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Will teach us all that a combination of
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Must be a good
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BEEF makes blood-muscle. ALE nourishes the system. PEPSINE cures indigestion.

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PEPTONIZED
Which is just such a combination and you will get
HEALTH and STRENGTH.

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THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

"The legislative committee of the Toronto city council has decided to petition the legislature to give municipalities the option of relieving from taxation either wholly or partly all personal property and of remitting taxes upon buildings or other improvements, and of concentrating taxation on land values. The world moves."—*Exchange.*

This taxation of personal property has always been a vexed question. In 1888, when a commission was appointed by the Ontario government to report upon municipal institutions, a series of questions were prepared and submitted to the leading municipal councillors. The answers were diverse, but in the words of the report, "all the writers on taxation maintain that it is impossible to tax personal property fully and fairly and the municipal taxation of income works unjustly everywhere." That personal property is not reasonably taxed, that some of it is not taxed at all, is made quite clear by the replies to this question: "About how much of the personal property in our municipality escapes assessment?" Some said that no personal property escaped assessment save such as was exempt by law; some put the amount that escaped at 10 per cent., some at 20 per cent., some at 25 per cent. and some at 33⅓ per cent. Twenty-two thought that 50 per cent. of the personal property escaped, eighteen estimated the amount at 60 to 70 per cent., and eleven thought the untaxed property was 80 to 90 per cent., "and even this estimate," the commissioners add, "is far too low for the cities, towns and villages." Discussing the question further, and with a vast fund of information before them, the commissioners say: "It may be thought possible to devise a system which would more effectually bring personal property within reach of taxation, and make the taxation of such property less unfair and unjust in its operation. But no such system has yet been devised anywhere and at any time. If no such system can be devised, and it is held, nevertheless, personal property should contribute a fair proportion towards municipal expenditure, it may be well to consider whether any substitutes could be found for a direct tax on personal property that would prove more satisfactory. A business license, such as is imposed in Quebec and Montreal, is one of the substitutes which Prof. Ely strongly recommends in his work on taxation in American cities." The experience of Mr. Gordon, the assessor, on taxable personal property would be interesting were he free to give it, since he knows of the difficulties of valuing it. And, by the way, if he cannot find and assess it, three assessors cannot. The old method of taxing the city cannot be revived with any hope of success.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Should any of our readers be curious to trace the origin of the venom and spitefulness exhibited by Hon. C. H. Tupper towards Sir Richard Cartwright it will give us much pleasure to enlighten them. Not very long ago Sir Richard had occasion to animadvert on one of the most scandalous jobs ever perpetrated even by Sir Charles Tupper, and he took occasion to put his views on record in the following fashion which speaks for itself:

Moved by Sir Richard Cartwright: "That the said resolution be not agreed to, but that it be resolved, that it appears from the statements made in this house by Sir Charles Tupper, then minister of finance, that 'that the construction of the road (Oxford and New Glasgow Junction), which I proposed to this parliament to secure, shortens the distance between the whole of that great portion of Nova Scotia and the rest of Canada by no less than from forty to forty-five miles for every pound of freight and for every passenger that is carried,' that, on the faith of this statement, the house was induced to undertake the construction of this road as a government work, and to incur an expenditure of not less than $1,500,000 that it now appears from statements made in this house by the first minister and others, that the distance, instead of being reduced from forty to forty-five miles, has only been reduced by a distance variously estimated at from four to seven miles, and that the statement above mentioned was without foundation in fact, and that the house was induced to undertake the construction of the said road by false representations."

Sir Richard's very properly followed up his motion with a few caustic remarks in the course of which he intimated, very distinctly, what sort of opinion a court of law would have expressed about such a transaction, and his own conviction that the penitentiary, and not the privy council, was the proper place of residence for the perpetrator. The motion was voted down, of course, but so thoroughly ashamed were the government and it supporters that not one simple man dared rise and defend the transaction. They all sat dumb, including even the very gallant Hon. Charles Tupper, then, as now, minister of marine, for whose special benefit, with the view of securing the election for Pictou, this two millions of dollars was thus dishonestly and dishonorably filched from the public treasury.

