TRAVELLING.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION
TORONTO, ONT.
Monday, Aug. 28th, to Saturday, Sept. 9th.
Return tickets will be sold at
$3.85
Good going on Tuesday August 29th, and Monday September 4th, and at
$5.40
On Aug. 28th, 30th, 31st, Sept. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.
Tickets will not be accepted on trains, 1, 2, 3, and 4.
All tickets valid returning from Toronto on or before Tuesday Sept. 12th.

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS
To Manitoba and Assiniboia, $12.
Good going from Kingston on September 4th, 1905.
For further particulars, tickets and all other information apply to
J. P. HANLEY,
City Passenger Agent.

KINGSTON & PEMBROKE RAILWAY
IN CONNECTION WITH
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

EXHIBITION!
Toronto and Return
Aug. 29 and Sept. 4 ..... $3.85
Aug. 28, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ..... 5.40
Return limit—Sept. 12th, 1905.

FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS
SECOND CLASS
To Manitoba and Assiniboia, $12
Good going from Kingston on September 4th, 1905.
Full particulars at K. & P. and C.P. R. Ticket office, Ontario Street.
F. CONWAY, Gen. Pass. Agent. F. A. FOLGER, JR. Gen. Supt.

Bay of Quinte Railway
New short line for Tweed, Napanee, Deseronto, and all local points. Trains leave City Hall Depot at 3:25 p.m. F. CONWAY, Agent B. Q. Ry., Kingston.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
LIMITED,
River and Gulf of St. Lawrence
Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes
The well and favorably known S.S. Carvonna, 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays at 2 p.m., 28th August, and 1 p.m., 11th and 25th September for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Bermuda
Summer Excursions, $35 and upwards, by the new Twin Screw SS. "Bermudian," 5,500 tons. Sailing from New York, 30th Aug., 13th and 27th Sept., and fortnightly thereafter. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 80 degrees. Princess Hotel open the year round.
The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
For tickets and staterooms apply to J. P. HANLEY or J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Ticket Agents, Kingston.

TO QUEBEC DIRECT WITHOUT CHANGE
STR. "ALEXANDRIA"
Leaves Craig & Co's. wharf every Monday, at 6.40 p.m., for Montreal and Quebec, running the rapids. Returning, leaves Kingston Fridays at 12 midnight, via Bay of Quinte, for Charlotte and Buffalo.
The Stool Lake Excursion Steamer "NIAGARA" Open for Charter.
For particulars, apply to W. G. CRAIG & CO., Agts., Kingston, or B. R. HEPBURN, Manager, Picton.

ALLAN LINE LIVERPOOL and LONDONDERRY
Royal Mail Steamers.
From Montreal. From Quebec.
Virginian, Aug. 18, 4 p.m. Aug. 18, 4 p.m.
Tunisian, Aug. 25, 9 a.m. Aug. 25, 9 p.m.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First Cabin, $75 and upwards, according to steamer. Second Cabin, Liverpool and Londonderry, $42.50, $45 and $47.50; London, $2.50 extra. Third class, $27.50, superior accommodation. Liverpool, Derry, Belfast, Glasgow, London, Victorian and Virginian, $28.75.
MONTREAL TO GLASGOW, DIRECT.
Sicilian, Aug. 17. Ionian, Aug. 24.
MONTREAL TO LONDON & HAVRE.
Pomeranian, Aug. 19, $40 single; $76 return—only one class carried called second cabin.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW.
Parisian ..... Thurs., Aug. 24.
J. P. HANLEY, Agent, G.T.R. City Passenger Depot. J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Clarence Street.

Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co., Limited.
1000 Islands--Rochester
Taking Effect June 24th
Strs. North King and Caspian
Leave Kingston daily, except Monday, at 10.15 a.m., for Thousand Islands, calling at Alexandria Bay and Gananoque. Returning steamers leave at 5 p.m., for Rochester, N.Y., calling at Picton, Deseronto, Belleville and intermediate Bay of Quinte ports.
STR. ALETHA—Leaves Kingston Mondays at 5 p.m., for Picton and intermediate Bay of Quinte ports.
Full information from J. P. Hanley, J. P. Gildersleeve, Jas. Swift & Co., Agents.
E. E. HORSEY, Traffic Manager.

