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HOUSE 191 BROCK STREET, 9 ROOMS. All modern improvements. Apply to G. Livingston & Bro.

FOUR GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, with all modern conveniences, at 101 University Avenue.

245 KING STREET, EAST, LATELY OCCUPIED by Captain Eaton. Rent \$240. Apply to Kirpatrick, Rogers & Nickle.

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6 FRONTENAC STREET, NEAR UNION street, 6 rooms, \$75. Also other dwellings, store and office. J. S. R. McCann, 51 Brock street, next Wadd's.

HOUSE, 200 WILLIAM STREET, NEAR City at present occupied by Principal Grosvenor. Possession 15th September or October 1st. Apply to J. S. R. McCann.

A BRICK RESIDENCE, 309 UNIVERSITY Avenue, eight rooms, gas, furnace and all modern improvements. Possession may be had at once. Apply to S. Houghton, 83 Princess street, Kingston, Ont.

BRICK RESIDENCE, 201 BROCK STREET, 11 rooms, modern improvements, also brick road-no. 244 Brock street, 10 rooms, modern improvements. Apply to J. S. R. McCann, 51 Brock street.

MAY-COLLAPSE. THEY HEAR FRIGHTFUL DETONATIONS.

Explosions Even Heard in Venezuelan Cities--Latest Martinique Eruption Worse Than Its Predecessors. Paris, Sept. 5.--The Paris edition of the New York Herald publishes a dispatch from Pointe-a-Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, dated September 4th, which says that constant detonations heard there last night indicate a terrific volcanic eruption on the island of Martinique.

Over 1,500 Were Killed. Rodeau, Island of Dominica, D.W.I., Sept. 4.--A copy of L'Opinion of Fort de France, Martinique, dated September 3rd, says that over 1,500 persons were killed during the volcanic eruption of Mont Pelée of last Saturday and that a still greater number of persons has been brought to Fort de France by the French cruisers Tage and Suchet and by coasting craft. The hospitals of Fort de France are filled with the sick and wounded.

HEARD IN A DREAM.

Words From the Tongues of Prominent Citizens. The tired reporter fell asleep, in his arm chair last night, and dreamed a dream. In his imaginary somnambulance, he was greeted by these well-known citizens, who spoke thus:

President of the Husbands' Protective Association--Our members are strongly opposed to the forming of a Girls' Gub Club in Kingston. We get enough of it without encouraging its propagation.

Street Railway Superintendent--This has been the biggest earning summer in the history of the railway. The purchase of the Belleville cars was a good stroke.

The Absent-Minded Alberman--Every place I go, the people laugh at me, and tell me not to forget my horse and carriage.

President of the Buttermilk Club--When I get a telephone message that some fish await me at the ferry wharf, I get into my automobile, and glide through the streets, with a smile on my brow.

Captain of the Pat-Man's Baseball Team--We're the funniest lot of fat guys you ever saw, and we'll astonish the Watertown natives. They should have had us as an attraction at their fair.

Waterworks' Committee Chairman--We're longing for another big issue on which to fight. I enjoy seeing my Victoria ward comrades in a wrathy mood.

President of the Knockers' Club--Our organization intend discussing the question why women should insist on having the last word.

County Council Warden--The body over which I preside will never allow its dignity to be over-riden. I understand that Councillor Mozier is busy writing a comedy entitled, "Under the Dome."

Local Manager of the Grand Opera House--For its size, Kingston is one of the best theatre towns on the continent. The people here demand good plays.

Manager of Lake Ontario Park Grounds--The good, old times in my merry-go-round will soon be hushed till another summer comes. To me their music is like that of an angel-band.

President of the Kingston Branch of the National League of Liars--We have the largest membership of any organization in the world, and there is no ground for dispute, for we have the Biblical declaration that all men are liars, and that, of course, implies women, too.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Newspaper Paragraphs Picked Up by Reporters on Their Rounds. English malt vinegar at Redden's. One's steaks and spices are pure. James Redden & Co. Electric stove polish, 5c. per stick, at Mullins'.

Blackberries are still good. Carnovsky will have nice lot Saturday morning. Come early for first choice.