Had Mr. Tupper had the courage to speak out then and there, face to face, with Sir Richard on the floor of parliament, in defence of himself and of the father who begat him, we might, while thinking wondrous slightly of his discretion, have, at any rate, admired his pluck. But to hold his tongue then, when such a motion as that which we have given above was put from the chair, and to indulge in an hour and a half's vituperation of the man who made it during the absence of the latter, is, to say the least of it, an extremely suggestive proceeding on the part of Mr. Tupper.

Probably Sir Richard's own explanation given at Almonte "that when he flings a stone among a pack of curs he likes to hear them snarl," is one which fits the case best, and it is clear that after the lapse of two or three years the stone smarts still.

It is the truth alone which stings, and it is because Sir Richard's statement, as to the state of things in the maritime provinces, are the exact and literal truth that from least to greatest, from Hon. Mr. Tupper to the immaculate (?) minister of justice himself, those worthies lose all self-control when his name is introduced.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Col. H. R. Smith has been made sergeant-at-arms of the house of commons. As deputy he has fully qualified himself for the full responsibilities of office.

The board of trade is called for Tuesday evening. It had better adjourn so that the members can hear Laurier and have something to think and talk about.

* * *

The Ottawa *Citizen* again pronounces the Angers dismissal of the Mercier government a dangerous proceeding. The *Citizen* evidently sees defeat in store for the DeBoucherville government and is not disposed to make any apology for it.

* * *

There does not appear to be much in the declaration of Col. Alexander that a Toronto paper, the *News*, was in the market and willing to support his Ashbridge scheme for $10,000. At the hearing, already had, the charge was not sustained.

* * *

The Antigonish *Chronicle*, (the alleged organ of Sir John Thompson, and said to be expressing his views,) protests against the admission of Mr. Meredith to the cabinet. Conclusion—if Sir John Thompson, on account of his religion, cannot be premier, Mr. Meredith, for the same reason cannot become Sir John's colleague. Very fraternal.

* * *

Sir Charles Tupper, at the Canada club dinner in London, "said he felt thankful to the great republic for its summary abrogation of the reciprocity treaty of 1854." Quite a smart man that to send to Washington to negotiate for a new reciprocity treaty. The words of the comic song have not a significance for him:

"Shure his heart must be aisy,
For it's in the right place."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Front of Leeds and Lansdowne.
Reeve—J. A. Webster.
First deputy-reeve—W. J. Nuttall.
Second deputy-reeve—J. B. Wilson.
Councillors—Robt. Allen and A. Keyes.

Township of South Crosby.
Reeve—A. Gray.
Councillors—P. G. Murphy, T. Morris, S. H. Singleton, W. W. Brown.

Township of Richmond.
Reeve—P. W. Defoe.
Deputy-reeve—E. Lang.
Councillors—E. U. Brown, C. N. Lucas, Allen Oliver.

Township of Adolphustown.
Reeve—N. Mallory.
Councillors—C. F. Allen, E. Buck, J. A. Paterson, W. D. Roblin.

Village of Bath.
Reeve—A. Vanalyck.
Councillors—R. Mott, Edward Wright, A. McCaugherty, I. Bain.

Township of Ameliasburgh.
Reeve—John Nightingale.
First deputy-reeve—Wm. Peck.
Second deputy-reeve—Wesley Weese.
Councillors—David W. Robinson, W. F. Anderson.

Township of Athol.
Reeve—James Gibson.
Deputy-reeve—H. N. Spafford.
Councillors—John H. Jones, George Thibault, Elias R. Young.

Township of Hillier.
Reeve—J. C. Davidson.
Deputy-reeve—R. L. Hayes.
Councillors—Samuel Anderson, James Alexander, Henry P. Benson.

Township of Hallowell.
Reeve—Robert Cunningham.
First deputy-reeve—R. Gibson.
Second deputy-reeve—G. A. Eckert.
Councillors—James Portell, J. F. Yerex.

Township of Sophiasburgh.
Reeve—Edward T. Dorland.
Deputy-reeve—S. N. Smith.
Councillors—Gilbert Badgley, David B. Cale, Abbott W. Gorsline.

Township of South Marysburgh.
Reeve—David D. McKibbon.
Deputy-reeve—Edward Grimmon.
Councillors—Jackson Bongard, Wm. Call, George McLaughlin.

