ERESTING, IF TRUE.

n Try It For Yourself and Prove it.

ain of the active principle in Dyspepsia Tablets will digest ins of meat, eggs, or other e food, and this claim has oven by actual experiment yone can perform for himself following manner: Cut hard gs into very small pieces, as be if masticated, place the two or three of the tablets in or jar containing warm wat- d to 98 degrees (the tempera the body) and keep it at this ure for three and one half t the end of which time the be as completely digested as have been in the heathly sto- a hungry boy.

int of this experiment is that uart's Dyspepsia Tablets will e egg in the bottle it will do gg or meat in the stomach ning else will rest and invigor- stomach so safely and effectu- en a little child can take Stu- ablets with safety and benefit gestion is weak and the thou- f cures accomplished by their daily use are easily explained is understood that they are d of vegetable essences, asep- in, diastase and Golden Seal, ningles with the food and di- thoroughly, giving the over- stomach a chance to recuper-

g never cures dyspepsia, neith- pills and cathartic medicines, simply irritate and inflame the es.

enough food is eaten and ly digested there will be no ation, nor in fact will there be of any kind because good di- means good health in every

merit and success of Stuart's sia Tablets are world wide and e sold at the moderate price for full sized package in every ore in the United States and , as well as in Europe.

A GOOD TONIC.

r Iron Tonic Pills, 25c. 100, combined with a tle laxative, will keep r system in order and largely in the preven- of typhoid fever.

ure Castile Soap, 15c. a

tmeal Soap, 3 cakes for

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From St. John. From Halifax.
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RATES OF PASSAGE.

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Canada, - - -	March 5th,	March 6th.
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BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Merion ..... March 19th

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.
Norseman, Feb. 28. Ottoman, March 7.
Romadic, March 14. Irishman, March 21.

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From Portland.
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Our Coal Is As Clean As Though It Were Washed and Brushed.

Each lump stands by itself. Good solid coal—so much solid fire. After coal reaches the surface of the earth from the mines, impurities are picked out by hand. Thereafter it is screened several times before it reaches you, and dirt, slate, etc., really have no chance, if the dealers are careful.

We are very careful.

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COAL THAT SUITS.

Foot of Queen St.—Phone 9.

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115 Brock Street.

TYPHOID FEVER.

DR. BRYCE IS SEEKING ITS SOURCE.

Thinks the Disease is Due to Contaminated Water—Will Have Tests Made—Wants the Board to Take Prompt Active Measures.

Alarmed at the prevalence and increasing number of cases of typhoid fever in the city, Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, considered it necessary to make an investigation, with a view to learning the cause, if possible, and putting an end to the mild epidemic. With this end in view he came down from Toronto Saturday night and had a consultation with the members of the local board.

Chairman McIntyre had asked a few physicians and others to be present to confer with Dr. Bryce. The following named assembled in the city council chamber at eight o'clock: John McIntyre, K.C., chairman; Mayor Bell, J. D. Thompson, Thomas McAuley, Prof. Goodwin, Superintendent Hewitt, of the waterworks department; W. J. Simmons, J. R. Donaldson, Dr. Fee, M.H.O.; W. S. Gordon, S.I.; Alderman Craig, chairman of the civic waterworks committee; Alderman Mallen, Dr. Platt, warden of the Kingston Penitentiary; Dr. Herald, Dr. Mundell.

Chairman McIntyre announced that he had summonded the board together by reason of a communication received from Dr. Bryce, notifying the secretary of the board that he would be here. The secretary had been in communication with Dr. Bryce with regard to the prevalence of typhoid fever, and it was in reference to this that Dr. Bryce had come down. He was glad to welcome Dr. Bryce, who had done such good work in the province in having sanitary rules carried out.

With reference to typhoid, Dr. Bryce asked for some information as to the time of the first outbreak, and as to when the cases increased in number.

