Abbey's Effervescent Salt

is made from the Salts extracted from the juices of fresh fruits. Harmless, yet most effectual in relieving the system of all impurities. Tones up the Bowels and promotes gentle and regular action.

A teaspoonful in a glass of water in the morning.

Will permanently cure all stomach troubles, dyspepsia, sick headache, liver and blood disorders.

All Druggists sell it.

PORTER

Good porter is one of the very best tonics known.

Carling's Porter is the very best porter that is made. Its purity commends it to physicians—its flavor to those who drink it.

CARLING LONDON

Sole agent for Kingston, J. S. Henderson.

Wilson's Fly Pads

(POISON)

One 10 cent package will kill more flies than 300 sheets of sticky fly paper. Clean and handy.

Strawberries, Pineapples, Bananas,

—AT—

A. J. REES',

Princess Street. 'Phone 58.

PUL-MO WILL CURE difficulty of breathing, tightness of the chest, wasting away of flesh, throat troubles, consumption, coughs, catarrh, colds, pneumonia and pleurisy.

A SAMPLE FREE BY MAIL to every sufferer.

PUL-MO is for sale by all druggists at $1.00 per large bottle, and 15 cents for small bottle, or direct from

THE PUL-MO CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Kingston Business College,

KINGSTON.

Dominion Business College,

TORONTO

Largest and best equipment in Canada. Unequalled facilities for securing positions. 321 Queen Street, Kingston.

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That name stands for the BEST READY-MIXED PAINT on the market. You get it at

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Save Money by Employing

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RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL KINDS. SELF Inkers, Linen Markers, Dates, Seals, Stencils, Rack, Ticket and Office Stamps, etc. Repair stamps. JOHN GFFORD Whig Office.

ADDRESSES THE HELPERS

MR. BERMINGHAM TELLS OF THE COMPANY'S STAND.

Towards the Men Who Have Been Deprived of Their Union Charter—President Writes to Blacksmiths' Union.

At a meeting of the late members of the iron workers' helpers' union last night, in the locomotive works shop, Mr. Bermingham addressed them. He denied insinuations that the company desired the confiscation of the charter, so that they would be at the mercy of the company. If justice had been done it would have been the charter of the machinists that should have been forfeited, "for," said Mr. Bermingham, "their action has, in our judgment, done more to injure the cause of trades unionism in Kingston than anything that has taken place in the history of this city. If the machinists had been actuated by fair play, or had attempted to govern their actions by the Golden Rule, they would never have made such an unjust, arbitrary and presumptious demand as they did, for you know full well that their demand means nothing else than that you, who happen to have begun as laborers, must be deprived of all opportunity of advancement no matter how competent, industrious, or deserving you may be."

The speaker went on to show that the action in regard to Graham was prompted by spite; that president Gompers was not seized with the real facts; for if he did, he would have decided as did the president of the blacksmiths' brotherhood. The action, however, of withdrawing the charter "will not weaken in the slightest any demands which you may in the future make upon us for justice and fair treatment; on the contrary, we will feel, under the circumstances which have taken place, in honor bound to do even more for you than we would if your charter had not been revoked. Any man amongst you who feels he has a grievance of any kind need not hesitate a moment in presenting the facts before the management, and may feel absolutely assured that they will receive the same consideration, and, if a grievance is found to exist, will be as promptly and cheerfully remedied as though his demand were backed up by president Gompers himself. We will always be ready to hear you, either as individuals, or, if you see fit to be represented by a committee, they will always be courteously and fairly received. It is the policy of this company to treat its employees with fairness and liberality, and, as a matter of fact, no man in our employ is any better off, as far as we are concerned, because he happens to belong to a union, neither is he any better off if he does not. We shall make no difference in our treatment whether a man is a union or non-union, all will be dealt with with liberality and fairness.

"At the same time we feel it is due to ourselves to say that we do not propose to tolerate men amongst our employees—and we know there are a few such now—who, whilst drawing the pay of this company, are devoting their time and efforts in plotting against its best interests and their own, and in giving aid and encouragement to its enemies, and those who continue to do so need not expect to be retained in the company's employment."

The Blacksmiths' Attitude.