Township of North Marysburgh.
Reeve—John Prinyer.
Deputy-reeve—George Storms.
Councillors—H. A. Slater, E. I. Harrison, Thomas Lumley.

Township of Wellington.
Reeve—William Clinton.
Councillors—J. Clark Bowerman, R. J. Boyd, Thomas Jackson, Wilson Searles.

EDUCATING PERSONS.

Sweden Does the Work, We Get the Benefit.

A Swedish newspaper, the *Ostgoten*, takes a somewhat novel and striking view of the emigration question. It says that "during the past ten years 375,000 persons have left Sweden as emigrants. The education of each of these persons costs at least, a thousand crowns, about $270, making about $101,250,000 in all, and as they emigrated when they became old enough to turn their education to account and return some service to their country, the money spent for their education was a dead loss to Sweden, from a national point of view." But looked at from our point of view it means a clear gain of about just so much to this country. We get the fruit without the cultivation. It ought to solace the Swedes to reflect that thus there is no actual waste in the world.

KINGSTON, Jan. 7.—(To the Editor): I clipped the above from an American paper, and one part of it shows the satisfaction the Americans have in receiving educated and energetic men.

Now is not Canada in the very same position as Sweden? We are building expensive school houses, laying out money without stint to educate our people, and then letting them go to our neighbors to help them on in their great national race.—H. E. TUTTLE.

Will Cost a Large Sum.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 9.—Mr. Neilson, the well-known railway engineer, has returned from the exploring expedition to the northwest of the Saskatchewan in the interest of the Hudson Bay railway company. As the line to the Saskatchewan will likely be built next summer, and as its location had to be made with some regard to the location of the line from that point to the bay, it was deemed expedient to put out the best possible man to look the country over, and so Mr. Neilson was selected. He has been with the party for the last three months, and made a thorough examination of the country, going almost as far as York Factory. Mr. Neilson was acting in the interest of Messrs. Ross, Mackenzie, Holt, et al., who are understood to be behind Mr. Sutherland in the Hudson Bay scheme, at least so far as the Saskatchewan portion is concerned. He said there was no doubt the road could be built up through that country, although it might cost a large sum.

A Winter of Comfort.

"During the many sessions I have worked in our drafty Press Gallery (House of Commons)," writes Mr. Aubery C. Hamilton, Ottawa, Can., "this is the only one through out which I have not been subjected to lumbago. The cause of this is that I used St. Jacobs Oil this winter, and my lumbago then disappeared like snow before the sun." Pain vanishes at its touch.

Mr. Mountain and staff, locating the line of the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound railway, have reached Egan's farm, on the Madawaska, about twenty miles west of Bark lake. Mr. Mountain says from Renfrew to Egan's farm the line is one of the most favorable he has travelled over.

THE SPECIAL SERMONS.

DELIVERED IN SEVERAL OF THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

Rev. Prof. Clark Gave Two Admirable Discourses in St. Paul's Church—The Funds Liberally Sustained—Rev. W. W. Carson Attracted Great Crowds Yesterday.

Rev. Prof. Clark, Toronto, preached at the anniversary services in St. Paul's church yesterday. The attendance on both occasions was large and the appeal for subscriptions to the repair fund liberally responded to. In the morning the speaker reminded his hearers that no matter what kind of work they talked about or preferred there was one supreme work for them to do, the building of a city or temple of God. They must establish God's kingdom here and extend it until all men are within its limits. The work has been going on since the creation of the world and will never cease. He referred to the great work that was yet for christians to do before the world was christianized. They were commanded by God to forward this work of christian civilization until all heathendom was within the pale of christianity. The position of the Church of England in this matter is one of significance and hopefulness, and if they understood its character they must work for God. The members of the church had not forgotten what had been done by other communions. If they have cast out devils in Christ's name God will bless them. The Church of England has a glorious future. Her doctrine and system of services seems to adapt her to every class of society better than that of any other communion he had acquaintance with. She is a church for the poor as well as for the rich, a church of education and learning, and it will be an evil day when her clergymen cease to have the reputation of being the most learned class in the world. If ever a union of the christian bodies occur, and he had faith this would take place, the Church of England will bear an important and supreme part. She stands between two extremes—of Protestantism on one side and Roman Catholicism on the other. If they acted out the teachings of the Church of England they would be able to embrace those who are widely seperated from one another, and the union of the bodies would ultimately be brought about in God's good time.

