MEDICALITIES.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill.—Small Dose. Small Price.

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. IN DELICATE CHILDREN IN MILK.

Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Druggists, Salmon Wrapper; all druggists, 50c. and $1.00.

BURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD

CURES

DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES

BITTERS

IF YOU ARE RUN DOWN IN HEALTH AND WANT SOMETHING TO BUILD YOU UP, TRY

MILLER'S EMULSION

of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

MILLER'S EMULSION

Is a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and the first stage of Consumption. Palatable as cream, not oily taste like other Emulsions. In big bottles.

Prepared by the Miller Emulsion Company, New York.

FOR SALE at WADE'S DRUG STORE, Corner King and Brock Streets, Kingston.

LADIES

"MOTHER GREEN'S TANSY PILLS" used successfully by thousands, safe and sure—definitely on the generative organs, and cure suppression from whatever cause. Should not be used if Pregnancy is suspected or possible, until the question is regarded beyond dispute, as their employment will be attended with different results than those desired. By mail, $1.00. Full particulars (sealed) 4 cts. THE LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CANADA.

For sale at Wade's drug store, cor. King and Brock streets.

FOR MEN ONLY

VIGOR OF STRENGTH. For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, Debilitated and NERVOUS DEBILITY, Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Older Young. Robust, Take MARBOLOS daily Restored. Here is relief to Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS OR PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely including MORE THAN ANY—Benefits in a day. Testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write three Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BIG G. Cures in 1 to 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to stricture. This G is the acknowledged leading remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men. A certain cure for the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers. Sold by druggists. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. TORONTO, CAN. A. STONE, M.D., Detroit, Mich. Sole Agt. for U.S.

F. NISBET: BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

Fashions for February

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL, 30c.

DELINEATOR, 15c.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, 10c.

F. NISBET,

Corner Bookstore, Brock-st.

BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

IS THE BEST PLACE TO STUDY BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP and SHORTHAND. Book-keeping Text Book most extensively used. Penman has no superior in the Province. Mary Keefer, Greenbush, wrote 75 words per minute after 11 days. N. B. Prichard, Jellyby, wrote 120 words per minute after seven weeks; began office work after 5 weeks. All teachers practical, thorough and competent. Write for new prospectus. FRED. J. BLANCHARD, Principal.

ON THE SINGLE TAX.

IT IS SAID TO BE THE GREATEST REFORM EVER PROPOSED.

A Clear Explanation of Henry George's Remarkable Proposition—One Tax Enough—Governmental Economy—Increased Production—Wealth Better Distributed—Gainers and Losers—The Farmers—Ethical Principles.

Public attention in Canada and the United States is becoming more and more directed to the doctrines enunciated by Henry George in his well known work entitled "Progress and Poverty"—a work the consummate ability of which is acknowledged even by those who refuse to accept its conclusions. Henry George has just returned from a visit to the Australian colonies and to England, where he has been presenting his views in public with much force and success.

The end and aim of Henry George's teachings is "Let us have the Single Tax." But so much misapprehension exists in the public mind as to what Henry George's teachings are and as to what the Single Tax is, that a plain and simple explanation regarding them will be welcome to our readers. Here it is.

The single tax contemplates the abolition of all taxes save one tax levied on the value of land, irrespective of improvements.

Since in all our provinces we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax plan is instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government—federal, provincial, and municipal.

The single tax would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

As taxes on imports would be abolished along with the other taxes, absolute free trade would result, not only in Canada, but also in the United States. The single tax idea is spreading with accelerated ratio in the latter country. This view of it greatly simplifies the question of Protection or Free Trade. Although many would object to Canada being a free trade country, whilst the United States are protectionist, almost every one would prefer that Canada and the United States should have free trade not only with one another but with all the world beside.

Such is the single tax. It seems at first glance too simple a thing to effect the far-reaching results claimed for it, but its advocates urge with much force that one main cause lies at the root of the ever widening gap between the rich and poor in all civilized countries; that the same cause is producing the hideous poverty of the slums of London side by side with the fifty million pounds sterling of the Duke of Westminster; is producing the reeking tenement houses of New York and the millionaire monopolists; and that when we in Canada get more of the material progress we all desire, we too will see the same bitter contrasts. They say that the one main cause of all this is a universal one, and that it exists in the land system which the Single Tax will remedy. We will proceed to present in outline the arguments.

