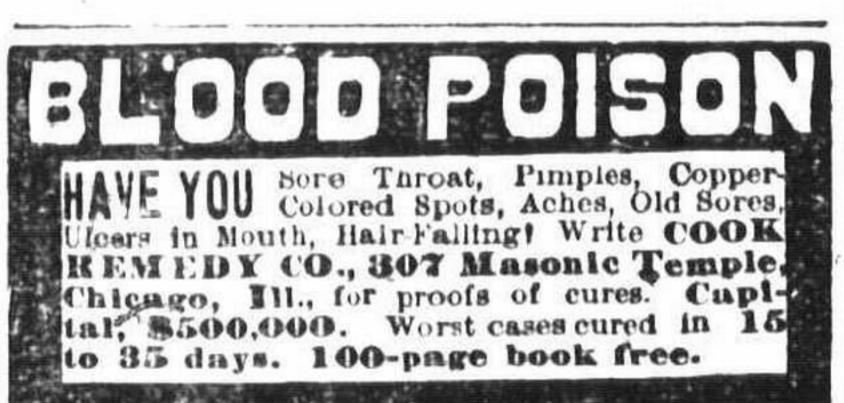
Burdeck Blood Bitters & as all sem ibid people do; be- do stipation, Blillanness, Sick Headache, Bed Blood, and dil da Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Ca



LLOX, OF SIX DOXES \$2.50.



CANDING ON 5 1911 (1911) (1911) (1911) (1911) (1911) (1911) (1911) (1911) (1911) (1911)



COAL

A word to the wise is sufficient, you with like force. know. Although the thermometer's far from one vessel not exceeding like burthen an Zero,

Take heed of the rhyme, For now is the il.ae are low.

Be Wise!

CRAWFORD tion & notice.
The un-

MARKET. Vard No 1-Ontario street. Chrence street wharf. site British American Hotele Kingston. Prompt and atti-factory delivery a specialty.

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WHY THE WARSHIPS WENT.

STORY OF THE CLEARING OF THE LAKES OF HOSTILE GRAFT.

Treaty Was First Broken by the United States-Was Revived in 1885-Text of the Correspondence Between Rush and Records at Washington, D.C., Bearing | shipment to the Smithsonian Instituon the Probability of War. icago Inter-Ocean.

The recent war excitement and the suggestion that Canada has constructed reve nue cutters which may easily be converted into war vessels has attracted attention to the provisions of law, treaties, and agreements as to the defences of the lakes. An investigation of the records seem to make it plain that the United States took the initiative in the matter of disregard of

the treaty of 1817. An act of congress, passed Sept. 9-1811, to Port Townsend, Wash., and then proprovided: "For the construction and armament of such armed steamers of other said. "From there we cruised about in armed vessels for defence on the northwest- various waters of that region. For a ern lakes as the president may think most time we fished in the cog and halibut Kidneys, Erwels and Blood from proper." Under this authority the Michi- banks, but most of our time we were a common l'imple to the worst a gan was built at Pittsburg and carried in fishing in far greater depthe. than those pieces to Lake Erie, where she was launch- frequented by the cod and halibut. ed in 1844, with a tennage and armament "It was at these great depths that 20C. far in excess of treaty stipulations. This our most interesting specimens were ister, Mr. Packenham, on July 23, 1844. that went to the floor of the ocean, and

conciliatory tone, but he called Mr. Packen- caverns. The drudge is a great rope-like ham's attention to certain "reports" receiv- sack, seventeen feet long and eleven feet ed from United States naval officers to the | wide. In order to fish to any depth deeffect that the British had at that moment | sired this dredge was attached to a on the lakes two formidable war vesselsthe Cherokee and the Mokawk. LORD NAPIER MAKES A COMPLAINT.

Matters rested in this shape until 1857, government was advised "that an Amerifrom which it makes frequent incursions into the lakes." He complained that this ported construction by the United States omplaint no written response was made. In 1861 Lord Napier again complained of the Michigan, but Mr. Steward, in a note, allayed his apprehensions.