In the evening the professor preached an able sermon from the text, "Wist ye not that I must be about my father's business," found in St. Luke, ii, 49. He said these words defined the chief aim of Jesus Christ while on earth and the people of the present day should ask themselves what is their purpose in life. What did God create and redeem them for? Were they about their Father's business? When some people are asked their conception of human life they are hardly able to tell. Some live for pleasure and to make the best of their lives. They want to get as much pleasure and enjoyment out of the world as they can. He advised that this was a wrong impression of life. The world was governed by their Father, one who lived and watched over them, and it was their business to think of Him, to fulfill His will and be about His business. If they could understand what blessings God had given them, what He had done for them, the privileges He has bestowed upon them, they would look after His work. They were all given the rights of God's children, and every one had a right to say "Our Father which art in heaven." God had sent forth His Son that they might be adopted as His children. The privilege of addressing God as their Father was the security of human life. It was a joy to know that a man or woman had a Father in heaven who watched over and cared for them, and they should always be about His business. In doing their Master's will they must observe His ordinances. God was wiser than they were, and did not ordain anything for them to perform that was not good. He dwelt at length on subordination, pointing out that Jesus was subordinate to his parents. He asserted that a growing evil of the day was insubordination to church and state. This spirit, if not checked, will be hurtful to human life. No people can become great who lack the sentiment of reverence, which is commended by divine revelation. They must realize the character of divine life in this respect. They must have mutual respect for themselves as well as for others. Unless this is found in them they would be lacking in time of manhood. Unity of life and of character is beautiful. But discord is hurtful. There must be one central principle in human life, so that it will be harmonious. Selfishness will not do, because it will tend to distinguish the human character. They must have one object—their heavenly Father's business. This is for the young as well as the old. All should make themselves right with God, and be obedient to His commands.

At Brock Street Church.

The announcement that the Rev. W. W. Carson, Detroit, was to officiate at Brock street Methodist church yesterday attracted immense audiences. In the morning every available pew was filled, and the draw-seats on the sides had to be taken advantage of. The doors were opened at six o'clock in the evening, and long before seven o'clock every seat had been taken and standing room was at a premium. Hundreds were obliged to turn away. The preacher's text in the morning was taken from Psalm lxii, 11, 12. Among other things the reverend gentleman said that in discussing questions, suggestive of the study of the system of external things about us, we are accustomed to say that force is the expression of will and pursuing our inquiry from primary to secondary things, or rather from secondary to primary things they tell us that in its last result, its ultimate analysis, with power, will resides in God. Accepting this theory it affords us the only rational explanation of all that we see around us. Nature is full of mysteries. Heaven and earth and all therein is a mystery. Every blade of grass, every bird that sweeps the heavens, every fish, every living organic thing is a mystery. They are the very sacraments of the outward world. All mysteries in their analysis are conditioned to one Supreme Being. Man has mastered the seas once supposed to be controlled by the great God Neptune, who held supreme authority there. He compels the ocean to float his commerce to the market. Man is master of the mountains, river and fire. But how has he risen to this great power? He has worked because the world is a unit. Success awaits the man who will work upon God's plan. Standing in the midst of all this modern improvement and achievement one might say that this world has taken unto itself a great moral growth.

Contemplate the superstition that still lurks in the hearts of men concerning the world we live in. The pulpit taught man to believe that nature was his bitterest foe. Christ never taught it. Man, in spite of the pulpit, has bent his mind to the larger faith of the brotherhood of God. Man has increased in knowledge, intelligence and goodness, as he has worked in harmony with the governing forces, he has lived in. Morality is an attribute of personality.