The blacksmiths union through its secretary, Mr. Purtell, submitted to their headquarters at Moline, Ill., a statement addressed to Robert B. Kerr, general secretary of the International brotherhood of blacksmiths, and containing an account of the situation. The statement gave, first, the machinists' side of the case and then the company's, and closed as follows:

"Now, Mr. Secretary, we think we have fully and fairly placed this difficulty before you. If any further information is required and it is within our power, we will only be too glad to furnish it to you. In conclusion we submit:

"1st—As a union we have no grievance with the Canadian locomotive works company.

"2nd—Under the laws of our union, have we any right to take up or endeavor to sustain the actions of other unions in such cases?

"3rd—That we do not recognize this works as a union works.

"4th—Would we be justified in working in those works if non-union men are taking the places of strikers?"

An answer to this communication was received here a few days ago. This answer is quite lengthy and goes into the case very thoroughly, as will be seen by reading the following selections from it:

"Your letter to general secretary Kerr has been handed to me as the general president, and in reply will say, first, that your letter is the first letter of the kind that I have received for many days that is clear and gives us here all the particulars that it is necessary for us to know, in order that a prompt decision may be rendered at once. Please accept from me as the general president of the organization my most hearty appreciation of your very clear statement and will add that as long as No. 187 retains you as their recording secretary their interests will be carefully looked after.

"Now, taking up your letter I will reply in detail as the matters are presented.

"First is that the action of the machinists in any event must not be construed to include the blacksmiths in any locality, no matter what action they may take on matters of this kind, you should attend strictly to business of the International brotherhood of blacksmiths and pay no attention to what the machinists do.

"Second, if you have a grievance any time or place, try by all means in your power, to settle it, at the same time advising the executive council.

"From what I understand the machinists went into this thing without consulting the blacksmiths or requesting their attendance at a conference, thus ignoring you. This being so, I see no reason why you should stop working because they do. I have just come down from Chicago, where I conducted a successful strike of the members of the brotherhood in the Rock Island shops there, and will say that they were successful in getting their demand through, 'recognition' of the union, and two cents per hour advance in pay, and time and one-half for over-time on Sundays, after which all returned to work and are consequently happy. Now, the point I desire to make is this, that the machinists kept on at their work, they did not come out in sympathy with the blacksmiths, the blacksmiths did not ask it of them, but fought their own battle and to a successful conclusion. I make this point to show that the machinists don't always come out when the blacksmiths do.

"I believe the offer of the company not to increase the number of apprentices is a fair one in the light of what is furnished me, and should, in my mind, be accepted by the machinists. We must not forget that a too radical departure would work injury to our employers; that is what we must guard against. While we desire to advance our own interests we must at the same time remember that we cannot bankrupt our employers, for if we do our chances of employment are gone. Taken as a whole I think the proposition of the company is a fair one, and if the blacksmiths can secure from them recognition now, they will have opened the way for greater concessions in the near future. Speaking from an unprejudiced standpoint I think that the machinists in their attempt to dislodge the man who heats tires and shrinks them on is not well taken. Blacksmiths might claim with as good grace that man for membership in our organization, for what class of machinists profession is heating anyway? It seems that you might with good ground claim that man for your union, and offer good argument in favor of it, too.

"Now, in conclusion, brother, the proposition what you offer is as follows: You have no grievance, if so remain at work regardless of who strikes, but if you have a grievance, now or at any time in the future, try by all means to settle it before any radical action is taken.

"2nd—You have no right under the constitution of this organization to take up the matter of any other organizations.

"To the third it has no bearing on the matter under consideration.

"4th—You will be justified in working if the conditions are satisfactory to you regardless of what course others may take.

"Of course it is your duty as members of organized labor to assist in any movement that will be for advanced conditions in the working conditions of labor world, and are expected to do so at all times, but in this case it seems that the machinists have gone into this thing without any attempt to have others included in it. I believe it would be good policy to let them fight it out. In any event keep in strict compliance with the laws of this organization, relating to such matters and you will not be far astray in anything you may undertake. Trusting I have made the position and policy of this organization clear to you, and with best wishes, I remain,

"Fraternally yours, John Slocum, general president and general organizer, I. B. of B."