On April 22, 1864, the British ministe had an interview with the secretary state concerning the proposed construction by this country of certain revenue cutters for the lake service, but this also was smoothed over and dropped. About this time a motion was made in congress looking to the termination of the treaty 1817, and on Aug. 4, 1864, Lord Lyons stated that his government would view abrogation "with great regret and

On Oct. 24, 1864, Mr. Seward not fied the British government that it was apparent that Canada was being used as a basis for hostile operation against the United abuses, gives visor and size States, and that under the provisions of Eastly carried in rest | the treaty of 1817, at the expiration of six months, the United States "will deem itself at liberty to increase the naval arma-. Chicago, like or our agents. ment upon the lakes." On June 16, 1865, It up till 8 and sometimes as late as Mr. Seward withdrew this notice, and the consent of both governments the status of the treaty of 1817 was revived. The detailed correspondence on the subject which | bring up. Notwithstanding we fished a preceded the action which fixed the present status is as follows: MR. BAGOT TO MR. EU-II.

> passed last year between the secretary of sonian Institution." the department of state and the undersigned upon the subject of a proposal to reduce the naval force of the respective his royal highness is willing to accede to the proposition made to the undersigned the secretary of the department State in his note of the 2nd of August last.

His royal highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, agrees that the naval force to be maintained upon the American lakes by his majesty and government of the United States shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side. That is: On Lake Ontario, to one vessel not ex-

ceeding 100 tons burthen and armed with one eighteen-pound cannon. On the upper lakes, to two vessels not exceeding. li' burthen each and armed

On the waters of Lake Champlain, armed with like force.

And his oval highness agrees the all other armed vessels on these lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and that no other To order your coal while the prices | vessel of war shall there be built or armed if either party should be hereafter desirous of annulling this stipulation and should give notice to that effect to other party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiraion of six months from the date of suc

from his royal highness, the prince regent, walting to fill to acquaint the American government that your order at the his royal highness has issued orders to his majesty's officers on the lakes directing that the naval force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will in no! respect interfere with the proper duties of the armed vossels of the other party. The undersigned has the honor to renew Mr. Rush the assurance of his highest

consideration. — CHARLES BAGOT. MR. RUSH TO MR. BAGOT DEPARTMENT of STATE, April 29, 1817 The undersigned, acting secretary of state, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Baget's note of the 28th of this month, informing him that, having laid before the government of his Britannic majesty the correspondence which passed last year between the secretary of state and himself upon the subject of a minister with a sum of money and sent SAIFT & COMPANY proposal to reduce the naval forces of the two him off to the continent for a holiday. received the commands of his royal high. ent met a prominent member of the ness the prince regent to inform this gov-

ernment that his reval highness was willing to accede to the proposition made by -t'es cretary of state in his note of the 2 of August last. Mr. Bagot the satisfaction which the president feels at his royal highness, the prince regent, having acceded to the proposition of this government as contained in the note alluded to. And, in furthe answer to Mr. Bagot's note, the undersignnonor to state that this government, cher-

ishing the same sentiments expressed the note of the 2d of August, agrees that the naval force to be maintained upon the lakes of the United States and Great Butain shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side, that is: On Lake Ontario, to one vessel not exceeding 100 tons burthen and armed with

an eighteen-pound gun. with likeforce. On the waters of Lake Champlain.

one vessel, not exceeding like burthen and rmed with like force. shall be there built or armed. And it fur- for cash. Telephone, 116. ther agrees that if either party should

A Strange Fish, Never Before Seen, Secured at That Depth.

One of the most important and interesting cruises ever made by the United States ship Albatross has recently been completed. Since May last she has ernised in far north western waters, engaged in deep-sea fishing, and the fish she Bagot-Interesting Facts Found in the | has taken are packed away in boxes for

TWO MILES DOWN.

tion, from San Francisco. Some of the crustaceans taken are from a mile or more deep in the sea, and one fish of a kind never before known to exist is from the great depth of 1,700 fathoms, or almost two miles. It resembles the macrurus, or the family known as grenadiers, but is yet so curious in appearance that it is evidently a new thing. There is nothing in the books like it. The vessel in her cruise was in charge of N. B. Miller, of the United States Fish Commission. "Leaving in May last, we went ceeded to the Commander Islands," he

drew forth a protest from the British min- taken. We took them in the great dredge Mr. Calhoun responded on Sept. 5, in a scraped up the denizens of those dark gigantic reel containing four miles of three-eighths inch steel wire. When we let the dredge down and scraped the bottom of the ocean we would bring up when Lord Napier, on April 8, addressed as much as a ton in weight of mud, Mr. Cass with a representation that his starfish, worms, anemones, fish, shrimps and other shells of various kinds. Often- 1896.