HAVE YOU ANYTHING
TO SELL OUTSIDE OF YOUR SINS AND YOUR TROUBLES?
COME TO
WM. MURRAY, The Auctioneer

He Will Cure You First Then You Pay Him.

The physician, who has not sufficient confidence in his own ability to cure his patient first and receive his pay afterwards, is not the man to inspire confidence in those who are in search of honest treatment.
Dr. Goldberg's acceptance of a case for treatment is equivalent to a cure, because he never accepts incurable cases. He is satisfied to receive the money for the value he has given the patient, but he expects to prove his worth and show positive and satisfactory results before he asks for the fee. So, should he fail to cure the case, the patient loses nothing, while the doctor, when he cures the patient, has given him what is worth much more than money—he has given him his health back.
Dr. Goldberg is the first specialist in the United States or Canada, who has had sufficient confidence in his ability to say to the afflicted that not a dollar need to be paid until cured.
There is no guesswork, no experiment about his method. He is a known expert in his chosen specialty, and offers you the best, and only the best treatment. When your life or your health is at stake, inferior treatment (which leaves after-effects worse than the disease itself) is dear at any price.
Dr. Goldberg has 14 diplomas and certificates from the various colleges and state boards of medical examiners, which should be sufficient guarantee as to his standing and ability. It makes no difference who has failed to cure you, it will be to your advantage to get the doctor's opinion of your case free of charge. He wants to hear from patients who have been unable to get cured, as he guarantees a positive cure for all chronic, nervous, blood and skin diseases which he accepts for treatment. He not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney troubles, blood poison, physical and nervous debility, lack of vitality, stomach trouble, etc. All medicines for patients are prepared in his own laboratory to meet the requirements of each individual case. He will send a booklet on the subject, which contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. All medicines for Canadian patients sent from Windsor, Ont., duty and transportation prepaid. Address him simply, Dr. S. Goldberg, 55s Woodward Ave. Suite 515. Detroit, Michigan.

GET YOUR FACE CURED

Don't go about with a wretched complexion when you can have it as it should be—clear, pure and fine.
PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES
yield quickly to our wonderful home remedy—Acnetine and Dermo-Nervine. Don't you want to be one of the thousands they have cured? Positively no failure. Consultation invited at office or by mail, no expense.
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
Moles, Warts, Ruptured Veins, etc., eradicated permanently by our method of Electrolysis. Our book explains it all. Come during the summer for treatment. Send 10c. for booklet "E" and sample of Cream.
GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
832 Church St., Toronto. Estab. 1892

FITS CURED
If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you
LEIBIG'S FITCURE

Wood's Phosphodine,
The Great English Remedy.
A positive cure for all forms of Sexual Weakness, Mental and Brain Worry, Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Effects of Abuse or Excess, all of which lead to Consumption, Infirmity, Insanity and an early grave. Price $1 per pkg., six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. Write for Pamphlet.
BEFORE AND AFTER
The Wood Medicine Co., Windsor, Ontario.

CALLING CARDS
ENGRAVED FROM
COPPER PLATE

NO NEED TO SEND OUT OF TOWN FOR ENGRAVED CARDS
WHIG WORK IS GOOD WORK
WE ALSO DO
STEEL DIE EMBOSSING

CEMENT WALKS.
We will be pleased to furnish estimates and construct your cement walk.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Douglas & McIlquham,
15 Nelson Street.

Try Myers' for Fine COOKED MEATS.

NEW YORK LETTER

IMMIGRANTS SLIP IN, DESPITE GREAT CAUTION.

St. Thomas' to be Re-Built—Desperate Effort to Prevent Spread of Typhoid—Jerome's Staunch Friends and Bitter Enemies.