As to the effect upon the general interests of society of substituting the tax on land values for other taxes, three claims can be made. They are that it would tend to—

1. Great governmental and social economies.

2. Great increase in the production of wealth.

3. A just equalization in the distribution of wealth.

GOVERNMENTAL ECONOMY.

The substitution of taxation upon the single item of land values for all the various taxes now imposed would be an enormous governmental and social economy. We should save the salaries and perquisites and official expenses of the host of functionaries, national and municipal, who are now engaged in assessing and collecting all these other taxes, or in doing things directly or indirectly necessitated by the cumbrous system. We should also get rid of the intermediate profits by which import duties are augmented on their way from the importer to the consumer who ultimately pays them.

The tax upon land values is of all taxes that which combines the maximum of certainty with the minimum of expense. "Land lies out of doors;" it cannot be hid or disguised, and its value is easily ascertained. Any competent real estate dealer can tell to a nicety the value per front foot of any lot. But, to ascertain the value of the building on it, it will be necessary to get an expert to make an examination; while, if that building be filled with goods, it is impossible for any outsider to get at their value. A tax upon the value of land can be collected to the last cent by a tax collector sitting in his office.

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

The present system, which taxes buildings and improvements, and capital in all its forms, is a system of direct discouragement to production; a system which fines the man who creates wealth just in proportion as he creates wealth. If a man clothe a barren waste with grain and fruit trees, if he drain a swamp or open a mine, if he put up a house where none stood before, or erect a factory, or turn wood or iron into a ship, if out of his savings he lay by a provision for his declining days; if by energy and thrift he accumulate capital with which to assist and organize and provide the tools for industry—down comes the taxgatherer to make him pay for having done these things! Is not this as absurd as it is unjust? Is it not in direct contravention of the plainest dictates of enlightened public policy? Do we not all want more wealth? Why, then, should we tax and fine the production of wealth?

Now, it is clear that to abolish all the taxes that thus hamper industry would be to vastly stimulate production and increase the general wealth. But this is only one side of it. To put taxation on the value of land would also be to remove obstacles to production. For the speculative value which now attaches to land as soon as it becomes probable that it will be needed for use is a direct check to production. To get the vacant lot on which to put up a house, even the outskirts of any one of the large cities, costs as much as, or more than, ordinarily does the house. Before he can strike a plowshare into the farmer, unless he will go far beyond water, his labor can be exerted to most advantage, is obliged to pay down a large part of his capital, to embarrass himself with a mortgage, or to agree to give up a large share of his produce as rent. The result is to fill the land with tramps; to crowd the centers even in the best of times, with men who are willing to work, anxious to work, but unable to find opportunity to work—and thus to produce an unnatural competition, which in all occupations tends to force wages down to the subsistence minimum. The result is to crowd people together too closely in the cities, to scatter them too far apart in the country.

The measure proposed, which would utterly destroy the speculative value of land and would reduce the selling value of land to be a nominal figure, would remove this obstacle and prevent this waste. No one would care to take up land that he could not use, or to hold land unless it was put to its most valuable use. The homes of our farmers would be closer together, the poorer classes of our cities would no longer be compelled to herd in small unwholesome houses, and the capitalist who proposed to erect a factory would no longer have to pay out so much of his capital for a site. Instead of that he would pay the annual rental value of the land in taxes, but this would be in lieu of all other taxation. Thus the effect of this measure would be to throw open to labor and capital the means of production while relieving production from taxation. And the result of thus opening to labor the natural opportunities for the employment of labor would be to set to work every man willing to work, to do away with that unnatural competition which comes from a gluted labor market. It would be to create a demand for commodities that would set every wheel of industry in motion, and stimulate the forces of production to their utmost.

Clearly this would be greatly to promote the general prosperity and greatly to add to the general wealth.

WEALTH BETTER DISTRIBUTED.