Col. Jamnaway, summering at Wolfe Island, left for New York to-day. James Worrell, Pictou, has been elected grand master of the True Blues grand lodge. E. W. Sheriff, Pictou, is deputy grand master.

The yacht Sport, of Sport Island, with the Wilbur party on board, arrived in the city this afternoon, after several days of a successful fishing trip up the Rideau.

The Ontario Park concert will close for the season to-morrow night. The attendance last night was fair. Tomorrow is children's day, with a nativity in the afternoon.

Fashion Notes. Oblong effects predominate in the newest belt buckles.

Belt pins are in equal favor with belt buckles.

FRISCO'S SENSATION.

An Old Time Style Shooting Affair. San Francisco, Sept. 4.--Fred Marriott, the publisher of the San Francisco News Letter, was shot three times and seriously wounded at his home last night. His assailants were Thomas H. Williams, Jr., president of the California Jockey club, and Truxton Beale, a former United States minister to Persia and Greece, and a well-known club man of this city.

Neither will say who did the shooting, but Marriott says that it was Williams. The following account of the shooting was given by Marriott before he was put under anaesthetics at the hospital:

"An appointment was made by telephone for a meeting at Truxton Beale. About ten o'clock Beale and Williams came to the house, and I answered the door myself. When reaching to take their hats Beale struck me a heavy blow in the face and made another slash at me with his fist. 'Smash him,' cried Williams. I retreated as the blow on the forehead almost blinded me. I then started upstairs, and Williams began shooting."

The first shot fired shattered Marriott's left leg below the knee, and he fell to the steps. As he rolled to the bottom of the stairs, two more bullets struck him. One cut through the thigh, a few inches below the hip, passing clear through the leg. The other struck him in the right hand.

Mrs. Marriott, hearing the first shot, came to the head of the stairs in time to see her husband fall. She started down to him, then, it is claimed, the revolver was turned in her direction and two more shots were fired. One passed within four inches of her head.

Williams said: "We considered it our duty to punish Marriott for publishing an article last week reflecting on the reputation of a young lady."

Beale said that, although the lady's name was not mentioned, her identity was so plainly indicated that he felt bound to resent the publication. After the shooting Williams and Beale went to the Pacific Union club, where they were placed under arrest. Marriott's wounds, it is thought, will not result fatally. Williams and Beale were released on \$10,000 bonds.

No affair in recent years has caused such a sensation. Both Beale and Williams have been prominent financially and socially for years and they possibly are as well known in other parts of the country as in California. Marriott inherited the News-Letter, a weekly publication, from his father, who established the paper many years ago. Marriott was also publisher of the Overland Monthly. While the alleged slandering story published by the News-Letter, which caused the shooting, did not mention the young lady's name, it was generally known who was referred to. The young woman was heartbroken over the publication and appealed to Beale, an old friend of her family, for assistance. Beale asked the advice of Williams, and together they went to Marriott's house.

The shooting followed. In speaking of the affair Beale said: "The attack was made on a particular friend of mine, who lived with her mother in San Rafael. She is well known in society, and not the least word of scandal has ever attached to her name. The article appeared in last Saturday's News-Letter. It told of her playing tag in a night gown at Mount Tamalpais, with a party of friends. We felt perfectly justified in taking the measures we did and have nothing to regret."

Neither man would say who did the shooting, and each seemed perfectly willing to shoulder the blame.

HAD AN ENJOYABLE OUTING.

Home From a Tour of the Eastern States. Alderman and Mrs. Behan and Dr. and Mrs. Ryan have returned from a three weeks' tour of the lower provinces. They visited all the prominent towns and cities in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and were favorably impressed with the steady growth of these provinces. Alderman Behan says that Sydney, N.S., is a veritable hive of industry. A few weeks ago the place contained only a few hundred inhabitants; now the population numbers over 15,000, and people are pouring in all the time. Houses are everywhere springing up and the city is steadily growing. The steel plant is a mammoth industry, giving employment to thousands of men. In the largest manufacturing plant in the eastern provinces, Alderman Behan speaks in the highest terms of the courtesy everywhere shown the Kingstonsians, who were well-received all along the line. "They were on a mission in the interests of the C.M.B.A., and were most successful. As a result of their visit the order will enjoy a boom in the lower provinces."