Special to the Whig.

New York, Aug. 19.—And still they come! Notwithstanding the fact that the European governments do not favor emigration and are trying their best to make it as difficult as possible and in spite of the fact that the American authorities keep a sharp lookout to prevent undesirable foreigners to slip into the country, the immigration is increasing at an enormous rate. The number of immigrants during the fiscal year which ended June 30th, was

FLORENCE SMITH,
Of the San Toy Company at the Grand, Wednesday, August 30th.

1,027,421, an increase of twenty-five per cent. over last year and twenty per cent. more than in 1903. The ratio of exclusion was somewhat higher, being 11,563, against 8,769 in 1903. The greatest increase was in the number of immigrants from Russia. This is owing partly to the war with Japan, the inner disturbances in Russia and the constant persecution of the Jews in many parts of the empire. The class of immigrants coming from Russia is not very desirable, but more so than a large percentage of the immigrants coming from certain parts of Austria and Italy.

The ruins of St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal church on aristocratic Fifth avenue are still smouldering, but there is already a movement on foot to erect a new structure on the site of the old one, more magnificent even than the church destroyed by fire. According to the statement of well-informed persons a fund of half a million dollars has already been subscribed for the purpose, and in a few weeks or months plans for a new church will be ready to be submitted to the patrons of the church, among whom are some of the wealthiest men and women of the Fifth avenue district.

The desperate efforts of the health authorities to prevent the spreading of the typhoid fever epidemic prevalent in Brooklyn, have not been successful so far and the situation is beginning to be quite critical. It seems that Bath Beach, Bensonhurst and Ulmer Park, situated on the Brooklyn Beach, extending from the Narrows to Coney Island, form the centre or hearth of the disease district. There are various theories concerning the causes of the epidemic. The most plausible is that persons living in the beach district insisted on bathing at the wrong side of the tide, when the water, backed up by the rising tide, was strongly contaminated by the contents of the numerous sewers emptying into the bay. The infected area is constantly spreading and it is feared that before long the epidemic will gain a foothold on the Manhatten side. Should that happen, the result in the overcrowded and unsanitary districts of the east and west sides would be appalling. Up to the present time there have been nearly two thousand cases of typhoid in this city and about four hundred deaths caused by the disease.

According to an authoritative statement, one of New York's multi-millionaires, who takes great interest in art, has offered to the Fine Arts Federation and the National Academy of Design the sum of $1,500,000 for the purpose of erecting a magnificent art institute upon the site of the Lenox library, or, if possible, in a location even nearer the heart of the city. The purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a large art palace will cost in the neighborhood of three million dollars, and, as soon as the preliminaries have been arranged, the trustees of the two institutions will make an effort to raise the required amount.

The savings banks of the city of New York contributed $66,635,190 of the $92,508,427 increase in the total resources of the savings banks of the state of New York for the year ending June 30th, 1905. This left but $25,876,227 increase for the banks in the rest of the state. Of the New York city gain the banks of Manhattan furnished $54,078,989 and those of King's county $12,556,201. Every savings bank in Greater New York save one shows a gain in resources during the twelve months which ended June 30th, 1905.