All taxes which increase prices are necessarily taxes in favor of monopoly, since the more capital it requires to go into any business, or to make any improvement, the smaller the number of those who can do so. And, besides this general characteristic of the taxes we would abolish, many of these taxes are specially designed to foster monopolies. It is, moreover, evident that when a large part of the produce of the labor and capital of the community is taken in rent by those who do nothing to aid in production (for land owners as land owners in no wise aid production), there is not merely created an unnecessary and unnatural inequality in the distribution of wealth, but this primary inequality gives rise to a tendency to further inequality.

WHO GAINS OR LOSES?

Society is divided for purposes of economic investigation into three classes—landowners, capitalists and laborers. Of these it is evident that the change would be to the advantage of the capitalists and laborers, and to the disadvantage of the land owners. But it is only the abstract that such a distinction can be clearly made in any country, and especially in such a country as ours. We have, it is true, a considerable class of laborers who are neither capitalists nor land owners; but we have few capitalists who are not laborers, for in the economic use of the term the managing head of any great industrial enterprise is as truly a laborer as is any workman in his employ; and we have probably no land owners who are not either laborers or capitalists; for, in the strict definition of the term, buildings and improvements are capital, not land. A very great number of our people combine the characters of landowner, capitalist and laborer, and there are certainly a large majority who combine at least two of these characters. Thus, while all would profit in the general social gains, it is only in the character of land owner that against these general gains any one could set individual loss. Therefore, the proposition to concentrate taxes on land values should, as a matter of mere individual interest, commend itself even to land owners whose interests as land owners do not exceed their interests as capitalists or laborers, or both.

It is manifest that to take taxes off capital and improvements and production and exchange would be greatly to benefit all of those who live by their earnings, whether of hand or of head. It is manifest also that it would benefit all who live partly by the earnings of their labor and partly by the earnings of their capital—storekeepers, merchants, manufacturers, etc.—and that by increasing the net productiveness of capital it would benefit those whose incomes are drawn from capital alone.

FARMERS BENEFITED.

Take now the case of the farmers who till their own acres, the men who own the homesteads in which they live. It is true that the change we propose would diminish the selling value of their land (but merely of the bare land, not of the buildings or improvements), and if fully carried out would virtually destroy it. But it would in no wise diminish the usefulness of their land; it would in fact increase their incomes. They would pay under this system less taxes than they pay now. The clerk or mechanic or business or professional man who owns a house and lot in which he lives might pay more taxes on his lot than now, but in return for this he would escape the taxes now levied on his house and its contents, and, through the medium of indirect taxation, upon everything that his family consumes. And so with the farmer. Our present system of taxation falls with peculiar severity upon the farming class. Not only is improved land taxed higher than unimproved land of the same quality; but the taxes which so largely raise the prices of all the farmer has to buy, do not, and cannot, so long as we are exporters of agricultural produce, raise the price of what the farmer has to sell. And, further than this, to put taxation solely upon land values would shift the weight of taxation from the sparsely settled agricultural districts to those populous centers where land has a real and a high value. As it would destroy the speculative value of land, the result would be that no farmer would have more taxes to pay than could be collected from unimproved land equal to his in quality and situation. The agricultural communities would also gain in productive power and in social enjoyment when settlement should become closer, from the fact that there would no longer be any inducements for anyone to take up or hold more land than he could use.

Further than this, it must be remembered that, although the selling price of land would diminish, this, since it would affect all land, would not affect the exchange value of the homestead lot or farm, as compared with other homes and lots or farms. It would be to the man who wants for himself and his family the security of a home in which to cultivate a purely nominal and intangible loss, for which there would be great and actual gain, and, as his children grew up, it would be very much easier for them to get homesteads or farms of their own.

JUST PRINCIPLES.

The ethical principles on which the single tax is based are

1. Each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

2. All men have equally a right to what God has created and to what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community.

R. T.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Cash Prize.

The proprietors of Burdock Blood Bitters will give a prize of Five Dollars for the cleverest and best essay, (not to exceed 100 words) upon the merits of B. B. B. as a cure for disease. The successful essays will soon be published (with the author's name if desired). They will pay $1 each for any of the essays they may select and publish. No restrictions. Try your skill, and address T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto, Ont.