Mr. Gordon presented reports for December, January and February, showing one case reported in December, eleven in January, and thirteen so far in February. Five cases were reported on January 24th, and nine cases on February 16th. The February reports did not include hospital cases.

Dr. Bryce thought the figures presented an interesting picture. Appearances would indicate one source of infection at one particular time. He asked if it was known that on certain days milk was supplied to families of infected persons by the same vendor? That might be the source.

It was shown that three of the January cases secured milk from the same vendor. The other cases were distributed among various other vendors.

Dr. Bryce did not consider this satisfactory as showing a cause. He pointed out that two samples of water tested on the 18th inst. had yielded the same results. Taking the nine cases reported on one day in January, that would give a good starting point as to the origin of the cases. Milk and water were the common causes, and reports would seem to clear the milk and attach the blame to the water; he would not say this was the actual cause, but suggested that it might be. The tests made of the water showed the presence of pollution, in as much as the percentage of chlorine was double what it ought to be—eight parts in a million. Pollution was always higher in winter, from sewage going out under the ice; epidemics from Duluth down, had always occurred in the winter, and were due to this cause. It was not possible for winds to scatter the sewage, and most likely some of it had reached the mouth of the suction pipe, or perhaps the pipe leaks, allowing sewage to find its way to consumers of water. He suggested taking samples of water from different points along the length of the pipe; he would be pleased to assist the board in securing samples of water as suggested and also as far west as the asylum and would have the same tested for the board; he thought samples should be obtained at the same hour each day for two or three days.

Superintendent Hewitt pointed out that a current swept eastward past the mouth of the pipe, so that sewage from the harbor could not very well be carried out towards the outer end of the pipe.

Dr. Goodwin informed Dr. Bryce that systematic tests of the water had not been made in the winter.

Dr. Bryce stated that tests of water made here and at Toronto yielded the same results, showing double the normal amount of chlorine, which was always a factor of typhoid.

Dr. Goodwin had never before found more than four, or at the outside, five parts of chlorine in the water. He had made careful tests and now found eight parts. He also pointed out that there were salt deposits in this locality which might be accountable for the high percentage of chlorine now found.

Dr. Bryce advanced the theory that on certain days the winds or currents so disturbed the water as to carry sewage past the mouth of the suction, whence it found its way into the mains. This was manifest because of the number of cases reported on certain days. If water from the Bay of Quinte reaches the pipe, it would be sure to breed contamination, as it contains sewage and a high percentage of chlorine.

Secretary Shannon was asked to communicate with the General Hospital to learn how many cases of typhoid were in that institution which had not been reported to the board. He stated that the authorities said there were ten defined and two suspected cases now under treatment there which had not been reported to the board. Of these, three had been admitted on the 13th, two on the 15th, three on the 16th, and one each on the 17th and 18th.

Dr. Herald said stress could not be laid upon the fact of so many cases being reported on a certain day; physicians usually reported cases when they had time, and might send two or more at one time.

Dr. Bryce asked if the suction pipe had recently been tested.

Superintendent Hewitt said it had not been tested since it had been laid, when it was found to leak only 130 gallons an hour under twenty-pound pressure. Three years ago, a diver had gone over the pipe and found it all right. He could not say that the anchor which had fouled the pipe last fall had not injured it.

Dr. Bryce suggested that it would be advisable to close up the outer end and again test the pipe under pressure. He would send down bottles in which to secure samples of water in different parts of the harbor, and these he would subject to both chemical and bacteriological tests.

Dr. Mundell suggested that it would be more practical to secure samples of water from the pumping station, as that would be the water supplied to the citizens. Samples should be taken every hour for twenty-four hours.

Dr. Bryce accepted the suggestion as a good one. He stated that one or two cases of typhoid would be sufficient to create an epidemic if the sewage containing the germs found its way into the water supply.

Dr. Goodwin held that this winter there must have been some source other than the water.