different kinds of fish in the dredge. 'The queer fish that we got, the like of which has never been seen before, was consistent with the treaty of 1817. The twenty-six inches long and weighed besubject was dropped until July 2, 1858, tween sight and nine pounds. It was when Lord Napier complained of the re- taken at a reint about 100 miles southwest of the Prybile Islands, at a depth i of 1,700 fathoms. It resembles the fish known as the macrurus, but still was essentially different from anything before discovered. Its head was peculiarly flat in appearance, its eyes very large, and its tail dwindling to a point and being curled in action, something like

times we would have two or three dozen

that of a snake. "It was physically constructed so that it could only live at this great depth in the ocean, where the weight of the water was so great that it would kill all other animal life. When the fish was drawn up its stomach was crushed up out of its mouth, and its eyes were puffed out. could not live in the upper waters. In its native depths the darkness was so dense that no other fish could see anything. It is a fish perfectly contented in the darkness and intense cold of the deep ocean depths. There in its normal state it probably had many companions, though science had not till now ever

found any of them. 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning, and keep o'clock in the evening. It was very interesting work, because there was all the time a mystery as to what we would great deal at great depths, most of our Dest. catch was made at from 20 to 400 fathoms. South and north of the Alaska undersigned, his Britannic majesty's contact with extensive cod and halibut envoy extraordinary and minister pleni- banks. The cod are found all over Behpotentiary, has the honor to acquaint Mr. | ring Sea in shallow water. In all we Rush that, having laid before his majesty's secured about 2,500 pounds of the various government the correspondence which kinds, which we preserved for the Smith-

The Electrician at Play. "An electrician who amuses himself by countries upon the American lakes, he devising odd applications of electricity, has received the commands of his royal | which may or may not have practical highness, the prince regent, to acquaint value, tells chemists that he has a much the government of the United States that beiter plan for removing the glass stopper from a bottle than the usual holding of te bottle neck for awhile over a Bunsen irner. This method is open to the drawsek that the bottle must be held in a dizontal position, and the fluid may ea lig be spilled out of the bottle. The his cimac one with coils of plantinum wire em. lump with coils of plantinum wire em. and led in a strip of asbastos attached. The clamp which is connected to a battery, is put on the neck of the bottle, the correct is turned on, and the glass is frought to any desired heat. This is, in fit an adaptation of the electrotherm, or Leating pad, which is now used in hospitals in lieu of hot water pads formerly in vogue Another novelty of this resourceful electrical trifler is an electric annihil ater of moths, flies and mosquitses. It consists of an incondescent electric lamp placed inside a large globe, which is coated externally with a mixture of honey and wine, or any other seductive sticky mass. The windows and doors are to be closed, the blinds pulled down, and the room is Opp. City Hotel. And his royal highness further agrees that to be made as dark as possible. The current is then turned on and in an hour the insect life of the room will be found stickin to the glass globe. The final instructions are to "remove the victims with hot water and set the trap afresh."

The Beetle and the Grasshopper. A Beetle and a Grasshopper Met in a Path one day and although there was Plenty of Room for both, neither would

"Come, now, but why din't you give Way?" demanded the Beeti-"Who are you that I must give up my Rights?" replied the Hopper. "Be careful of your Language, sir!"

"And don't you rub against me!" And they were on the point, of combat when a Turkey coming along the Path Espled them and Gobbled up both.

MORAL: Men who go to law for their rights become the victims of the Lawyer.

Needing a Rest.

