

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
AT CLEARING PRICES.

ODD LOTS!

- \$3.25 Pair of Blankets for \$2.75.
- \$3.75 Pair of Blankets for \$3.00.
- \$4.50 Pair of Blankets for \$3.50.
- \$5.00 Pair of Blankets for \$4.00.

Comforters, Shawls and
All Woolen Goods

To be Cleared Out at
Greatly Reduced Prices at

Murray & Taylor's,

LOW PRICE STORE,
176 PRINCESS STREET.



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 grip 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.

EDUCATIONAL.

KINGSTON SCHOOL OF ART.

THE CLASSES are open in the rooms of the Mechanics Institute, corner of Princess and Montreal Streets.

TERMS.

Color Class, (each morning from 10 to 12:40 a lesson, or where 4 or more lessons are taken in one week, 25c each lesson. Afternoon Drawing Class, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m., \$1.00 per term. Evening Drawing Class, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., \$3 per term. All fees payable in advance.

Principal—CHARLES E. WRENTHALL.
Assistant—MISS JENNIE SHAW.

MUSICAL TUITION, INSTRUMENTAL,

FOR BEGINNERS, also advanced pupils, Sight Reading, Touch Phrasing, Plaidy's Mechanism, Czerny's Velocity, Cramer's Etudes, Beethoven's and Mozart's Sonatas, together with other celebrated works and compositions of the great masters. First-class testimonials. MISS ADDIE JOHNSTON, No. 155 Earl St.

VOCAL CULTURE.

MISS KATE MORRISON, Pupil of John N. Neil, New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, will receive pupils for voice production and cultivation, Italian method. Private lessons or classes of 4 or more. Children instructed with great care. For terms apply at 150 Earl Street. Piano-forte pupils received.

MUSICAL ART.

MR. HORACE REYNERS' Students resumed studies Jan. 9th. There are a few vacancies, for which early application is necessary. For terms apply at the store of Messrs. Reyners & Carey, Golden Lion Block.

KINGSTON ACADEMY

212 BARRIE STREET.
First-Class Elementary Education in English, Mathematics, Classics and Book-Keeping.
E. RYAN, B.A., Principal.

D. RILEY, VIOLINIST

150 BROOK ST., (Mr. Chance's.)

Tamarac

Jas. H. Gilmour, of T. Gilmour & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Brockville, says: "I have used 'Tamarac Elixir' for a severe Cold and Cough, which it immediately relieved and cured."
Hiram Baker, Lumber and Cheese Dealer, North Augusta, Ont., says: "Tamarac Elixir" is a wonderful medicine for Cough and Cold, Throat and Lung Complaints. It is without doubt the best medicine I ever used, and never fails to give immediate relief. We consider it a household necessity.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

SUCCESSFUL ONE HELD AT GANANOQUE LAST WEEK.

The Subjects Under Discussion—The Principal of the Agricultural College in Attendance and Doing Good Service—Discussion on Various Themes.

The county of Leeds farmers' institute was held on Wednesday and Thursday, 11th and 12th inst. The attendance was not as good as it should have been in so progressive a farming community.

Professor Mills, of the Ontario agricultural college, Mr. David Nicol, of Cataract, and Mr. Henry Bawden, of Pittsburg, assisted the local members in the conduction of the proceedings. The meetings were presided over by Mr. Joshua Legge, and Mr. Freeman Britton, of the Gananoque Reporter, performed the duties of secretary.

Prof. Mills gave an interesting talk on the action of the atmosphere on the soil. It brought on several questions, which the professor answered to the satisfaction of the querists.

The afternoon session was much better attended, farmers being present from all parts of the county. Prof. Mills called upon some farmer, who was famous in his section for having good crops, to relate his method of working land. This was responded to by several farmers, and a great deal of valuable practical information was brought out.