Dr. Bryce maintained his theory of sewage containing typhoid fever germs finding its way into the suction pipe. He showed that in Toronto samples of water taken two miles from the city yielded as large percentage of typhoid fever germs as samples taken off the foot of Yonge street, because at the time the wind was blowing past Yonge street in the direction whence the lake samples had been obtained, and thus the lake water had been contaminated.

Mr. Donaldson remarked that changing winds were known to affect the water in Kingston harbor under the ice.

In answer to Mr. McIntyre, Dr. Bryce said that there was not any other place in Ontario in which typhoid was epidemic at present. He suggested visiting all the dairy farms and obtaining samples of water from the wells thereon; that may be the source; it had been found so in Toronto not long since. Milk vessels washed in water containing the fever germs would spread the disease. The speaker did not consider Kingston safe from disease with the suction pipe extending only 2,500 feet into the harbor; he had maintained from the outset that the pipe did not extend out far enough. All the way down from Port Arthur trouble had been experienced from a similar cause.

"You always will have trouble here," said he, "while your intake pipe is in the same bay into which sewage flows."

Dr. Goodwin considered that safety lay in a matter of getting the pipe out far enough.

Mayor Bell stated that there were thousands of cases of diarrhoea which had not been reported or mentioned.

Dr. Bryce—"Then beyond doubt your water supply is polluted."

Mayor Bell supported Dr. Bryce in his claim, that the water on all dairy farms should be tested. Dr. Bryce said the work must be done systematically, and he called upon the board of health to grapple with the trouble and get to work without loss of time.

Chairman McIntyre spoke of having the blood of suspected cases tested, and Dr. Herald added that this work should be done at the expense of the city. At present physicians had to bear the expense of every test out of their own pockets.

Mayor Bell pointed out that, in view of the city's generosity towards the university, that institution ought to undertake to do this work for the city free of cost.

Dr. Herald replied that the tests would have to be made by the medical college, which had not been benefitted by any city grant.

Dr. Bryce was surprised that the Kingston Board of Health, which had had credited with being somewhat in advance of the ordinary board, had not on its staff a regularly appointed person to make such tests. One should be appointed without loss of time.

Dr. Herald supported Dr. Bryce. The board should have a bacteriologist attached to its staff for the good of the city's health, so that tests could be had without loss of time or money.

Chairman McIntyre said he would bring the matter to the notice of the board.

Alderman Craig accounted for a large showing of cases on certain days by reason of physicians reporting a lot together. The city should put on record at stated intervals the condition of the drinking water.

Mr. McIntyre touched upon the question of untrapped public sewer openings, and while Dr. Bryce did not consider them proper, he was not certain that they emitted fever germs, though foul odors arising might be a source of disease.

Dr. Herald considered the wet season responsible for a great deal of the fever, through soakage into cellars, germs arising therefrom and penetrating the houses.

After a further short debate, a resolution was adopted authorizing officials of the board to obtain the samples of water desired by Dr. Bryce. Mr. McIntyre thanked Dr. Bryce and the attending medical practitioners, and the lengthy conference ended.

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IRON-OX TABLETS

"and the gentle-"man remarked "that they had "done his wife "more good than "any remedy "she had ever "used."—H. W. Brown Drug and Book Company Lincoln, Neb.

A Gentle but Effective Laxative; not a Cathartic

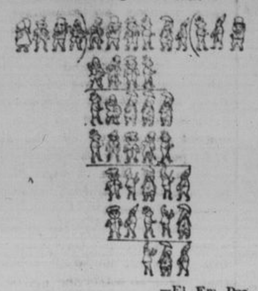
McLeod's Laxative Quinine Tablets will check a cold in a few hours. McLeod's drug store.

ODD RIDDLES.

Curious Rebuses, Enigmas and Other Word Tangles.

Specially prepared for the Whig.

1.—Long Division.



—El Em Dee

2.—Charade.

I am not TWO ONE, and I'm not ONE TWO,
I stay in my shop and my business I mind;
And doing the same gives me plenty to do.
'Tis the road to success, you will find.
And so I'm COMPLETE every man on the street,
For my goods and my prices are both hard to beat.