A Scottish congregation presented their countries upon the American lakes, he had | A gentleman just back from the continchurch and said to him: "Oh, by the bye, I met your minister in Germany. He was looking very well; he didn't look as though he needed a rest." "No." said the church member, very calmly, "it was na him; it was the congregation that was needing a rest. "

> Milenced. Wife. - What in the world do you want with a frombone? You know that the man next door has driven us nearly wild his performance on that awful in-

Hubby. - Calm yourself, my dear. That's the one I've at night. - Harper's

Speaks for Itself. Gents. - Please send us four dozen Mil it a genuine article. It knocks all others out in the first round. Several ladies her On the upper lakes, to two vessels, not | are loud in its praise, saying it has saved

Co., Kouchibougnac, N.B. James Campbell, corner of Wellington and Barrack streets, always has on hand d stock of best m. ple, cut and uncut mantled and that no other vessels of war dry slabs, pine and ceda blocks. All cheap

Nerves on Edge. was nervous, tired, irritable and cross Root Tea has made me





MAKES THE HAIR GROW

Princess Street.

Star Almanac, 1896. 25c. Canadian Almanac, 1896,

Office Diaries, 1896. Pocket Diaries, 1896. Artistic Calendars, 1896. Peloubet's Notes on the In-

ternational Lessons, 1896. Hyrlbut & Doherty's Notes the International Lessons, 1896, 60c. Practical Commentary on

Canadian Art Students. Calendar, 1896, 25c.

The Corner Bookstore.

OUR

THEY RING FOR ALL.

Cheerful Call to Christmas Bargains.

Never so Good. Never so Cheap.

Our beautiful display of Holiday Gifts is open and ready he newest ideas, the best selections, the most appropriate and body, places both hands in two besing "We would begin fishing every day at desirable presents at fairest fig- containing water and holds between 1

> The right thing for every person—old, middle age or young. Come in and see the latest and powers

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 28, 1817 The peninsula, in the Behring Sea, we came in JAS.

The Leading Undertaker and Fur-niture Manufacturer. 254 & 256 PRINCESS STREET. R. J. REID, Manager.

McAULEY'S.

Be sure and inspect our stock. Yours respectfully,

T. McAULEY.

Window.

There are cute little Leggins and Moc casins for the little ones.

Slippers for sisters.

Warm, cosy Slippers or a nice pair o vershoes for mother.

While papa is sure to stay home even ings with a pair of those Fancy Slippers. Buy useful gifts and buy at.



Japans.

turers of Varnish in Canada.

16 to 30 Nazareth Street MONTREAL.

EASILY CURED IF THE PROPER

REMEDY IS SECURED. Misery-Dodd's Kidney Pills Will Cure It Without Fail.

Valentyne Fisher, of Collingwood, was twisted out of all semblance of physica

taken—and he got as well and strong as Sold in Kingston by E. C. Mitchell, 124 | the cure is. Let us learn something from No matter what may be the secret actio of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the moment the

kidneys are helped, ever so gently, cure commences that instant. And if the kidneys resume kidney work the poison may all be irrested and turned out of the system in twenty-for Therefore, the only cure for rheumatism

is by kidney treatment. All this explains the rapid cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica made t using Dodd's Kidney Pills. Think of all the methods that have been tried to alleviate the miseries of this

"Zeal, but not according to knowledge." Uric acid remaining in the blood cry stalizes in the muscles and joints, and the pain produced is called rheumatism. There is but one way -a single meansby which uric acid can be removed, and th

the International Lessons, be done at all. The kidneys do this work or it never can ELECTRICITY IN THE HEART.

blood made pure.