Mr. John Cook, of Lansdowne, read a paper on "The Best Method of Selling Cheese." Messrs. J. P. Redmond, of Lansdowne, James Birmingham, of Leeds, W. Thomson and others spoke on this question. Mr. Thomson introduced a model of what he called a "milk arator" to the notice of those present who were interested in dairying. There appeared to be a general feeling that the system of selling on Montreal weights and inspection occasioned injury to the producers. Mr. Bawden invited the salesman of that district to come to Kingston and join the Kingston cheese board, where such an unjust system did not prevail. By making Kingston the market for all cheese manufactured between Napanee and Gananoque, all the advantages that are to be gained in a large market would be obtained. His suggestion did not receive much support.

Mr. H. Bawden read a paper on Farmers' Institutes that brought on a warm discussion. Prof. Mills lead the discussion by complimenting the writer on the candor with which he had criticised both political parties for errors in government. He had to inform Mr. Bawden that, by constant hammering, he had succeeded in convincing the minister of education that there was a necessity for teaching the rudiments of agriculture in rural schools. The result was that a course of lectures on agriculture was furnished at the normal schools for the use of any students who desired to take up that subject. But as the subject was thus left an optional one, from his experience he did not expect that many would take advantage of it. The professor had a subject to deal with that he evidently takes a deep interest in, and charmed his hearers not only with the simplicity of his diction but also with the truth and force of his reasoning on education. It is to be regretted that no provision was made to take a report of his speech.

In regard to what subjects should be discussed at the institute Mr. Mills said it was a question largely controlled by local usage. Some sections of the country were devoted principally to dairy farming, others to stock raising, others to mixed farming, while other sections principally to grain raising; therefore local conditions should guide. In regard to discussing other questions he saw no good reason why farmers should not discuss such questions as their fiscal relations with other countries if they chose to do so. He said that if such discussions were entered into he would have to be counted out. As the head of the Ontario Agricultural college he felt that it would be derogatory to the usefulness of that institution to take part in any questions save those that were educational in their character. The college had never been looked upon as a political institution, and he felt that his position was not a political one, and so long as he held it he would do all that lay in his power to prevent its usefulness from being marred by the prejudice of party.

Mr. George Taylor, M.P., was called upon the platform at this stage, and requested to address the meeting. He said that he had not been present when Mr. Bawden's paper was read, but from the tenor of Prof. Mills' remarks he could conjecture a portion of its contents. He agreed with Mr. Bawden that this was not the place to discuss "that fad," commercial union. In the first place very few of them understood what the term implied. It meant handing the country over to the Americans, allowing them to make our tariff, and giving us just what they please. They should be contented with the manner in which the country was prospering and increasing in wealth under the great national policy. He had worked hard to prevent the importation of oleomargarine into Canada and had accomplished his purpose. Hundreds of thousands of dollars had been spent by the dairymen of the United States in fighting the manufacturers of that article, and yet they had not succeeded in doing what he had accomplished without the expenditure of a single cent on the part of his constituents. He intended to prevent the importation of an article that was being brought into this country. He referred to cotton seed oil which was mixed with sufficient lard to give it a flavor, and which was being sent into Canada to the injury of the Canadian lard producers. He congratulated the farmers on the successful meeting they were having.

Mr. Bawden replied to the objections raised to his paper by saying that he wished Mr. Taylor to understand that it not because he was opposed to the movement that Mr. Taylor was pleased to sneeringly term "a fad," that he objected to discuss it at a farmers' institute. Mr. Taylor would find the farmers did not consider it "a fad," and that should a vote be taken on that question to-morrow seven-tenths of the farming community would vote in favor of it. It would afford him (Mr. B.) much pleasure to meet Mr. Taylor at any time and, from a farmer's standpoint, discuss that question before the farmers. He thought the discussions at the institutes should be confined as nearly as possible to a review of the experiments conducted at the Ontario experimental farm. The sessions were short and such a course would fully occupy two days. He had found institutes taking up subjects he considered should be the work of associations not organized for that purpose. They have horticultural societies, agricultural societies, stock breeders' associations, dairymen's associations, etc., etc., that should be able to give those interested all the information necessary to enable them to place their special industry in the front rank. If the farmers would but do their part, they would find that they need have no fear of such institutions getting into the hands of rings, as many of them do. Ample provisions were made in the acts governing these associations to enable the farmers to fully control their management, and when

they did not take advantage of such provisions they alone were to blame.