I sell "cheap for cash," and well advertise.—
My friend, if you're wise you will use printers' ink.—
And folks, far and near, my shop patronize,
Get the worth of their money, they think.
Ha! Ha! I'm COMPLETE every man on the street,
For my goods and my prices are both hard to beat.

—E. E. C.

3.—Odd Rebuses.

1. To 51 add 51, then add one-third of Esther, and have a large class of flowers. 2. Prefix 1,000 to a segment of a circle, and have a month. 3. To 1,000 add nothing, then add 500, then a point of the compass, and have the style. 4. To 150 add nothing, then add 500, and have a lump. 5. To 500 add a letter from Rome, and then add 1, and have an idler. 6. To 6 add 100, then a variety of rail, then nothing; then add a letter from Rome, and have a conqueror. 7. To 1,000 add nothing twice, then 500, and have a state of mind. 8. To 104 add one, then 50, and have polite. 9. To 51 add the summons to dinner, then nothing, then ourselves, and have defamatory. 10. To 151 add myself, and have a region. 11. To 500 add nothing, then 5, then a point of the compass and have a bird. 12. To 54 add two-fifths of a mistake, and have an organ.

—DOROTHEA.

4.—Enigma.

"It lies in bed," spoke lazy Ned,
"And never thinks of waking;
Though I must say that every day
It undergoes a shaking."

"A gentle sound," wise Tom looked round,
"One who keeps watch will hear it."
"A gentle blow," laughed romping Joe,
"I've felt, but never fear it."

"A kind of bug," Dick gave a shrug,
"That preys upon its betters."
"A kind of bird, as I have heard,"
Said ROB, our man of letters.

The grocer's lad just paused to add,
With dignified deportment,
"That's one thing we don't have, you see,
In all our large assortment."

—M. C. S.

5.—Decapitation.

By decapitation change: 1. An Ohio college into a German city. 2. A Kansas town into one of the United States. 3. A Nevada river into a heinous crime. 4. A city of Virginia into a city in Massachusetts. 5. A county of Texas into a preparation for caulking ships. 6. A Wisconsin river into a domestic animal.

—MEMPHIS.

6.—Addition.

We'll take one hundred for a base,
One-eighth of thousand next we place,
Next, fifty to the line we'll lend,
Then to the column we'll append
One-third of six and, on my word,
One-sixth of cipher—how absurd!
To these we'll add one-fourth of nine;
One-fourth of four comes next in line,
One-fifth of seven, and now we'll stop,
And add them from the base to top.
Mechanical appliances
Are what the quick accountant sees.

—Ethyl.

7.—What?

1. Give it to a cat, it tears your flesh; to a duck, it digs in the earth; to a carpenter, it fastens together the frame of your house; to a storekeeper, it measures your cloth.

2. Give it to a canal, it raises ships over the rocks; to a firearm, it sends forth destruction; to an engine, it holds the mighty power at rest; to a hermit, it insures seclusion.

3. Give it to a harbor, it obstructs navigation; to an innkeeper, it scatters crime and sorrow; to a musician, it measures his melody; to a blacksmith, it becomes useful tools.

—C. R.

8.—Numerical—A Schoolboy's Soliloquy.

St. Valentine's has come and gone, and
I am left alone,
1-2-3-4 and sore at heart, though whole in every bone,
The girl I helped in algebra has wrought this devastation,
And tells me now that I have made a great miscalculation.
In botany, without my aid, descriptions she would mix,
And could not tell a panicle from 2-3-4-5-6.
The specimens she gave to me I treasured, but alas!
'Tis plain her sweet forget-me-nots were truly "scorpion-grass."
To think she should prefer to me the dunce of all the school,
Who never knows the simplest 6-7-8-9-10 or rule!
Not 7-8-9-10 he to charm by worth or graces fine.
But ah, the valentine he sent was costlier than mine.
1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10 it is, indeed,
To find that one who seemed so fair, should be a slave to greed.
But even in the Heavens above we see the self-same thing;
Though Venus is the star of love, 'tis Saturn holds the ring.
No more, no more, my books await too long I have delayed.
This bitter lesson I have learned will never help my grade.