Death of Henry Conley.

Henry Conley, Place d'Armes, died on Thursday night, after an illness of over two months. Deceased was born in Ireland seventy-seven years ago. He had resided in Kingston for a half century. Mr. Conley was for twenty-eight years keeper of the military stores at the fort, and was an 1866 veteran, surviving two sons in the United States. He had one daughter at home, his wife having died some time ago. The funeral service to-morrow-morning will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Mackie, of St. Andrew's church, of which deceased was a member.

Green Gages.

Saturday will be Carnovsky's big day for gages and other plums.

E. J. B. Pense is a member of the Anglican general synod committees on statistics and state of the church and unfinished business and printing; Chancellor Walken, canons and amendments to the constitution and rules of order; Archdeacon Worrell, canons.

Do not risk spoiling your pickles and catsup by using inferior goods. Use pure spices and get them at Redden's.

Steamer North King leaves Kingston Sundays 10:17 a.m. for 1,000 lbs. and, at 5 p.m. for Rochester, N. Y., calling at Bay of Quinte ports.

Miss Sarah Hill, a Montreal nurse, visiting a month with her mother in the city, left for the eastern metropolis to-day.

STORY OF BIRTH. IN UNITED STATES IT DATES BACK TWENTY YEARS.

Legal Recognition as a Holiday is of Even Later Date, Occurring Fifteen Days Ago--Oregon is the Leader.

The celebration of the first Monday in September as a holiday for labor, and its recognition by labor organizations dates back twenty years. Its legal recognition as a holiday is of even later date, and is practically only fifteen years' standing. The strike which has made its recognition during the time form one of the most remarkable evidences of the advancement of labor, especially in the attitude assumed by the public towards it.

The first legislative recognition of it, strange as it may seem, was in far off Oregon, a state not particularly noted for its strength in organization of labor interests. The bill in that state, which marked the first of a series of legislative enactments which has now brought almost the entire country into formal recognition of the day, was introduced in the legislature by John J. Daley, of Dallas, Oregon, on January 17th, 1887, and on February 7th of the same year received the signature of the governor, thus becoming the first actual enactment.

The Oregon bill yields precedence in inception to the bill which created the day as a legal holiday in the state of New York, the bill having been introduced in the legislature of that state by Senator Edward P. Reilly, on January 4th, 1887, two weeks before the Oregon bill was introduced. The bill was delayed in passage for several months, and it was not until May 6th, of the same year, that the signature of Governor David B. Hill was attached and the bill became a law.

The first few months of 1887 were marked by the introduction of similar measures into the legislatures of half a dozen states, and the holiday dates from that year in recognition as a legal one in several of them. A number of states, however, delayed action on the bills introduced by 1887 until succeeding years. Within the following five years twenty-five of the states had formally passed bills adopting the suggestion of the labor organizations that a day be set apart for labor, and almost uniformly, the first Monday in September was designated.

The efforts of the organized bodies have been persistent in the various states, until at the present time every state and territory in the United States, with the exception of Arizona, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, have made the day a legal holiday. Pressure is being brought to bear in these states and territories and it is not improbable that by another labor day they will also have declared its legality.

The legislation has been nearly uniform in the designation of the date, and there are but two or three exceptions to the choice of the first Monday in September as the official day. In Wisconsin Labor day is made a legal holiday, but the designation of the day is optional with the governor of the state. Following the custom in the other states it has been usual there to choose the same day. In California the first Monday in October is designated, and in Louisiana on November 25th is set apart for the observance in cities of 100,000 or more. Congress also gave the movement its approval by creating Labor Day for the district of Columbia.

The real origin of the celebration dates back five years previous to its formal establishment, and the birthplace of the day was in New York city. The term Labor day was first used on the occasion of a monster parade of labor organizations, given under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of New York City, on September 5th, 1882. The general assembly of the Order of the Knights of Labor was in session in New York at the time, and the labor organizations paraded and held a picnic, at which addresses were made. The gathering was the first general one of organized labor in the city, and the delegates to the Knights of Labor convention were invited to review the parade. The Knights of Labor were at that time working secretly, the name of the order was kept secret, and such public expression of sentiments of the members as went out to the world was given out under other names than those chosen to designate the local assemblies. Under different names the local assemblies were represented in the Central Labor Union, and when the general assembly opened the members who were also in the Central Labor Union succeeded in having the invitation extended to review the parade.