In view of the letter there is no question that the blacksmiths employed at the locomotive works will remain at their work, so long as there is no grievance between them and the company, and of this there is no indication at present.

Iron Workers' Helpers' Side.

Joseph Ahearn, president of the late iron workers' helpers' union, has written the Whig a lengthy letter in which he says that Mr. Flett misrepresented matters to the press. There were sixty-five members at the union meeting on Saturday, and the resolution reaffirming the position taken was supported by sixty of those present. The members are as good union men as any, but the machinists secured president Gompers and Mr. Flett's action against them by a series of lies and misrepresentations. Gomper's action was upon two statements made by the machinists that were untrue. The strike was not against low wages, long hours and compulsory piece work as stated; neither was Hayward discharged because of an agreement which the machinists presented to the company; neither did Mr. Graham immediately take his place. Mr. Flett begged the machinists to withdraw from their position and settle the matter by taking Graham into their union. They refused. The whole matter was prompted by spite, says the writer.

Enclosed were a number of communications between the secretary of the iron workers' helpers' union and president Gompers, and a resolution passed on May 31st. The latter reaffirmed the union's stand, saying that while they are prepared to support union principles, yet under the circumstances they would be unworthy of the name of men if they did not stick to and support the company which fought for them against the unjust demands of the machinists. They would also be abandoning a fellow member (Graham) against whom there is no charge, but who has been the victim of the machinists' spite. The union will continue to support the company.

On May 21st president Gompers, of the American federation of labor, wrote to the secretary of the iron workers' helpers' union, saying these facts are demonstrated:

"The local lodge of I.A. of M. presented an agreement to the company which was followed by the foreman of the company discharging a member of the I.A. of M. by the name of Mr. Hayward, that thereafter a member of your union by the name of Mr. Graham was given the place made vacant by the discharge of Mr. Hayward and that your union persists in maintaining Mr. Graham in the position.

"Such a course is contrary to union principles, is subversive of the interests of labor, and tends to encourage acts of reprisal and antagonism among workmen rather than co-operation and mutual assistance.

"In view of these facts I beg to advise you that unless you notify this office within forty-eight hours of receipt of this letter that you have recoded from your position, withdrawn Mr. Graham from the position he now occupies, and which was made vacant by the discharge of Mr. Hayward, your charter will be peremptorily revoked."

The union replied on May 24th, saying that they had sent a full, fair and correct statement of the causes of the strike. The first paragraph in Mr. Gompers' letter, printed above, was not correct. Hayward was discharged on March 26th for incompetency and neglect of his work, as shown by an enclosed affidavit made by the assistant superintendent. Graham had been on the job some weeks before the machinists raised any objection. Up to the time they went on strike they never approached the iron workers' helpers' union on the question of Graham's employment at all. The reply concludes:

"We are surprised that you should, as you appear to have done, completely ignored our statement and accepted those received from other quarters. We are the largest union in this city, and if we are to be ignored by the machinists as of no account, treated by you as unworthy of credit and prevented from improving our position by our industry and skill, we do not see that unionism is doing much for us." Yours fraternally, JOSEPH AHEARN president; JAMES SCRUTON, secretary.

Then follows an affidavit made by William Yellowley, assistant superintendent at the works, before John L. Whiting, notary public, etc., to the effect that he, after three separate warnings, had personally discharged Mr. Hayward, purely and solely for incompetency, bad workmanship and inattention to his duties, and for no other reason whatever. Graham was afterwards put on the job because he was the only competent man.

The last communication was from R. Lee Guard, Mr. Gompers' secretary, saying the subject of the iron workers' helpers' letter would receive early attention, Mr. Gompers being then absent.

In view of the latter fact the union asked Mr. Flett to extend the time, but he refused and cancelled the charter.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Newsy Paragraphs Picked Up By Reporters On Their Rounds.

Charles W. Sorrow, Watertown, N. Y., aged sixty-five, is dead.

The National surgical association is in session at Albany, N.Y.

The pope attended a garden party in the vatican gardens on Sunday.

The cavalry camp will be held on Barriefield common on June 24th.

The Plaza hotel, New York, was sold for $3,000,000, a record price.