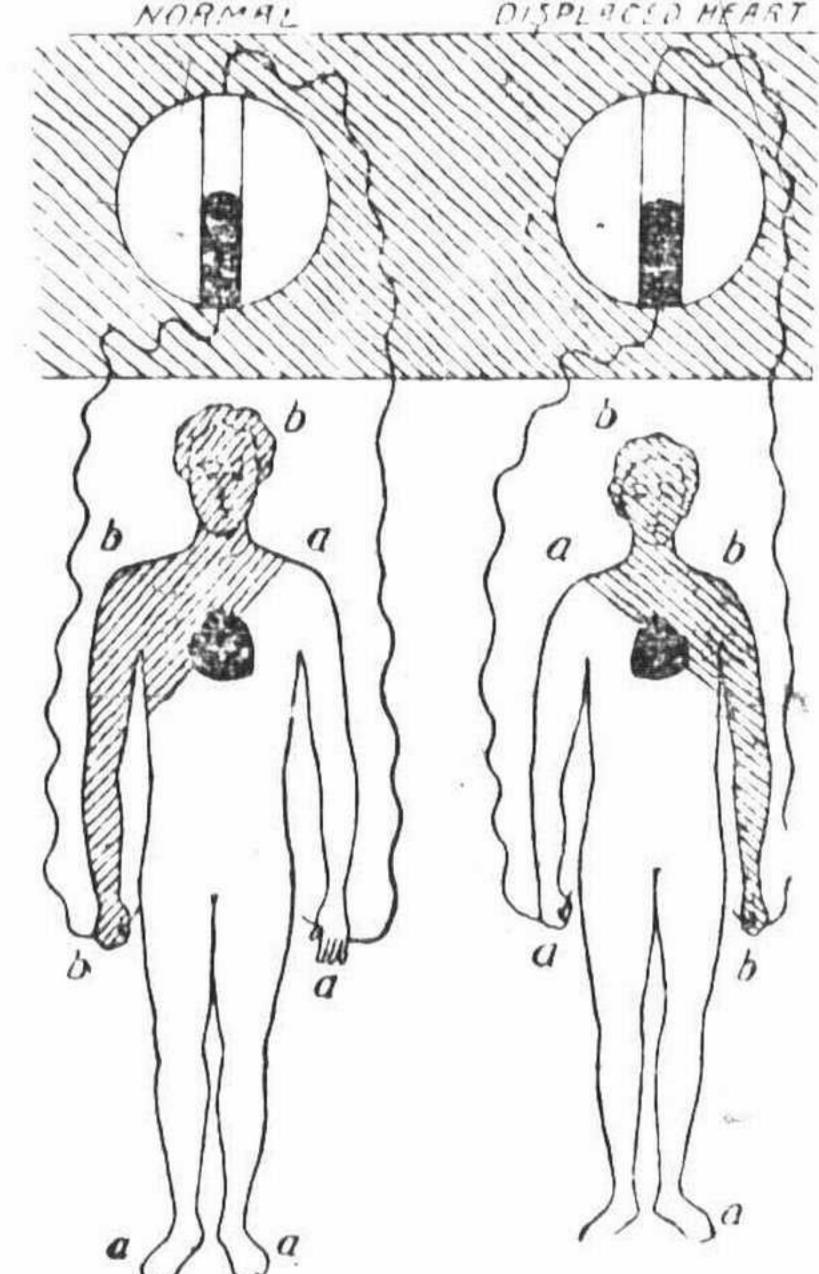
Ingenious Instrument to Register its Electro-Motor Power. Dr. Waller, in London, announces new discoveries about the electro-motor capa cities of the human heart. It has been Backs that each heart heat is accommonby an electrical vibration, t strength of which has escaped measurement on account of the lack of a proper medium to register the electrical vibra-

the newly-invented Lippman quicksilver electrometer does this. It in-DCITS dicates by the rising and sinking of the mercury the volume and direction of electro-motor power coming within ithe sphere of its influence, and it has turned out to be the long-sought-for electroscope applicable to this phase of medical

It depends for its action on the elementary law that bodies charged with like electricity repel, while those charged with unlike electricity attract each

The man who wishes to test the electro-motor power of his great central muscle, which regulates and compels the circulation of the blood throughout th fingers the wires of the electro-meter. B this means the circuit is closed, and the quicksilver, obedient to the wire, registers minutely the hearts' electro-motor

This looks simple enough, but it tock a great/many experiments to arrive at this point. Dr. Waller first tried to close the credit by bringing both feet of a failed to work. After that he tried one foot and the left hand, then the right hand and the head, but in both instances the quicksilver remained stationary. It responded, however, when the right hand and one of the feet or both hands were connected with the electroscope. These failures established another truth. It is well known that the heart



TESTING THE HEART'S ACTION BY ELEC

TRICITY. has an imperfect resemblanc to a cone, the rase of the cone leing uppermost the arex being situated downward and to the left. This is the normal condition and position of the organ. experimenting with the electroscope t scientist found that the human body is nivided in two very uneven parts by an imaginary perpendicular line that outs through the base of the heart. One of the points marked A and one of the points marked B in the illustration will affect the quicksilver when

brought simultaneouly in contact with the electroscope; a circuit cannot closed by joining two A's and two B's There are certain conditions of illness or disease which cause the apex of the hear, to be turned towards the right. In such abnormal cases—as Dr. Walter's investigations have proved-the two

Dr. Waller argues that the contraction ning, in warm-blooded beings, at apex and progressing to the base.

contracted simultaneously with the two auricles, the two balves of the bouy would be alike affected, and, a circuit not being closed, the quicksilver would remain, stationary."