—M. C. S.

Answers will follow the puzzles in two weeks.

Investigation into the workings of the Susquehanna Valley Orphans Home, has revealed a system of most inhuman treatment.

Roches' Canadian Herb Tablets at McLeod's drug store.

A RECORD OF 28 YEARS

Of unfailing success in the cure of all BRONCHIAL and LUNG troubles—Recent Colds and Coughs, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, Incipient Consumption, all yields to the Curative Effects of

OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC.

It is not wise nor safe to experiment with new remedies which are offered on trial, when you can procure at any drug store an article which has proved so invaluable and is a "Household Word" throughout England, and is rapidly becoming so in Canada.

"YOUR LUNG TONIC HAS DONE WONDERS FOR ME IN STOPPING MY COUGH AND BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS. IT CERTAINLY IS A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. ADA FLETCHER, LAWSON STREET, DARLINGTON."

Owbridge's Lung Tonic

"MY WIFE, FAR GONE IN CONSUMPTION, HAS RECEIVED MORE BENEFIT FROM YOUR LUNG TONIC THAN FROM ANY OTHER MEDICINE SHE HAS TAKEN." MARK JACKSON, HIGH ST., BIRMINGHAM.

35c. and 75c. per bottle.

COLLIDED WITH A DRAY.

And Serious Injury and Death Resulted.

Paris, Feb. 23.—A chauffeur, employed by M. Damoy, of Marseilles, entertained some of his friends, yesterday by giving them a ride in his employer's automobile. While speeding at forty miles an hour, near Aix, the machine dashed into a dray. The chauffeur was fatally injured, and his friend, who was occupying the front seat with him, was impaled on one of the shafts of the dray and killed. Another friend had his skull fractured, another had an eye knocked out, while the fourth had seven ribs broken. The drayman jumped when he saw a collision was inevitable, and escaped unhurt.

Cause Of Much Sickness.

At Saturday night's meeting of the board of health Dr. Herald pointed out that typhoid fever prevailed largely in the families of persons residing in the better class of houses; it was not the poor people, residing in poorer grades of houses, but the wealthy, occupying modernly constructed dwellings, who were the greatest sufferers from the disease. He considered that fact worthy of notice. His theory was that germs find their way into cellars by soakage and are carried thence through the dwellings by means of hot air from furnaces.

"It is a wonder we have not more sickness in our city," said he. "For just as soon as cold weather comes, we practically hermetically seal up our dwellings, so as not to let foul odors escape, or bacteria which may find their way in to the cellars by soakage."

Marine Items.

The women cooks of the lakes organized at a meeting at Buffalo in defiance to the men cooks, who have hitherto ignored them.

Anson A. Leonard, aged sixty-two years, of Alexandria Bay, died at St. Joachim's Hospital, Watertown, N. Y. He was for twenty-four years the lighthouse keeper of the Sunken Rock Light.

Marguerite Boyeural, a Frenchwoman of Thenelles, who fell into a cataleptic trance in June 1883, is still conscious and alive.

Weak?

No matter how long you have been ill, nor how poorly you may be today, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take for purifying and enriching the blood. Put your whole trust in it.

At all druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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The Purest
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Most Agreeable Beverage
ON THE MARKET.

Not Carbonated--Made From the Best of Malt and Hops.

JAS. McPARLAND, AGENT.

RUBBER MATS

A nice assortment and a number of patterns suitable for both inside and outside.

See Our Samples.

Our February Enamelled Ware Sale

Still going on. Hundreds have got bargains and saved money at this sale. Why not you?

McKELVEY & BIRCH, 69 and 71 Brock St., Kingston.