The prince of Monaco and his wife, a New Orleans lady, have separated.

A. Taylor, whose sister kidnapped his daughter, has returned from Italy to New York with the child.

Bruce Carman, Montreal, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. D. Stewart Robertson, Kingston.

Van Duzen, an American jockey, was suspended in England for crossing and bumping, endangering lives.

The specific ratings by the fire underwriters for Kingston are announced, and are generally increased.

James Lago, Ogdensburg, N.Y., aged twenty-nine, died on Monday from alcoholism, a violent case.

G. E. Gallaway, engineer, killed by the blowing up of a boiler at Canastota, N.Y. One man fatally scalded.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad has been leased by the Pennsylvania railway company.

Miss Etta Darragh left yesterday for Belleville where she has secured a good situation with the Ritchie company, of that place.

Thomas George, aged ten, of Rome, N.Y., was smothered to death in a sand pit where he was playing. Tons of sand fell upon him.

Those writing at the examinations at the close of this month will have a holiday on June 26th, but will write on Saturday, June 28th.

It is rumored that Hon. James Ross will resign the governorship of the Yukon and run for the new constituency next dominion election.

Now is your opportunity to buy all drug sundries, rubber goods, perfumes, brushes, etc., at half regular prices. Roche's old stand. E. C. Mitchell.

Ray Ellison, Michael Keenan and Eugene Beebe, escaped from Baldwinsville, N.Y., jail by sawing an iron bar from a rear window. The youths were retaken.

The Empire bridge company, Elmira, N.Y. refuse to recognize the bridge workers' union, and 400 men are on strike. They are given one day in which to return.

E. Louis Smith, Chicago, who ran an establishment for making bogus postal cards and put millions of his counterfeit cards on the market, was sentenced to two years in penitentiary.

J. Napier Fulton, of Montreal, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for misappropriating funds of Mrs. Coristine, has been released on ticket of leave. Fulton is in danger of losing his eyesight.

Samuel G. Watson was drowned in Stoney Creek, Manitoba, on Monday, while trying to rescue a young animal. The under current carried him into a wire fence where he got tangled up and was suffocated in a short time.

The peace celebration at Winnipeg on Monday night was somewhat marred by rain and several of the illuminations had to be cut out. The parades were held, however, but were poorly attended. The crowd afterwards assembled around the government buildings where speeches were made.

The Glad And Glorious.

John P. Sjolander in Galveston News.

Here we are, the glad and glorious,
Walking up and down the world;
Over all life's ills victorious,
Our bright banners are unfurled:
And beneath their gay folds rippling
In the laughter-laden breeze,
Earth on purest joy is treading,
Bidding every trouble cease.

Every fellow is our brother,
And his trials are our own,
Helping, aiding one another,
No one suffering alone;
None so far but he's our neighbor,
And he fares as we do fare,
And he helps us in our labor,
We in all his pleasures share.

There are smiles in all our glances,
There is love in all our words;
And where merry Morning dances
There are we and sing like birds;
And the sky above grows bluer,
And the earth below more fair,
And our love grows stronger, truer,
Than e'er mortal man dared swear.

Oh, this old world would be heavy
If we let our banners fall,
But we'll hold them up in glory—
Let their radiance fall on all.
Living, loving, laughing, cheering,
Singing all the blessed while,
Till the end of earth is nearing—
Then greet heaven with a smile.

The genuine packet has the words "MONSOON INDO-CEYLON TEA" exactly as below. Do not take a substitute. It is never as good.

MONSOON

INDO-CEYLON TEA

PRODUCE AND PRICES.

The Standard Rates — Governing The Local Markets.

Kingston, June 3.—The quotations of the local produce markets are:

Meat—Beef, hindquarters, 8c. to 9c. a lb.; forequarters, 5c. to 6c. a lb.; choice cuts, 15c. a lb.; western beef, 7c. to 15c. a lb.; mutton, 6c. to 7c. a lb.; yearling lamb, by the carcase, 9c. to 10c. a lb.; forequarters, 10c. a lb.; hindquarters, 10c. to 13c. a lb.; hogs, live weight, 5c. a lb.; dressed, 7c. to 8c. a lb.; veal, by the carcase, 6c. a lb.; tongues, 35c. each.