A True Bill.

Wm. Gillespie, Wolfe Island, says: "I had indigestion and stomach cough for three years. Was treated by best physicians and used numerous patent medicines without success, when two bottles of Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil cured me. I have great pleasure in recommending it." For sale at Wade's drug store.

60c. Per $100

Insures first-class property for three years. Parties desiring low rates should call on W. J. R. White, 92 Brock street.

ST. JACOBS OIL. TRADE MARK. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

LUMBAGO—LAME BACK.

Why so many devices from a graceful carriage may be accounted for in as many ways as there are misshapen beings.

ST. JACOBS OIL RESTORES.

Strength.—The spinal column is the mainstay of the body, which stiffens up the straight man or woman, and nature has provided muscular supports to hold it erect.

EFFECTS PROMPT CURES.

Weakness.—Men and women recklessly twist themselves out of shape, and the result is the few standing straight and the many bending down.

CURES ARE PERFECT, PERMANENT.

Symptoms.—Lumbago manifests itself by pains in the back, which are most insidious or subtile. They come at times without warning; we rise from a sitting posture to find the back so crippled or strained as to cause acute suffering.

EVERY APPLICATION RELIEVES.

Treatment.—Rub the parts affected freely with St. Jacobs Oil; rub hard and vigorously, producing warmth, and if the pain is slow in yielding, wrap the parts in flannel steeped in hot water and wrung out.

ONCE CURED, ALWAYS CURED.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.
Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

SOCIETIES.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN, Limestone Lodge No. 91, meet in their Hall over Public School Board Room, Montreal Street. Next meeting on Thursday, 12th Feb., at 7:30 p.m. W. H. GODWIN, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, Court Frontenac, No. 59. Regular meeting at the Court Room, corner of Princess and Montreal Streets, on Thursday, Feb. 5th, at 7:30 o'clock. J. S. R. McCANN, Sec.

ORDER CANADIAN HOME CIRCLES, Kingston Circle, No. 195, meets on Monday, Feb. 2nd, at 7:30 p.m., in Fraser's Hall, King st. J. W. MADDEN, Sec.

CANADIAN ORDER OF CHOSEN FRIENDS.—Meets in Sons of Temperance Hall 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 8 o'clock.

CATARAQUI MASONIC LODGE, NO. 42, ON Wednesday, Feb. 11th, at 7:30 p.m.

LEGAL CARDS.

HENRY T. SHIBLEY, B.A., BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Office, 44 Clarence Street, fourth door below British American Hotel. Money to loan on real estate.

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L. CLEMENTS, L.D.S., DENTIST, DIRECTLY opposite the Post Office, Wellington Street, Kingston. Established in 1857. Telephone No. 537.

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GEORGE CLIFF, THE GENERAL REAL Estate Agent, makes a specialty of taking care of estates, letting houses, collecting rents, buying and selling city properties. Parties wishing to buy or sell houses or lots should call at the Headquarters for Real Estate, opposite the Post Office.

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KINGSTON—OTTAWA HOTEL, CORNER of Ontario and Princess Streets. First class accommodation; yard and stabling. JAMES NORRIS, Proprietor.

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H. P. WELLS' LIVERY, FOOT OF PRINCESS St., is the most thoroughly equipped one in the city, having every style of rig kept in a first-class livery. Special rates to opera and commercial men. Telephone No. 1.

McCAMMON BROS., KINGSTON HORSE Exchange, Livery and Boarding Stables, corner of Brock and Bagot Streets. A new and stylish outfit of vehicles and excellent horses. Charges moderate.

ELDER BROS. NEW LIVERY, IN CONnection with St. Lawrence Hotel, on King Street. First-class rigs will always be on hand on the shortest notice.

T. C. WILSON, 120 CLARENCE STREET, the largest and longest established livery in the city. Telephone No. 179. Vehicles ready at a moment's notice.

F. A. BIBBY, 129 BROCK STREET, THE leading hack and livery stable in the city. Telephone No. 203.

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ALL KINDS OF INFANTS' FOODS.