In the evening the preacher spoke from Psalm xxxiv, 12, 14. He said: "We have not yet discovered the method by which we can extract the most gold from the ore, or bring from the soil the greatest amount of wheat, or get from the coal we consume the greatest amount of heat, and in like manner we have not yet discovered the method by which we can get the most good out of life. When, with care and watchfulness, we scrutinize the past, the refuse pile of life, the discoveries we make, with that accumulation, bear witness of the fearful waste of time, the misuse of many of our energies, and accuse us of the great opportunities that our age has presented to us for doing good and receiving good. If a man is at all thoughtful in the presence of such testimony he will at least inquire in language like that of the text, "Who is he who desireth light that he may see God." Nothing so puzzles a thoughtful man as the mystery of his own being and still more embarrassing the mystery of his destiny. How many circumstances enter into life to complicate the problem and make it difficult to understand. Life with all its proclivities, responsibilities and complications has been thrown upon us without our consent and we are held responsible to make the best of our existence. We should not neglect our life or we should degenerate. We dare not destroy life. You have got to live and pay your taxes like your neighbors. If life is worth living it is best worth living when it is at its noblest. There are men in your midst who have no business or employment, no capital or possible means of support and yet you will find them upon the streets the first to witness a street brawl and the first to encourage a dog fight. At night they issue from their dens and like human wolves seek their prey in the darkness and keep themselves by feeding upon vermin. But I beg of you to treat with tenderness your milk-faced dandy who is unfit for duty in this world. He has capital, but it is in the bank and when he draws an allowance is he envied by the sturdy sons of toil who earn an honest living? Pity him, but envy him not. Truly his capital is in the bank but I ask any man who is an earner by honest toil, who is the best man. He who is tied down and is fed by allowances or the man who carries his capital in his pocket is his own banker. Among the most serious of these difficulties, not only in Europe but the world over, is that great question of capital against labor. The fight of the poor in this or any other city is sufficient to excite the pity as well as the charity of any community. The lot of the poor was never as happy as it is to-day."

Speaking of free text books the preacher was not in favor of such a move. On the same principle why not have free newspapers, lunches and everything else, the ratepayers would pay for it all in their taxes. Where was the advantage?

PEN, PENCIL AND BRUSH.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's young son, Robert Beverly Hale, is about to appear in the character of an author.

Douglas Voth, a son of the sculptor Leonard Voth, is said to have inherited a great deal of his father's talent, though he is more skillful with the brush than with the chisel.

The dismissal of Mr. Bogy from the pension office on account of his novel recalls the fact that Walt Whitman was also discharged from a federal position in Washington because of his "Leaves of Grass."

Bret Harte has lived so long abroad that there is little likelihood of his returning to America for a permanent residence. He likes the English ways and the English like his books, so that he finds his foreign residence most congenial.

Isabelle Mallon, the undefinable Bab, is a rather petite blond, gay, versatile and susceptible of a thousand fancies, capable of the most graceful and effortless abandon, and at the same time seriously inclined. She is an enigma, but though unsolvable, a great favorite with all.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has founded an asylum for newsboys in Drury Lane, London, in memory of her dead son, Lionel, the original of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." It is called Lionel's home, and Mrs. Burnett will devote to its maintenance a generous portion of her income.

No Flirting at Prayer Meetings.

One Lewiston girl believes that prayer meetings are not the place for flirtations and pairing off. She has known what it is to expect one or two men waiting at the church door every Sunday night with the question whether or no he may go home with her. She has determined to rid herself of both, and probably has. She went to the cake walk in Lyceum hall Saturday night, and during the evening both asked permission to escort her home. She said yes to both. They both waited for her on the landing, and when she came down stairs she smiled and took one of each young man's arms.

At first they hesitated a little, but then went down the last flight of stairs at a jerky gait. At the foot of the stairs they both let go her arm and walked up Lisbon street, looking ugly at each other. She entertained them both with lively stories of the evening's entertainment. Each thought that the other would drop off at the head of the street and he would go home with the pretty girl; but no, they both went on up Main street, wishing in their inmost hearts that they were out of it. What a fool the other fellow was. Why didn't he leave?

In the meantime they went past corner after corner where each thought surely the other would say good night, for had not the girl said he might go home with her? So on they went until the gate was reached, and with a pretty thought about the effect of the moon on dried leaves in the gutter she asked them both in. They both said it was late and looked nervous. "Can't you both come up and see me Thursday evening?" she asked. "Mamma would be pleased to meet you."

One said he had an engagement at the store that night and the other said he was going out of town Thursday. After a moment, during which each thought it was time for the other to move on, the young lady said good night and went up the steps. No one annoyed her Sunday night when she came out of prayer meeting.—Lewiston Journal.

Mme. Barrios.