Fish—White fish, 12c. a lb.; brook salmon, 25c. a lb.; Seattle salmon, 25c. a lb.; salt salmon, salt trout, salt mackerel and smoked ciscoes, 10c. a lb.; salt codfish, 7c. to 15c. a lb.; kippered herring, 30c. a dozen; lobsters, 10c. to 15c. each; perch, 20c. a dozen; Spanish mackerel, 15c. a lb.; bull heads, 10c. a lb.; pike, 6c. a lb.; smelts, 10c. a lb.; halibut, 15c. a lb.; bloaters, 20c. a dozen; finnan haddie, 10c. a lb.; salmon trout, 12c. a lb.; shad, 12c. a lb.; blue fish, 12½c. a lb.

Poultry—Chickens and fowl, 60c. to 85c. a pair; turkeys $1 to $1.50 each.

Vegetables—Potatoes, $1.10 to $1.25 a bag; turnips, 40c. to 50c. a bag; beets, 50c. a bushel; celery, 5c. to 10c. bunch; cabbage, 3c. to 6c. a head; lettuce, 5c. a bunch; radishes, 5c. a bunch; green onions, 5c. a bunch; rhubarb, 4c. a bunch.

Grain—Wheat, Manitoba, No. 1, 80c. to 85c. a bushel; white winter and Canadian spring, 65c. to 72c. a bushel; local soft wheat, 70c. a bushel; Northern, No. 1, 75c. to 77c. a bushel; buckwheat, 50c. a bushel; barley, 50c. to 55c. a bushel; peas, 72c. a bushel; oats, 43c. a bushel; rye, 55c. a bushel.

Flour and feed—Bakers' strong and farmers' flour, $2 to $2.10 a cwt.; Hungarian patent, $2.20 to $2.30 a cwt.; oatmeal and rolled oats, $4 to $5.50 a bbl.; corn meal, $1.40 to $1.60 a cwt.; bran, $22 a ton; shorts, $23 to $25 a ton; hay, $9 to $10 a ton; straw, $5 to $7 a ton.

Fruit—Bananas, 20c. to 25c. a doz.; lemons, 20c. to 25c. a doz.; apples, $5 a bbl.; Valencia oranges, 25c. a doz.; Lorrento oranges, 30c. a doz.; Jamaica oranges, 30c. a doz.; strawberries, 15c. to 20c. a box; cranberries, 12½c. to 15c. a quart; pineapples, 10c. to 20c. each.

Hides—These prices are given by John McKay, Brock street: Dekin skins, 60c. to 65c. each; deer skins, 10c. a lb.; beef hides, No. 1, 6c. a lb.; beef hides, No. 2, 5c. a lb.; horse hides, $2 to $2.25 each; rendered tallow, 5c. a lb.; unwashed wool, 6c. to 7c. a lb.; washed wool, 11c. to 12c. a lb.

Dairy Wholesale.

Butter—Creamery, 22c. to 23c. a lb.; farmers', prints, 18c. to 20c. a lb.; in rolls, 17c. to 18c. a lb.

Cheese—9c. to 9½c. a lb.

Dairy Retail.

Butter—Creamery, 25c. a lb.; farmers', in prints, 20c. a lb., in rolls, 18c. to 20c. a lb.

Cheese—12½c. to 15c. a lb.

Eggs.

Wholesale—Fresh, 12½c. to 13c. a dozen.

Retail—Fresh, 15c. a dozen.

Markets Elsewhere.

Toronto, June 2.—Wheat, white, 79c. to 83½c.; wheat, red, 79c.; wheat, spring, 75c. to 80c.; wheat, goose, 69c. to 70c.; oats, bush, 49c. to 50c.; barley, bush., 50c. to 52c.; peas, bush. 80c. to 82c.; hay, timothy, per ton, $12 to $13; straw, per ton, $8 to $9; dressed hogs, $9 to $9.50; butter in lb. rolls, 16c. to 18c.; butter, creamery, 18c. to 21c.; chickens, per pair, 75c. to $1; turkeys, per lb., 12½c. to 15c.; ducks, per pair, 85c. to $1.10; eggs, new laid, 14c. to 15c.; apples, per bbl., $4 to $6; potatoes, per bag, 75c. to 85c.; beets, per bag, 50c. to 60c.; onions, per bag, 90c. to $1; parsnips, per bag, 40c. to 90c.; beef, hindquarters, $9 to $10.50; beef, forequarters, $6 to $7; beef, medium, carcase, $6.50 to $7; beef, choice, $8.50 to $9; lamb, $10 to $12; mutton, $7; 50 to $8.50; veal, choice, $8 to $9.