Nursing Bottles, Nipples, Teething Rings, Tubing, Electric Teething Necklaces, Soothing Syrups, Cordials, Worm Powders, Lozenges and Syrups, Toilet Powders and Fullers' Earth, Soaps, Puff Boxes, etc., and everything required in the nursery usually kept by druggists.

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Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,

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A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

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REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

GOODS SENT FOR TO ANY PART OF THE CITY, REPAIRED AND DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

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THE NEW PATENT WHITE SHIRT

No buttons required. Only to be had

At J. R. RATTENBURY'S.

Just opened a FINE WOOLLEN SOX at 25c worth 40c. New Goods arriving daily.

THE KINGSTON DISTRICT.

WHAT OUR INDUSTRIOUS STAFF OF CORRESPONDENTS WRITE.

The Events of the Week That Concern the Residents of the Midland District—Little Escapes Notice, and Each Locality Will Find Something of Interest.

FLORIDA.

Feb. 2.—Rev. Mr. Crookshanks is holding revival services here.—N. Walker lost a valuable dog also G. Smith, by taking a share in a fox hair.—Miss Flora Walker has returned from Quebec.—Miss Ettie Wallace is visiting friends at Elgin.—Visitors: Mrs. Owens, Miss Fairfield, Front Road; J. Carruthers, Glenvale.

ERINSVILLE.

Feb. 3.—Shantying is in full blast.—Thomas Walsh, of Bellrock, lost his second oldest boy by diphtheria.—John Haley intends going to the North West.—Miss Maggie Harrigan, Chicago, is visiting relatives here. Her sister, Mary, will return with her.—Miss Annie Murphy was the guest of Miss Lizzie McLaughlin last week.—Thomas Stewart is soon to return to Dakota. He seems to like the west.

DESERT LAKE.

Feb. 2.—The grippe is in our midst.—The tea meeting for Rev. Mr. Raine was a grand success.—W. Babcock has moved into the house lately occupied by Mrs. Albertson.—Miss Ella Page gone to Verona to attend school this winter.—There is a fine lot of timber going on the banks for the Tett Bros.—Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and daughter, Glendower; Mr. Hoppins, Bunker Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Sunbury.

MORVEN.

Feb. 3.—The quarterly services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Dunkley, Enterprise, on Sunday morning.—Miss Ferry is improving.—Mrs. E. A. Kayler is quite poorly.—Visitors: Mr. and Miss Hitchins, Amherst Island; Almon Williams, Newburg; Maud Alcombrack, Hamburg; Wilkie Scoryver, Chambers; James Smith, Hawley; E. Hawley and Miss M. Hawley, Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. Phippen, Bath; Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Mills, Shannonville; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Denyes, Odessa.

VERONA.

Feb. 3.—Cordwood is coming in briskly.—Quarterly meeting in the Methodist church Sunday last, Rev. Mr. Sanderson officiating.—Rev. Mr. Raine is holding a protracted meeting at Bellrock.—One wedding, John Walroth to Mrs. Laura Geraldi.—A division of the Sons of Temperance was formed Jan. 15th. Rev. Mr. Raine appointed grand worthy patriarch. Twenty eight members so far.—Ludbrook, the photographer, is busy making cabinet photographs at $2 per dozen.

LAFUM.

Feb. 2.—Our missionary sermon will be preached in the school house next Sabbath afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, of Napanee.—The wood drawers' fun is about done, for Mr. Thompson has so much wood that he has quit buying.—We are glad to hear that Mrs. Bush is recovering from her fall.—Mrs. Stephen Lapum is very ill under the care of Dr. Vrooman, of Yarker.—Mrs. Eliza Peters is quite ill.—Herbert Histed, of Camden East, is going to school here.—Sidney Wells and family have moved into the neighborhood.

PICCADILLY.

Feb. 2.—The L.O.L. society intend giving a tea meeting in the town hall on the 14th of the present month.—A lively time was spent at the wedding on Wednesday last of H. Smith and Mrs. Charlotte Sohler. The bride was handsomely attired and looked charming. The happy couple left the parsonage amid showers of rice and old shoes. Another wedding is expected soon.—The town hall has been reopened for religious worship.—F. Geraldi has taken J. Shibley's place in the station. Many regret Mr. Shibley's departure.—On Sunday morning Mrs. J. Levelace quietly passed away. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved friends.