Dr. Waller's discoveries will give a new impetus to the application of electricity in medicine. It is at all events highly important to know that we are able to measure the heart's action by In the country there is no better tree

for the road side than our American white oak. It is truly a tree of slow growth, but when grown and allowed a chance to spread nothing is more worthy of the room. black walnut, shellbark and hickory nut commend themselves to our attention for Arbor Day. The black walnut is not an easy tree to transplant. depends so much on its long tap root, which is apt to be injured in the remova from tre ground.

She Ought to Know. Having used Burdock Bitters for fifteen years I cannot keep from recommending it others. I have sold hundreds of bottles from my store, and as I keep other medicines I ought to know which sells best. cerely, Mrs. Donald Kennedy, Caledonia,

Free! Free! Free!

Small dose. Small price.

Clover Root Tea. At Wade's Drug Store. pill a dose. 25 doses for 25c. Sold Pills. This is not talk but truth. One pill

AN INDIAN TIGER STORY.

In This Case Quite True and Somewhat Out of the Common. Our Mysore correspondent writes: "There was considerable excitement here

recently. One of the Maharajah's tigers

got loose and was not re-captured for over forty-eight hours. Allowing tigers and other wild animals to escape out of confinement seems a common event in Mysore. During the time of the late Maharajah, one got out of his cage in the menagerie, and also during his father's reign a tiger Apafed all over the fort a whole day, going in and out of people's houses, but, strange to say, o none of these occasions has any one been injured. The tiger in the present inever he was. How wonderful, how sample stance is one which is kept in his Highness' dairy to keep away the 'evil eye' from the cattle. He was netted for Lord Lansdowne to shoot when his Excellency visited Mysore a few years ago, and is a splendid bruse. The dairy is a very large yard, with open sheds all round in which the cattle are tied, the tiger's cage being close to one end and a fountain near the other. The tiger got out about 7 p.m. and calmly strolled around, the place being full of cattle and people at the time, but, fortunately, he had no desire whatever to taste stall-fed beef or Hindu either, although he passed within a few feet of the cows and men, and, after examining them all quietly, lay down by

the fountain. "By nine o'clock a couple of elephants brought down nets, and a cordon was run round the place, preventing the tiger escaping or getting at the cattle, wh two rather amusing incidents oc-A cow managed to get into the yard, nd after skipping about for some time rushed into a part of the net close to the tiger, and for some time struggled most frantically to get Lose. Everyone fully expected the cow would ha killed. Finally, however, a nu men went out and held the animal down and removed Hardly was this over when a stud bull get over a part o which had fallen down,

tain and dipped his nose in ' mwideatl; he had no idea the tiger was there, or he could never have gone up in the style he did. Howevery sfter drinking, he looked up, when the siger, who could not have been more than a few feet away, 'woughed' in his face. and the way that bull went away after that did one's heart good to see. These were two grand opportunities for witnessing 'how the tiger seizes his prey,' particularly as there were several sportsmen about, but unfortunately it was not to

careering about the yard just

had done, rushed right up to

"After worrying the poor brute for two days and two nights, during which time he got into the net ence, he quietly walked into his cage and was shut up. The cool and indifferent way in which Mr. Bassapali Urs' fossilized hunters, with their fearfully and wonderfully made bundooks, walked up and down past the tiger was most amusing. What they would have done in the event of the tiger making for one of them it is hard to tell. The claws have grown into the pads of the tiger, and the wretched animal seems to be suffering great pain. Had it not been for this, there would doubtless have been a very different tale to tell. "-The Asian