Montreal, June 2.—There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 500 calves and 400 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East end abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, but trade was rather slow and prices continues about the same rates as on Thursday's market. G. Martel bought five very choice small-sized cattle at 6 1-8c. per lb., and other prime beeves sold at from 5¾c. to 6c. per lb.; pretty good animals sold at from 4½c. to 5½c. and the common stock at from 3½c. to 4½c. per lb. A. Richard bought two superior calves for $30, and three others for $25; other sales of calves were made at from $2 to $7 each. Shippers paid 4c. per lb. for good large sheep and the butchers paid from 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb. for the others. Yearlings sold at from 4c. to 4½c. per lb. Lambs sold at from $2.50 to $4.50 each. J. Levesque bought six good lambs for $25. Fat hogs sold at from 7c. to 7½c. per lb., weighed off the cars.

We Know It.

We have the best, $1 shirt in the land, either white or fancy colored. The H. D. Bibby Co.

The picnic conducted at Rockport by Rev. Fr. Crowley last Saturday, was a great success, the proceeds amounting to $300.

Three applications of Peck's Corn Salve will cure hard or soft corns. In big boxes, 15c., at Wade's drug store.

LACE CURTAINS

WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PRETTY AND DURABLE LACE CURTAINS, ALL MARKED AT QUICK-SELLING CASH PRICES.

A neat and pretty Lace Curtain for 25c. a pair.

We show several beauties at 50c. and 75c. a pair.

Our big leader—a Great Seller—only $1 a pair.

Finer Cutains from $1.25 to $5 a pair. We show big values.

Curtain Muslins and Nets, in many patterns, 8c. to 38c. a yard.

Art Blinds, complete, or by the yard—all colors—all widths.

Curtain Poles, in White, Oak or Mahogany, 5, 10, 12 feet long.

White Cotton and Silk Curtain Tassels and Art Blind Laces, Stair Plates, Blind Rollers and Drapery Pins.

Floor Oil Cloth, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 yards wide, new patterns, 25c. a yard.

English Floor and Scotch Linoleum, 2 and 4 yards wide, at cost price.

Tapestry Body and Stair Carpets at clearing sale prices.

Wool and Union Carpets at clearing sale prices.

Wool and Tapestry Squares at clearing sale prices.

Japanese Matting, new designs, 12½c. to 35c. a yard.

When looking for your new curtain or carpet call on

CRUMLEY BROS.

One of the Leading Millinery Stores of Ontario.

A Corset that **Cannot Break at the Waist line.**

It matters not what the style of a corset is, or what it is made of, if it breaks at the Waist line, it is rendered uncomfortable and useless.

The Crest Corset

is disconnected in front at the Waist line, and has elastic gores at each side, so it cannot Break at the Waist.

Suitable for any day and all the day, good to work in, walk in or rest in. It is shapely, comfortable and durable, and as it cannot Break at the Waist, it is the cheapest corset a lady can buy.

The next time you buy a corset, try "CREST."

OXFORD SHOES

The Newest In The Market.

We have the finest assortment of Ladies' and Gents' OXFORD SHOES ever shown in Kingston.

Call and See Them.

A. Abernethy, Trunks and Valises.

Next Thing

To a plunge in the clean waters of a lake is a plunge into a warm tub.

We make our work as perfect as it can be made, and that's the only satisfactory plumbing you can get.

Open work and very handsome, it is common sense applied, as well as beauty.

McKELVEY & BIRCH,

69 and 71 Brock Street.

THE CANADA METAL COMPANY

DOT IT DOWN

Solder and Babbit is the Best in the World. Manufactured by

THE CANADA METAL CO., William St., Toronto.