CHANTRY.

Jan. 28.—William Littlejohn, of this place, died at his brother in-law's, near Lyn, on Saturday last. He was sick about two weeks. He leaves a wife and one child.—The father of W. Gibson, of this place, died a few days ago.—Southey Elliott is very sick.—Mary, youngest child of Rainey Knowlton, has inflammation of the lungs, as also has a little girl of W. Gorman.—G. J. Alfred is at Merrickville.—Miss Gertie Knowlton is teaching school at Daytown.—H. A. Alford recently received a visit from his cousin David Nichols, Crosby, on his 84th birthday.—Mr. Empey, our school teacher, is well liked by his scholars.—Farmers are taking advantage of good roads and fine weather to get out wood.

ZEALAND.

Feb. 2.—People are taking advantage of the good sleighing as a great quantity of wood and ties are being drawn to the C.P.R. and K. & P. R. tracks.—Snow is deep in the woods.—One of the pleasantest events of the season took place in St. Paul's church on Jan. 21st, the marriage of Alex. England, jr., to Miss Sophia Sargeant, one of Oso's most popular young ladies. Rev. Mr. Hutton officiated.—The school is progressing under the management of Miss V. Hunt. A good attendance is reported.—Much sympathy is extended to the friends of the late A. Clough, killed recently near Port Arthur.—Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Conboy, Olden; Mrs. McPherson, Oso; G. Jackson, Vennachar; Miss Charlton, S. Patterson, Sherbrooke.—A little girl at Fred Bishop's.

BARRIEFIELD.

Feb. 3.—Hills, roads and commons are one vast sheet of ice. Accidents are numerous, though not many have been seriously hurt as yet.—Someone broke into the school house on Friday night, burnt some of the maps, register and other things, broke the clock and threw the inkbottles and ink over the school—upsetting things generally. The perpetrators were not discovered.—The council met yesterday and got through a lot of business. Tenders were called for several things and awarded. Among others were tenders for taking care of the hall, for which two were offered, one $16, including scrubbing and all care required, the other tender, $18, for lighting the fire and sweeping, and scrubbing to be paid extra. The tender for $18 and scrubbing extra was accepted. Will somebody say why tenders were advertised for?—Darkest Barriefield had a great feast the other evening on the cakes selected or left after the tea party. Some of the congregation would have liked to have been there.—Visitor: Miss Gillespie, Sand Hill.—Miss Emma Butler is visiting friends in Cornwall.

WALKED ON THE TOP

The Statement of a Pittsburg Farmer on an Interesting Point.

A party of gentlemen talking about Peter's want of faith in walking on the water when bid by his Master, one of the company said: "I was once in a boat on a lake and about 100 paces from land, and I found my faith strong enough to believe I could walk on the water. The water was about twenty feet deep, but stepping carefully over the side of the boat I placed my feet flat on the top and walked to the bank without the water coming over the top of my shoes." It was curious to see the effect of the statement. The men looked at each other from the corner of the eye, and then one said: "If it will make no difference to you I had rather not believe your statement;" another remarked: "I have been in the habit of believing your words, but you must excuse me this time;" a third observed: "That sounds like a monkish tradition;" a fourth rejoiced: "A character for veracity is more important than some men seem to think;" a fifth declared: "It sounds very much like a lie." But the walker on the deep persisted in his statement to the astonishment of all, until he said amidst roars of laughter: "It was six inches thick of ice and the boat was frozen in." It was agreed that without explanation it would be an untruth because it would be deception, with the intent to deceive.

Keep Off The Chaps.

Wet wintry weather causes chapped hands, sore throat, croup, colds, pains in the chest, swellings, etc., for which a certain cure exists in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the best pain expeller for internal or external use. Keep it on hand in case of emergencies. Every bottle is a little giant in curative power.

Anchor flour makes snow white bread.

Good morning! Have you used Pears' Soap?

CONSECON BREEZES.

Notes From a Little Village in Prince Edward County.