There is probably not another man in New York who has as many staunch friends and, at the same time, as many bitter enemies as District Attorney Jerome. His energetic warfare against the gamblers has made a great many enemies for him among the gambling fraternity and other lawless elements which have suffered more or less from Jerome's relentless prosecution. As those elements practically control Tammany Hall, it is easy to see that the tiger has little love for the strenuous official. The good citizens, who are friends of law and order, on the other hand, have the greatest admiration for Mr. Jerome and have given him many assurances of their support should he desire to run for mayor at the next municipal election. Mr. Jerome evidently does not think the present time opportune for his candidacy for mayor. In the first place he does not think his work as district attorney is complete to satisfy his own ambition and in the second place he does not wish to ruin his chances for the future by entering upon a campaign, the outcome of which would be decidedly doubtful. He has come out with a statement that he does not wish to run for mayor, but does want to be re-elected for another term as district attorney. To keep himself free from all partizan entanglements, Mr. Jerome proposes to run as an independent candidate, as the exponent of the law abiding citizens, irrespective of party affiliations. His friends have taken the cue and are rallying nobly to his support. The anti-Tammany element, however, has not given up hope yet, to change Mr. Jerome's decision and to induce him to accept the nomination for mayor. The personal friends of the district attorney do not believe that he can be persuaded to run for mayor, but in outside circles there is a lingering hope that Mr. Jerome will change his mind when the nomination is offered to him in a manner that would convince him that the independent voters of the city were really anxious that he should make a try for the mayoralty.

The question of how to cool and purify the stagnant air in the subway tunnels seems to be as far from its satisfactory solution as ever. Beyond placing a few utterly inadequate fans in some of the station, the company operating the subway has done nothing to abate the trouble. That the public is not willing to put up with the existing conditions in the tunnel is apparent from the fact that the number of persons using the subway has fallen off at a tremendous rate. As it is the subway offers very little relief to the congested condition of the surface and elevated lines and is practically abortive as a transportation line.

The Delaware & Lackawanna railroad has displayed considerable enterprize in the emergency which arose when its terminal station in Hoboken was destroyed by fire. Judging from the statements made by the officials of the road the fire, instead of a calamity, was really a blessing in disguise. It appears that the railroad company had been contemplating extensive improvements, including the erection of a fine and adequately spacious terminal station with ferry slips and office buildings, for a long time, and had even the plans for the contemplated structure ready. The officials say that the difficulty of removing the old structure and providing temporary terminal accommodations to be used while the new structure was building, was the only cause which had delayed the carrying out of those improvement plans. The difficulty has been removed by the fire of last week and, it is stated, the work on the new station will be taken up at once. The new building is to be as nearly fireproof as it can be made. It will be of steel and concrete throughout and the walls will be covered with copper on the outside. The main waiting room will be a hundred feet square and fifty-four feet high, with great windows on all sides. A great concourse which will hold 30,000 people will give access to the second deck of the ferry boats. The building will also contain an emergency hospital and fine baths.

The strike of the "Kosher" bakers of the east side has shown the danger which lies in the power of labor organizations, particularly if they control in some way the production or distribution of the necessaries of life. A continuance or spreading of the strike would have been a serious matter for the poor inhabitants of the east side district and could easily involved other districts of the city. It seems that a law regulating strikes of such character would not come amiss.

For tan and sunburn use McLeod's Witch Hazel Cream.

NEWS OF DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTES AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

The Tidings From Various Points in Eastern Ontario — What People Are Doing And What They Are Saying.

James Kelly was knocked unconscious by a hay fork pulley, at Winchester, the other day.

Samuel Whattam, Milford, has purchased the Samuel Minaker farm, near Point Petre, at $4,500.

Miss Elizabeth Mars, North Augusta, and W. A. Mack, were married in Brockville, on Wednesday.

Miss Mamie Mills daughter of J. V. Mills, Smith's Falls, was married to David Bowick, Montreal, on August 9th.

Rory McLeod, formerly of the 7th concession of Kenyon, Glengarry, had his arm crushed recently at Vermillion Lake.

Rev. E. A. Anderson, Vankleek Hill, has been appointed to a position upon the missionary staff of the bishop of Ottawa diocese.

Morrisburg has expended in all nearly $60,000 for granolithic sidewalks, including $9,526.27 this year, and in the neighborhood of $6,000 last year.

The home of William Baker, near Thomasburg, was badly wrecked by lightning. The same house was struck six years ago, and Mr. Baker's daughter killed.

Mrs. Montgomery, born in Enniskillen, Fermanagh, May 24th, 1819, and one of Hungerford's oldest residents, is dead, in Thomasburg, aged eighty-six. One daughter survives.