New York society is again busy talking of the reported engagement of Mme. Barrios to Senor Martinez de Roda, a member of the Spanish Cortes from Grenada. Such an event would add to the deep interest taken in the beautiful widow's romantic history. Mme de Barrios was the daughter of Francisco Aparicio, a wealthy coffee planter of Quezaltenango, the second city of importance in the republic of Guatemala. When she was fourteen years old General de Barrios espied her one day and fell violently in love with the beautiful young girl. The common story is that the girl rebelled. And then, too, her parents objected to the match. She was whisked off to a mountain convent by the general. The next move that the dictator made was to clap the father into jail.

The prisoner was informed that he could remain there until his pretty daughter became Mme de Barrios. However that may be, she certainly did become the dictator's wife at a tender age and some of her friends say the story of abduction and marriage by force was all romance. At any rate she was devoted to the general and ever since his death has been devoted to his numerous children, only four of whom are her own. When the trouble arose between Guatemala and her neighbors Mme. de Barrios escaped to San Francisco. The general fell on the field of battle. His widow eventually settled in New York.—Philadelphia Press.

Interplanetary Signaling.

At its most favorable oppositions, Mars is still 40,000,000 miles from us, or a hundred and sixty times farther than the moon; while the diameter of its disk is only twenty-five inches. According to Schiaparelli, the smallest objects visible on its surface under the most favorable circumstances—such as a bright spot on a dark ground, or a dark spot on a bright ground—must have a diameter equal to a fiftieth part of that of the planet, or about eighty-five miles. This minimum can, it is true, be reduced by using large objectives permitting stronger magnifying; but even then it is certain that luminous signals, for example, visible from the earth on Mars, must have enormous dimensions.—A Guillemin in Popular Science Monthly.

The County Councillors.

The Lennox and Addington council is thus politically divided:

Conservatives—Baker, Brydon, Carson, Carscallen, Dafoe, Ham, Hodge, Long, Thompson, Wilson.

Reformers—Babcock, Derbyshire, Keech, Lape, Martin, Miller, Mallory, Meng, Patterson, Vanslyck, Wagar.

Prince Edward council—Robert Cunningham, William Clinton, J. W. Conger, J. C. Davidson, Edward T. Dorland, G. A. Eckert, James Gibson, Robert Gibson, Edward Grimmon, R. L. Hayes, David D. McKibbon, John Nightingale, John Prinyer, Wm. Peck, H. Mr Spafford, S. N. Smith, George Storms, Wesley Weese, W. H. Williamson.

A Puzzling Case.

LYONS, N.Y., Jan. 9.—May Cross, of the village of Jordan, was taken, two years ago, with the grippe which left her with a spinal trouble. This was aggravated by a strain in lifting a heavy tub and since then has been bed-ridden. Her stomach refused, for long periods, to retain food, and her parents say she has gone sixty-five days without taking as much as a teaspoonful of nourishment. For a long time she subsisted on a sip or two of cider a day. When that refused to assimilate milk was tried and then broths. At present she drinks a half-cupful of broth every morning. Another peculiar feature of her disease is inability to close her eyes except for about an hour in the morning. Her case is a puzzle to all the physicians in the section.

Bound to sell goods, if price will do it. Everything reduced, at E. McFaul's.

LADIES'

Wool Vests,
Wool Drawers,

CHILDREN'S

Woolen Underwear.

A very large assortment to choose from in all qualities.

JOHN LAIDLAW & SON.

WALSH & STEACY

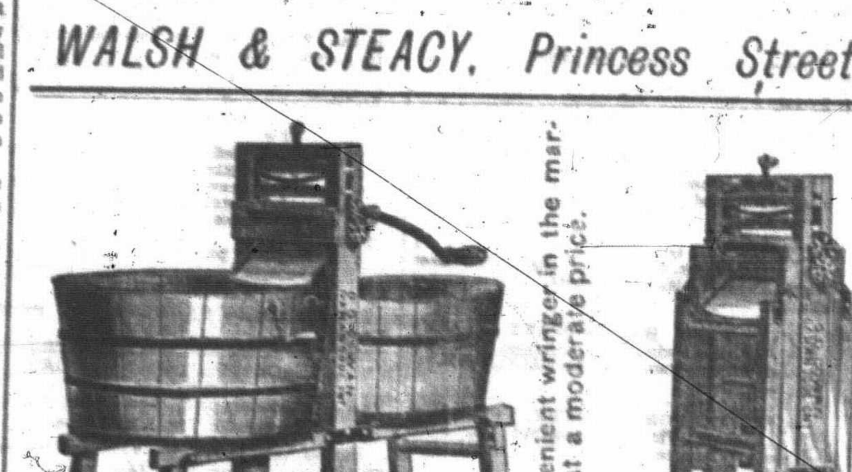
ANNUAL JANUARY SALE
OF
WINTER GOODS
NOW GOING ON.