The invitation was accepted, and the general assembly of the Knights of Labor was the first Labor Day parade. During the time the organizations were passing in review before the grand stand at Union Square the story is that Robert Price, of Lonaconing, Md., turned to Richard Griffiths, the general worthy foreman of the Knights, and remarked, "This is Labor Day in earnest." The phrase caught, whether it was the first time it was used or not, and Price is credited with having christened the day, and the event was afterwards referred to as the Labor day parade. The following year the organization paraded and celebrated on the same day, and it was again designated as Labor day.

In 1884 the Central Labor Union held up for discussion the proposition of the general assembly of that year, and a resolution was introduced and adopted declaring the first Monday in September to be Labor day, and that the celebrations of labor be held on that day. Steps were also taken at the same meeting to have the legislature enact a law approving the choice of the labor unions. The agitation was kept at one and energetically prosecuted, but it was nearly three years before the measure was finally passed. In the meantime the agitation had spread to other cities, and the general introduction of it into different legislatures was accomplished early in 1887. From the first inception of the day it has grown in popularity, and what was regarded on the day in Union Square, only twenty years ago, as an experiment, has now spread until it has become a great national event.

NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Sept. 4.--Although it is only the first week of the first autumn month, New York is filling fast with returning vacationists and visitors from various parts of the country, who have spent the summer or a part of it in this section and are now en route for their homes. The European steamships come in crowded every trip with tourists who have been summering on the continent and a few weeks more will find New Yorkers settled down to their winter's work. Society people are not due for a month yet, because they have an intermediary season between summer and winter for the country house parties and various athletic games, but even so, many fashionables are stopping in the city for a few days en route to their estates.

Notwithstanding the great crops which insure another year of prosperity for the country, it looks like a coming winter of hardship for the poor of this city. Domestic sizes of anthracite coal are steadily increasing in price and it is predicted that the advance will continue for some time to come. There will be a marked increase in the burning of gas next winter for, even if the strike should end now and, unhappily, there is no prospect of it, the supply of coal is so small that it is believed by those who are in a position to know that the price would continue high all winter.

During the absence of J. Pierpont Morgan in Europe, it was said that the hope of the strikers was centered in him. But before Mr. Morgan sailed for his vacation it was announced that he would have absolutely nothing to do with the strike. It was reported that he offered his assistance to the operators and some objected to resign their offices if he attempted any adjustment of the matter. Mr. Morgan yielded to the wishes of the operators and the strike has dragged on. Whether he will take the matter in hand now, no one is in a position to say despite the various rumors, and Mr. Morgan remains proverbially silent.

Both the republicans and democrats are working harder than ever this year to win success at the polls in November. It seems that the former, regardless of internal disputes, should carry the elections, the leaders say, and the democrats are just as positive that they should win on account of the prestige and strength victory would give them to enter the presidential campaign in 1904. Brooklyn is causing both parties no little anxiety. It would appear that Sullivan is trying to exercise the same power over the democrats over there that Croker exerted, but it is by no means certain that he will succeed. Sullivan is a typical Tammany man and it may be added that there is a large element in Tammany that is opposed to the organization's taking the lead this year in the election of the gubernatorial candidate, but for what reason no one seems able to explain.

Every year sees the growth of various new societies in this city. All the native sons of California who have resided in the state of New York and vicinity for ten years have been extended an invitation through Edward Payson Cretcher to assist in the formation of an organization to be called the California Society of New York. It is planned to hold the first dinner and reunion on Admission day, September 9th. The objects of this society will be to perpetuate the memory, associations and traditions of California, foster her industries and to cultivate friendly relations between natives residing in the state of New York.