Word was received in Smith's Falls, on Saturday, that George Peck, who for a number of years was a conductor on the C. P. R., between Smith's Falls, and Montreal, had been killed in a railway wreck at Freemont, O.

Angus R. McLennan, Cornwall, has been awarded the contract for the construction of the Steele-Hough drain in Roxborough township, his tender being the lowest, namely, $1,683.57. The work is to be completed by January 1st, 1906.

Alexander Stoughton was severely injured on August 8th, while working on his father's farm, a few miles from Bancroft. He fell from a load of hay and alighted on the fork handle, which which penetrated the abdomen. He is in a serious condition.

Mayor Foster, Smith's Falls, signed the by-law, fixing the rate of taxation for the year 1905, at twenty-four mills on the dollar. He did so under protest, knowing that the rate is not sufficient to meet the liabilities of the council for the current year.

Robert McGowan, Tweed, recently purchased from John Cleary, of Hungerford, a sow that has a remarkable record. The animal, eleven years old, has raised three batches of pigs each year for ten years, an average of twenty-five pigs per annum, or 250 in all. Mr. McGowan purchased the sow and one pig a year and a half old, the two tipping the scales at 900 pounds, at 7c. per pound.

CANADA OUR HOPE AND PRIDE

Birmingham Mercury.

(Recited by the Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in response to the toast of Canada during the recent festivities in Great Britain.)

We may be proud of Canada. Who isn't
of his home?
We're glad to sing the praises of the
land upon which we come,
But we had very nigh forgot, amid this
festive cheer,
That we had left our native land, and
dreamed our home was here,
But now you've set us thinking, a haze
comes o'er the view,
And we strain our eyes with longing,
look across the briny blue,
And see again that little place that no
commercial worth
Can value; for to us it is the dearest
spot on earth.
There, from our home, a landscape is
spreading far and wide—
Sunrise upon the western peaks and in
the east noontide—
Inviting brush of painter, commanding
poet's pen,
To paint and picture beauties of mountain or of glen,
Ravine and rushing torrent, calm lake
and verdant wood,
The hum and roar of city, or rural solitude;
Vineyard or orchard, fruitful farm or
mineral mountain gorge,
The hearths of homes or chimneys tall
of factory and of forge;
And plains where hopeful millions of
homeseekers may still
Find welcome, and of fertile fields broad
acres yet to till;
Great speeding iron horses that faint
not with the weight
Of carrying a thousand leagues the burden of their freight;
And in the offing laden barge and
massive argosies
That search the world for markets for
our teeming industries.
We would be proud of Canada, though
she had known no past,
And though Dame Fate no horoscope
upon her future cast.
Though we were simple farmer folk, without acknowledged place,
And artisans and tradesmen of some
ignoble race,
We still would feel a glory in the record
standing forth—
The annals of that youthful land of true-
men of the North.
But we were born of British stock—are
kith and kin to those
By whose brain and nerve and muscle
the British Empire rose;
Then need we for incentive to inspire us
to claim
Title-deeds to ancient honor—legacies of
lasting fame?
Holding rank that riches boundless, in
themselves, cannot possess,
We may boast of something better than
material success.
There was Jewish blood in Nazareth—
(view not history askance)
London is not all of England—Paris is
not all of France—
And when Britain realizes that the blood
of every part
Of the body is as pure as that which
surges through the heart—
When her statesmen scorn traditions that
as stumbling blocks have stood,
And will frame their legislation for a
worldwide Empire's good.
She will meet her distant subjects—
noble, loyal, true, and tried.
And will know our fair Dominion—Canada—her hope and pride.

—Frank Lawson.

A Faithful Assistant.

The parish clerk of Yarmouth, England, has held the position under seven vicars, for forty-two years. Of 2,162 Sundays since he was appointed he has been absent from the parish on only one occasion, and has been kept from his post on only three other Sundays by indisposition. He has been present as clerk at 11,942 marriages, "given away" the brides on 1,964 occasions. These marriages were solemnized by 218 clergymen. He has also been present at many thousands of baptisms and funerals. This probably is a record without parallel in the church.