The evening's meeting consisted of a pleasing programme of vocal and instrumental music, readings, etc., with a very able paper by Mr. D. Nicol on "Slipshod Farming," which will appear in the *Canadian Live Stock Journal*.

On Thursday morning the attendance was again small, but Prof. Mills gave a very interesting talk on the composition of the atmosphere, plants, and soils, showing their relation to each other.

The meeting adjourned to the 21st of June.

A ROCK CHAPEL SUICIDE.

Old James McKay's Fatal Leap Over Borer's Falls—Suicide Thrice Attempted.

Residents in the vicinity of Rock Chapel, West Flamboro, were excited yesterday when it became known that James McKay had attempted to put an end to his existence by jumping over a precipice at a point known as Borer's Falls. Some months ago McKay paid a visit to his native land, having disposed of his farm in Flamboro, returned, repurchased the farm, because enamored of a young lady in the township, and because she would not consent to marry him attempted to end his life by cutting his throat.

Last Saturday morning, after getting up, he partook of breakfast as usual, and afterwards went to his bedroom. Soon afterwards the girl heard a pistol shot, and, rushing to the room, found her uncle with revolver in hand with the muzzle to his right ear. She snatched the weapon and secreted it. McKay appeared to calm down afterwards, and for several days behaved himself. Friday morning he left his house telling his niece that she might not be anxious about him, as he was merely going to take a walk down the lane as far as Borer's a neighbor's. She watched him disappear in that direction, but subsequently he turned and made for the ravine in the direction of what is known as Borer's falls, where a small stream passes over a rocky cliff, falling fully ninety feet. Here the old man took the fatal jump, landing on the jagged and ice-coated rocks below. He was found by the neighbors later on and carried to his home. After the doctors arrival McKay said that he felt cold and would like to be brought a little closer to the fire. He was lifted near to the stove, but sank rapidly and died within half an hour of the fall. He received severe internal as well as spinal injuries. McKay was 75 years of age and was said to be worth \$30,000 or \$40,000. Dr. Walker had arranged to take McKay to the Rockwood asylum in a few days. It is rumoured that he had made his will, leaving \$10,000 to his niece, who was the only one living with him.

SULLIVAN SIGHS FOR MEN.

And He Offers to Fight Anybody Who Thinks He is Not Now a Champion.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sullivan, of America, has planted admiration, awe, and respect in every heart. To day a small paragraph appeared saying that Sullivan would be at the Sportsman office at 2 o'clock. Long before that time the police were on hand in force sufficient to handle a riot, or anything that might turn up. They were needed. Fleet street was jammed. Thousands of Londoners abandoned all business to have a look at the great man. Sullivan entered the office by a roundabout way. He had come with friends and money to "lick any man, at any time, for any amount."

Smith, Kilrain, et al, had a good deal of wisdom of a negative sort. They were not on hand. Not one of them wants to fight.

After an hour's waiting nobody had come to accept the champion's offer to fight, and meanwhile policemen, haggard but deferential, told Sullivan that they could not get the crowd away, and that he really must do something. Sullivan concluded to go away. He put his head out of the window and bowed with politeness to his delighted admirers.

"I'll go down and give them a chance to see me," he said.