John W. Gates has become one of the most talked about men in Wall street, next to J. Pierpont Morgan. Nothing is done there now-a-days that is not attributed either to Morgan or Gates. But there is a younger element in the street that promises to mean something of a sensation in the financial world within the next few years. One of this element is George Blumer Schmidt, of the firm of Schmidt & Gallatin, who came prominently to the front during the sensational rise in Louisville and Nashville, recently. Mr. Schmidt has just been elected a member of the Exchange and has a seat on the Exchange for \$70,000. He has executed some heavy commissions in recent deals and is one of the men most actively engaged in the Thunder Mountain developments.

Manufacturers are becoming keenly appreciative of the advantages to their business through the building of the Isthmian canal. Of the hundred or more millions of dollars the canal will cost a very large part will have to be spent for supplies, tools, designing machines, electrical appliances, etc. Much has been said about the possibility of the Panama Canal being built, that the manufactured supplies would have to be bought in France, because the first French company was under the restriction imposed by the government to buy all of its supplies in France. But this company went out of existence and was succeeded by another, which was not under any such obligation, and moreover, if the American government takes over the canal, it will make its own restrictions, and one of these will provide for the purchase of supplies in the United States.

No dog or cat on Manhattan Island need go thirsty. The city is to erect at least a hundred drinking bowls for these animals, particularly in the more crowded residential quarters. With the co-operation of the public and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Borough President Cantor has taken this humane motive in hand, and the work will be hurried as rapidly as possible.

Never in years has there been so eager a rivalry for business as now exists between banks and trust companies. Circulars soliciting accounts are issued by the thousands, canvassers are sent out to persuade merchants and others to make deposits. All sorts of inducements are offered to get business men to leave one bank for another. The result is that interest is paid on deposits subject to withdrawal by check to an extent never before known. Not only is interest allowed on deposits of institutions, of other banks, and of the city, but also of individuals. The result of such competition can readily be foreseen. The law is too rigid for everybody to keep up. Some must inevitably be left in the rear, and when the crash comes, it will be terrible, unless some measures are taken to conservatize the present methods of doing business.

NERVOUSNESS. Or dependency caused by weak unhealthy nerves, are responsible for more ailments and suffering than any other disease. If you have a secret drain from early abuse, later excess or exposure, you cannot expect healthy nerves while your vitality is being wasted. Do not sit out a miserable existence on account of your follies, you are not safe until cured--nature never excuses--no matter how young, old or feeble you may be. KIDNEYS AND BLADDER. Have you pain in the back, a dull feeling in the region of the kidneys? At times your water comes freely, a large quantity light in color, while at other times you do not make it quite so freely, it is dark in color, you make a small quantity, or you may have a mucous deposit or brick dust colored sediment; give your condition immediate attention or more serious complications will ensue. My treatment guaranteed as a positive cure for such conditions, and remember you PAY WHEN CURED. You need pay nothing until you are convinced that a thorough and complete cure has been established. Surely this is fair, as you run no chances. CONSULTATION FREE. If you cannot call, write for blank form home treatment. Perfect system of home treatment for those who cannot call. BOOK FREE. Medicines for Canadian patients shipped from Windsor--All duty and transportation charges prepaid--Everything confidential--No names on envelopes or packages--Nothing sent C. O. D. DR. GOLDBERG, 208 WOODWARD AVE., Cor. Wilcox Street, DETROIT, MICH.

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Women's Blouse Waists. White Cotton Under Garments at Prices to Clear in a Hurry. We have at present too many good Print and Muslin Blouse Waists. The room they occupy we need at once for Fall Ready-Made Garments arriving daily. The only way we know to clear out quickly is to almost give them away. The prices now advertised means practically the same. It means a big loss to us, but our loss in this case is your gain.

CRUMLEY BROS. PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON. WIRE GOODS. BROILERS, TOASTERS, JELLY AND FRUIT STRAINERS, TEA AND COFFEE STRAINERS, POTATO MASHERS, DISH DRAINERS, SINK STRAINERS, EGG BEATERS. We have a large assortment of the very best goods.

McKELVEY & BIRCH, 69 and 71 Brock Street. PARLOR SET THIS WEEK. SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY. JAMES REID, THE LEADING UNDERTAKER, KINGSTON.