No Reasonable Offer Refused for Winter Goods.

MANTLES

At a discount of from 10 per cent to 25 per cent off. A special sale of White and Grey Cottons and Embroideries.

WALSH & STEACY, Princess Street.



—HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.—
McKELVEY & BIRCH, - 71 Brock Street

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR
Will Make to Order Our $18 Knapp and Melton Overcoats for $14.
The shades are Blue, Brown, Olive and Gray.
Come early and secure a bargain.
JOHN TWEDDELL,
One Door Below City Hotel.

THE LEADING FALL STOCK.

We now have the stock that meets the expectation and gratifies the taste. Facts and figures convince all comers that we offer the opportunity of the season in

—ARTISTIC FURNITURE.—

Our stock is the largest, our goods the newest, our prices the lowest. Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style. The bargains you seek will be found among our new and stylish stocks. Parlor and Chamber Suits, Rockers, etc.

JAMES REID'S, 254 and 256 Princess Street.
ROBERT REID, Manager.

Job Lot Ladies' Felt Hats,
ONLY TEN CENTS EACH.
Another Lot China Silks in To-day, Pretty Shades,
ONLY 25 CENTS PER YARD.
SPENCE & CO'S, Princess Street
Leading Millinery Store.

Dr. LaROE'S COTTON ROOT PILLS.
Safe and absolutely pure. Most powerful Female Regulator known. The only safe, sure and reliable pill for sale. Ladies ask druggists for LaRoe's Star and Crescent Brand. Take no other kind. Beware of cheap imitations, as they are dangerous. Sold by all reliable druggists. Postpaid on receipt of price.
AMERICAN PILL CO., Detroit, Mich.

Kingston Business College
EVENING CLASSES OPENED. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship and Spelling. Short-hand a specialty. Call at Office for information. 87 Princess Street.

FOR MONTH OF JANUARY,
Reductions will be made on all our stock.
McNaughton and Co.

TRAVELLING.

CUNARD LINE

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Largest, Fastest and Most Magnificent Ships in the World; Have Never Lost a Passenger and Have Made the Fastest Passages on Record.

OLDEST LINE IN EXISTENCE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

BOTHNIA ... Jan. 9, 1 p.m.
UMBRIA ... Jan. 16, 7 a.m.
GALLIA ... Jan. 23, 1:30 p.m.
ETRURIA ... Jan. 30, 5:30 a.m.
AURANIA ... Feb. 6, 1 p.m.
BOTHNIA ... Jan. 13, 1 p.m.
UMBRIA ... Feb. 13, 5:30 a.m.
SERVIA ... Jan. 20, 11 a.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE

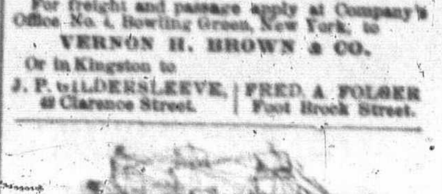
Cabin passage $60 and upwards, according to accommodation. Second Cabin passage $35. From Pier 40, N.R., New York.

Steerage at Very Low Rates.

Steerage Tickets to and from London and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office No. 4, Bowling Green, New York, to VERNON H. BROWN & CO.

Or in Kingston to
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, 42 Clarence Street. | FRED A. FOLGER, Foot Brock Street.



ALLAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamships.

Calling at LONDONDERRY (Moville).

From Portland.	From Halifax.
*Numidian, Jan 7.	January 9
Parisian, Jan 21.	January 23
Sardinian, Feb 4.	February 6
*Numidian, Feb 18.	February 20
Circassian, Mar 3.	March 5

*Does not carry intermediate or steerage passengers.