So he went down and hundreds proved plainly that they were happy. Many patted him on the back, and not less than ten were shaking each of his hands. All the while Sullivan smiled blissfully. An ordinary man would have risked broken bones in such a crowd, but Sullivan went placidly through it as a steam shovel goes through the snow. At last he got into a cab and drove away, but the crowd drove cabs and all before it. When the cab was under way it was surrounded still with scrambling, yelling hundreds, and in this triumphant fashion Sullivan disappeared from view. He was bound for Chippy Norton's place at Windsor. There he will exercise and get ready for work.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The St. John Presbytery Thinks a Man Should Marry Her if He Wants to.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 14.—The Presbytery of St. John took action on the deceased wife's sister remit sent down from the general assembly, that the discipline of the church shall not be exercised in regard to marriage with the deceased wife's sister or deceased wife's niece. The general assembly resolves to pass, and does hereby pass, such remit in an *ad interim* act. The general assembly sends down to the presbyteries under the Bannister act the following remit, with instructions to report their decision to the next session of the general assembly, viz: Chapter XXIV., section 4, of the confessions of faith shall be amended by striking out the last sentence thereof, contained in these words: "The man may not marry any of his wife's kindred nearer in blood than her own."

Mr. L. W. Johnston moved, seconded by Rev. Dr. Bennett, that the presbytery approve of the remit. This led to an animated discussion, during which Rev. T. F. Fotheringham said he thought such marriages as were referred to in the remit were forbidden in the word of God. Rev. W. Stuart pointed to the bad state of morality in the United States, which was largely due to the changes made in the marriage law. So long as the moral sense of the United States was so utterly blinded he would oppose the church in Canada entering into any closer relationship with the Presbyterian church of that nation. Rev. Dr. Bennett did not think the church should set herself up in opposition to the law of the land. Finally the motion to adopt the remit was carried on a vote of 8 to 4.

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.

Where it Ends.

Nine tenths of the disease denominated catarrh is the result of protracted or repeated colds in the head. Nasal Balm will give immediate relief and permanently cures.

A REMINDER!

Owing to the Great Pressure of Business, caused by the opening of our Farewell Sale last week, our young men were compelled to return each evening and work until midnight straightening stock. To avoid this we have decided to open our stores

Each Morning This Week at 10 O'clock Sharp,

Not a minute sooner, so as to enable our staff to arrange the stock in the morning instead of at night.

ALSO BEAR IN MIND

That the Bargains This Week will be Greater, More Attractive and More Numerous than last week.

SO COME ONE! COME ALL!!

And bring your friends, as such a chance may not occur again in a lifetime.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.



EMBROIDERIES

—AND—

WHITE COTTONS.

Special Values Received To-day at

JOHN LAIDLAW & SON'S.

JUST IN THE NICK OF TIME

—AT—

SPENCE & CRUMLEY'S

—IN TO-DAY.—

Another Lot of 500 yards Heavy Tweed Dress Goods at 17c, in Fawn, Myrtle, Brown, Bronze and Black.
300 yards Heavy All-Wool Estamine Dress Goods 17c, in Seal Brown, Gold Brown and Bronze Green.

Over 2,000 yards of these sold within the last two weeks, and acknowledged by all who have seen them as the Cheapest Goods ever shown in the city. As this is the Last Lot we can get of them call at once and get a choice.

SPENCE & CRUMLEY, 132 and 134 Princess Street,
The Leading Millinery Store.

R. M'FAUL

Offers All Woolen Goods at WHOLESALE PRICES.

Clouds, Shawls, Hosiery, Sox, Gloves, Mitts, Blankets, Flannels, Comforters, Ulsterings, Jacket Cloths, Wool Dress Goods, Etc.

Remember Genuine Wholesale Prices.

R. M'FAUL

GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE

—BY—

RICHMOND, ORR & CO.

EVERY PIECE OF DRESS GOODS REDUCED IN PRICE.

All Colors in Plain Goods, Fancy Stripes and Checks, Double Fold Checks and Stripes, Double Fold Plain Goods, Single and Double Fold Tweed Pattern Suitings. Every material in Black Dress Goods, whether Single or Double Fold, will also be reduced during this sale.

Buy your Dress Goods at this the Most Extensive Sale of Dress Goods ever held in Kingston.

The Carpet and Curtain Sale to be continued by

RICHMOND ORR & CO.