CONSECON, Feb. 2.—Last Friday evening Killip's opera house was packed to the doors. The Wellington amateur company rendered in high style "Pyke O'Gallaghan." Proceeds $35 net to be applied on the debt of the new Masonic hall in Wellington. Mrs. John Y. Weeks has been confined to her bed with illness for over a week. Her case is rather critical. J. Byers is no better and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. Craine, dry goods merchant, has become an insolvent. Liabilities reported about $2,500. The tea given by the Salvation army supporters was well attended. Proceeds rather exceeded their anticipations.

Parties are very numerous here now, no less that fifteen having taken place since the New Year. People say they wish all visiting to be concluded before the revival services begin. Rev. Mr. McLean, of the Presbyterian congregation, filled the Methodist pulpit on Sabbath eve. The old gentleman, who has retired from active service, did justice to his text and a crowded house shows in what esteem the good man is held by his Methodist friends. A social, under the auspices of the Methodist ladies' aid, will be given on Wednesday evening. A lengthy programme is being prepared and among the amusements is a "Fish Pond." People seemed to stand in astonishment and wonder for as yet it is not known what is exactly intended. Some think it is rather a lottery game, but time, and time alone, will reveal matters either to the satisfaction or disgrace of such apparently amazed questioners.

"Where are the monthly reports which we were to have in our school?" "They are on the way," responds the principal.

We notice that a Kingstonian, a student in the ministerial department at Queen's university, makes regular visits in his old field of labor. We fear the attraction is rather strong but hope the magnet is charged sufficiently to insure his safety and thus make all his visits pleasant and profitable.

Township of Pittsburg Council.

Feb. 2.—All members present. Communication from Britton & Whiting, relative to a claim by Matthew Clarke; from Thos McFadden and others, relative to tax on dogs; from A. Martin, for the position of assessor; from W. Hutton for the position of treasurer at $60; from John Murray and J. McLaughlin for the position of caretakers of hall. House of industry voted $19.50 for keep of Mrs. Tolley. By-law confirming appointment of auditors passed. No action on the communication from Britton & Whiting on motion of Mr. McLean, seconded by Mr. Kane. Moved by Mr. Toner, seconded by Mr. Kane, and resolved, that A. Martin, jr., be appointed assessor, and that the resolution be authenticated as a by-law confirming the appointment. Moved by Mr. Kane, seconded by Mr. McLean, and resolved, that John Murray be appointed caretaker of hall. The newspaper offices not having tendered for the printing required for the year, it was resolved, that the reeve and clerk get the printing done at cheapest rates. Resolved, that the council having heard reports in circulation, that the council of 1886 had not levied sufficient taxes to meet the expenses of building the town hall, have examined treasurer's books and find that sufficient funds were on hand to pay off all liabilities and leave a balance of $113.89 for current expenses for the ensuing year. On application of W. J. Ruttan, asking an abatement in hall rent, resolved on motion of Mr. Donaldson, seconded by Mr. McLean, that $3 be accepted in full of rent, being for church purposes. Resolved, that the appropriation for roads and bridges be fixed at $250 to each road division. By-law 317 passed. Moved by Mr. McLean, seconded by Mr. Toner, and resolved, that no stone be paid for in full till taken out, or stone be paid for unless broken where the councillor of the division directs. Henry Brame was granted $1 on account for stone. Resolved, that the assessor complete his roll and return the same to the clerk not later than April 30th. Adjourned till March 30th.

Loughboro Township Council.

Feb. 2.—All members present. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. Moved by J. O'Brien, seconded by W. Knapp, that Eldon Pixley be appointed assessor for 1891, salary $45; carried. Moved by W. Knapp, seconded by Mr. O'Brien, that the petition of F. L. McAuley and 24 others, asking for the repeal of the dog tax, be granted, and a by law be passed confirming the same. Carried. Moved by Mr. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. Knapp, that all persons having paid the said tax be refunded. Carried. Application was made to detach S.W. ½ lot 21, 10 con., from S.S. No. 8 and attach the same to S.S. No. 14, the clerk to notify the trustees of S.S. No. 8. By-laws 151 and 152 were read, passed, signed and sealed. The collector's time was extended until next meeting of council. The following were appointed members of the board of health for the year: Wm Guthrie, Joseph Moore, Har