Rates of ocean passage—Cabin by Parisian, Circassian and Sardinian, $45, $55, $65. Return, $95, $105, $115. Second Cabin, from Portland, $25; from Liverpool $30. Steerage $20. Cabin by Mongolian and Numidian $40 and $45. Return, $80 and $90.

ALLAN STATE LINE SERVICE

State of California from New York 7th Jan. State of Nebraska from New York 21st January. First Cabin, $35 and upwards. Second Cabin, $25. Steerage $20.

All information regarding the selection of berths can be obtained in Kingston from

THOMAS HANLEY, Ticket Agent G. T. R., City Station. | J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Ticket Agent, 42 Clarence St.

K & P. and C. P. R.

New Best Equipped and Cheapest Route to all Important Points in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia and the United States.

TRAINS LEAVE KINGSTON:

7:30 a.m., Mixed, for Harrowsmith, Sharbot Lake, Mississippi and Renfrew.

12:02 p.m., Express, for Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N.S., Tweed, Peterboro, Toronto, Renfrew, Pembroke, Sault Ste Marie, Duluth, St. Paul, Fargo, Grand Forks, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco.

11:30 p.m., Express Train for Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Tweed, Peterboro, Toronto, St. Thomas, Ingersoll, London, Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver, St. Paul and all points in the United States.

4:15 p.m., Market Mixed (Thursdays), for all local points.

Close connections at Sharbot Lake and Renfrew with all Canadian Pacific Railway Express Trains. The only through train service from Kingston to Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Winnipeg, North West Territories and British Columbia with only one change of cars.

Ticket Office, New City Hall Depot, Ontario Street.

F. CONWAY, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent. | B. W. FOLGER, Supt.

Bay of Quinte Ry. and Navigation Co.
THE NEW SHORT LINE TO ALL POINTS WEST.

The shortest and quickest route between Kingston, Napanee, Tweed, Peterboro, Toronto, Galt, Guelph, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, Northwest and Pacific coast.

LEAVE KINGSTON FOR NAPANEE AND TWEED.
No. 11 Express ... 1:15 p.m.
No. 13 Mixed ... 4:45 p.m.
LEAVE TWEED FOR KINGSTON AND NAPANEE.
No. 12 Mixed ... 6:20 a.m.
No. 14 Express ... 1:30 p.m.

Nos. 11 and 14 make close connections at Tweed with C. P. R. for and from all points West.

For full information and tickets apply to R. J. WILSON, Agent C. P. R. Telegraph Office, Clarence Street.

R. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager. | G. A. BROWNE, Gen. Pass. Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Departure of Trains from the City.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
No. 2	at 1:30 a.m.	No. 1	at 3:40 p.m.
No. 4	at 1:45 p.m.	No. 3	at 1:30 a.m.
Mixed	at 6:05 a.m.	No. 5	at 3:10 a.m.
		Mixed	at 6:25 a.m.
		Mixed	at 7:05 p.m.

THOMAS HANLEY.
Office—G.T.R. Passenger Station, Corner John and Ontario Streets.

WOOD AND COAL.

BUY COAL!
NOW.
THAT'S INTUITIVE SENSE.
BUY ENOUGH FOR ALL WINTER.
THAT'S ECONOMICAL SENSE
BUY
FROM
CRAWFORD.
THAT'S DOLLARS AND CENTS.
Foot of Queen Street.
Headquarters for Wood and Coal

COAL
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BEST IN THE MARKET.
Yard No. 1—Ontario Street.
" 2—Clarence Street Wharf
" 3—St. Lawrence Wharf.
Chief Office—St. Lawrence Wharf. Branch Office—Corner King and Clarence Streets, opposite British American Hotel, Kingston. Prompt and satisfactory delivery a specialty. Coal all under cover and well screened. Telephone communication.
JAMES SWIFT & CO.

BRECK & BOOTH
HAVE REMOVED
Their Office from the Corner of Clarence and Ontario Streets to the
Premises Directly West of Hotel Frontenac,
Between Hotel Frontenac and Anglo-American Hotel Ontario Street

F. A. BIBBY, 10 BROCK STREET, THE leading hack and livery stable in the city. Telephone No. 52.