What Destroys our Streets. Without doubt the heavy cartage and drayage of modern times have much do with the perishableness of modern pavements. The bardest rock itself canof heavy loads supported upon narrow tires. To this foolish and destructive fashion of building carts and drays designed for the transportation of great weights, the failure in modern pavements is due. It must be remembered that the celebrated roads of antiquity were never subjected to similar tests, and that the smaller the surface called upon to sustain the great weight the less natural will be the resistance power offered, and the greater will be the pressure upon the point of contact. If anyone will take the trouble to ascertain the weight of an average load hauled by hundreds through all our chief cities daily, measure the width of the tire and then figure the pressure per square inch to which a pavement is exposed, based upon the fraction of a circle which touches a straight line, he will have a better idea of what road builders of the read before them. present day have to contend with. This width of cart wheels and tires should be cipal economy, and each Commonwealth should endeavor by legislation to enforce honesty in the laying of foundations for every foot of pavement used. Lippincott's Magazine.

Queer Facts About a Watch. Open your watch and look at the little wheels, springs and screws, each an indispensable part of the whole wonderful machine. Notice the busy little balance wheel, as it flies to and fro unceasingly. day and night, year in and year out. This wonderful little machine is the result of hundreds of years of study and experiment. The watch carried by the average man is composed of ninety-eight pieces, and its manufacture embraces more than 2,000 distinct and separate operations. Some of the smallest screws are so minute that the unaided eyes cannot distinguish them from steel filings or

specks of dirt. Under a powerful magnifying glass a perfect screw is revealed. The slit in the head is two onethousandths of an inch wide. It takes 308,000 of these screws to weigh a pound. and a pound is worth \$1,585. The hairspring is a strip of the finest steel. about nine and one-half inches long, one and one-hundredth of an inch wide. and twenty-seven ten-shousandths of an inch thick. It is coiled up in spiral form, and finely tempered. The process of tempering these springs was long held as a secret by the few fortunate ones possessing it, and even now it is not generally known. Their manufacture requires great skill and care. The strip is gauged to twenty one-thousandths of an inch, but no measuring instrument has yet been devised capable of fine enough gauging to determine beforehand by the size of the strip what the strength of the finished spring will be. A twenty one-thousandth part of an inch difference in the thickness of the strip makes a difference in the running of a watch of about six minutes an hour.

The value of these springs, when finished and placed in watches, is enormous tu proportion to the material from which they are made. A comparison will give a good idea: A ton of steel made up into hair springs, when in watches, is worth more than twelve and a half times the value of the same weight in pure gold.

The Day's Gossip. "Is it really true?" said the little boy. that politicians are sometimes now strictly honest?"

years ago and have not paid for them "-Washington Star. Pink Cheeks Miller's Iron Tonic Pills. For people f both sexes who are either pale, weak or

"Yes," replied, Senator Sorghum,

bave known politicians who got votes

Hoarseness and Sore Throat. Dear Sirs, -I highly recommend Hagused, -- WILBUR ASHBY, Have-

and stomach troubles are quickly cured by at Wade's drug store. Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and to hearty eating is relieved at once by taking

one of Carter's Little Liver Pills imme-

diately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Sick Headache,

When You Buy Underwear

It costs no more to buy the kind that fits and wears

That's something of a novelty, you say.

Can't always find it.

Have you tried here?

Women and Children.

J. LAIDLAW & SON.



W. R. MCRAE & CO., Agts., Kingston,

ORDEAL BY BATTLE.

For Men.

Accuser and Defendant Fought It Out in the Palace Yard. This curious incident happened in the year 1380. The battle was fought early on the morning in June in the presence of the Earl of Buckingam as High Constable of England, and in the palace yard, Westminster. The combatants were Sir John Annesley, the accuser,

and Thomas Katrington, Esq., the ac-

The charge made by the former was that Katrington, being Governor of the castle of St. Sauveur le Vicomte, in Normandy, did treacherously surrender the place to the French. Sir John had some not long withstand the continuous grind personal interest in the matter apart from patriotism, because he had married one of the co-heiresses of Sir John Chandos, to whom the castle belonged. Early in March Annesley brought this accusation, and offered to justify the charge by duel. Katrington denied the charge, picked up the gauntlet, and act cepted the challenge. Whereupon both parties gave surety for the prosecution of

Two days later they again appeared before the same court and ranewed their Another Xmas sureties. The day of battle appointed was June 7. Why this delay was allowed S Past one knows not.