It Takes Less "SALADA"
Ceylon Tea to make a satisfactory infusion than any other tea on the continent.
BLACK, MIXED or GREEN.
Sold only in lead packets. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c. By all Grocers.
Highest Award, St. Louis, 1904.

HECLA FURNACES are not put together with bolts and cement. If you know anything about furnaces, you know what that means.
Heat expands bolts more or less than the metal surrounding them—and they work loose. Cement drops out. Then gas, smoke and dust creep through the cracks and poison the air.
HECLA JOINTS ARE FUSED at white heat and welded together. That makes a solid sheet of metal so there can be no escape of gas, smoke or dust.
If you are putting in a new furnace this year, send us rough sketch of house, and we will make, free of charge, an estimate of the cost of installing the right HECLA furnace.
CLARE BROS. & CO., Limited
MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS PENINSULAR STOVES AND RANGES.
WINNIPEG, MAN. PRESTON, ONT. VANCOUVER, B.C.

TELEPHONE TALKS.

TO TELEPHONE USERS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC,—

Is The Bell Telephone Company of Canada over-capitalized?

In an attack upon the Company made by a witness before the Select Parliamentary Committee, the charge indicated by the above query was made, being expressed in the following terms:—

"Another reason for the excessive charges is the fact that the development of the telephone has passed through several stages since the date of the original patents, and at each stage the apparatus in use became obsolete, rendering it necessary in the larger exchanges for the company to practically reconstruct their system and install improved plant. There being no adequate depreciation fund in existence to cover the cost of this reconstruction, the expenditure upon this work has been charged to capital account, thereby increasing the amount upon which dividends had to be earned, with the result that to-day the plant of the local system could be duplicated for about one-third of the total capitalization and bond issue."

From this statement, which applies to the "local systems" or exchanges as distinct from the long-distance service, it would appear that the Company has not been receiving for its service a sufficient revenue to provide an adequate depreciation fund. Yet the charge immediately preceding the above, and upon which the argument of over-capitalization is based is to the effect that the Company's rates in cities are too high!

There is the frank admission, as will be seen, that The Bell Telephone Company has been doing pioneer work in Canada, and in doing so has kept pace with the constant evolution in telephonic apparatus; but coupled with this admission is the charge that the cost of these continuous changes has been improperly charged to capital account, thereby increasing the burden of present and future subscribers. There is every indication that the changes of apparatus will continue to be necessary as improvements at the present time are constantly being made and require more expensive changes in equipment than ever before in order that the best service obtainable may be provided.

The only logical sequence to the argument then, is that to provide a revenue with which to meet the demands made by these ever-recurring changes in equipment, rates must be raised. And yet the witness says that rates are already too high!

The charge of over-capitalization thus refutes itself. It is not based upon fact. The President of this Company in his sworn evidence, backed by indisputable records, showed that these improvements have not been paid for out of capital, and that the capitalization of the local exchanges of this company on the 31st of December, 1904, was only $92.00 per subscriber.

After twenty-five years of operation, all the time keeping pace with the advancement in the art of telephony, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, instead of being over-capitalized as claimed, has really the lowest capitalization per subscriber of any general system of which records have been produced. There is no evidence in support of the claim that a duplicate system could be put in for less than the amount for which the Bell Telephone Company is capitalized, or even for the same amount.

A dollar of substantial value for every dollar of capital is the foundation stone upon which this company has been reared, and it is to-day its strength.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Get The Best RUBBER STAMPS COST NO MORE
We have been at it, same address, since 189[illegible]
Also Stencils, Steel Stamps, Co'pany Seals. Rubber Alphabet Sets for printing price cards. Whi[illegible] Enamel Letters, &c. Write us, we'll do the r[illegible]
C. W. Mack, 9-11-13 King St. W., Toronto.