The combatants were to fight fasting;

they had to swear that they had not pro-

tected themselves by any magic arts; each man swore also to the truth of his own side; the indenture or agreement by which they were bound to fight was There was an immense concourse of people, and everybody in the end went regulated by law with a view to muni- away quite satisfied, for the battle was long and flerce, and the result was ex

> actly what the spectators desired. rington was a big, hulking man; An nesley one of the smallest men-"among those that are of the meane stature he was one of the least."
>
> They fought with spears first, then Bell Organ & Piano C(with swords, and lastly with daggers. The little man danced about, all round the big man, without receiving any ferred their Agency for Kingston and st

any fatal wound, prodding his adversary whenever there was a chance. At last, exhausted by fatigue and loss of blood, Katrington stumbled and fell. Annesley stood over him with intent to make him surrender or die, when he was blinded by the perspiration of his head

and fell across the other.

Then it was Katrington's turn. rolled himself over, and would perhaps have finished off his adversary, when the earl ordered them to be parted. "Sir," said the knight, marching up to the judge, "behold me! I am still fresh and unhurt. Let us together again and let the battle go on." This petition was granted, but it now appeared that Katrington had fainted.

He looked about him, dazed. Whereupon the ordeal was adjudged in except Monday. All other trains daily, e: favor of the knight, and as for Katringtun, he was carried off the fleid to prison. He would have been hanged next day, but he died in the night. - Walter Besant

They took off his belinet and he sat up,

but he seemed to have lost his senses.

in the Queeu.

an action recently tried before Judge Wilkinson, an important decision affecting municipal councils was given. The plaintiff in the case owns and lrives a stage between Kingston Sydenham. In some parts of Loborough township, during the winter season, snow has been allowed to accumulate Canada Pacific Railways until the road is almost impassable. The plaintiff has repeatedly notified the council in regard to the matter, but no attention was paid to his complaints. In the spring of this year the snow, as usual, was allowed to accumulate at a removed. The council, as usual, disregarded the notification, and the plaintiff was chliged to turn out himself and remove the snow and make the road passable. He brought his action to recover damages for time he lost, and the amount he paid. Judge Wilkinson has just decided that he can recover, and that the sadly; "I am very sorry to say that it is defendants are liable for the non-

> How to Get a Square Meal, In an eating house I sit as near brake-

men as possible. Brakemen always have good appetites and eat everything in sight. As long as they pursue the even in a box for 25c. Sold at Wade's drug tenor of their way, I know the train is a fixture. By keeping one eye on these unfailing indicators, and by starting one or two courses ahead of them, I new contrive to get something to eat when dintime and then handed 75 cents in pay-

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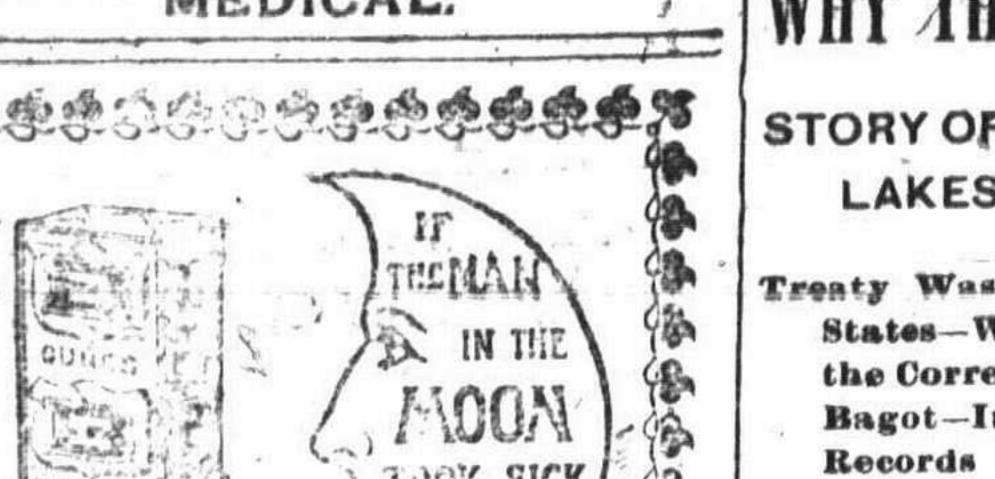
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