

# POLO

## SHOE POLISH

POLO Shoe Polish shines quicker—holds its deep, black gloss longer—can be revived more easily—comes in a bigger box than any shoe polish made—and being a greater bulk, keeps its oily freshness longer—is a genuine leather food right to the bottom of each box. Rubbers never affect a Polo shine. Polo Tan Polish both cleans and polishes. Grocers and shoe men sell Polo. Ladies like it.

**"Good for Leather—Stands the Weather"**

# ASEPTO

## SOAP POWDER

sweetens the home

### Is Your Home "Surgically Clean"?

THE greatest guarantee against illness—against disease—is cleanliness. Let Asepto help you keep your home clean—"surgically clean."

For Asepto sterilizes everything it washes. Everything touched by water in which Asepto has been dissolved—and only a little Asepto at that—is left absolutely antiseptic, sweet and clean.

Ordinarily the application of disinfectants requires considerable work. When Asepto is used, it enables one to carry on a complete course of sterilization ALL THE TIME without any additional work—both cleans the home and KEEPS it clean. Yet Asepto is more than merely an antiseptic—more than a germicide; it is also a soap powder—as good as the best soap on the market.

**THE ASEPTO MFG. CO.**  
ST. JOHN, N. B.



It is the fact that both its soap and germicidal properties work toward the same identical end that makes it so effective. The soap qualities of Asepto loosen and remove the accumulated uncleanness—the germicidal qualities sterilize the cleansed surfaces.

Do not get the idea, however, that Asepto is of value only as a disinfectant. It is for far more than that. Try it in your washing—on anything. The way it cleanses will amaze you.

With Asepto, you don't have to rub or boil clothes—you just put them to soak in water in which Asepto has been dissolved, leave them there for a couple of hours and then rinse them and hang out to dry.

Or for washing dishes and greasy cooking utensils—use Asepto.

A single package of Asepto will make into two gallons of the best soft soap you ever used. And it will cost you only five cents, too.

Tell your grocer to include a package of Asepto with your order—all good grocers sell it at five cents.

### KINGSTON EPISODE

(Continued from Page 9.)

refuse landing after his request was treated in such a manner and the Kingston proceeded on her way at 3 p.m., Sept. 5th, not, however, before addresses were presented on board from the magistrates of the united counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington and the moderator of the Church of Scotland. To the former and to the sheriff of the united counties his royal highness expressed his extreme regret at the circumstances which had transpired to mar his landing, but doubted not the loyalty of the parties.

With the greatest regret the loyal inhabitants of Kingston viewed the steamer's departure and the city that should have been all gaiety was turned, in a few minutes, into woe and discontent.

This unfortunate event drew forth the following correspondence. The first letter is from the Duke of Newcastle, written on board the Kingston prior to her departure for Belleville:

"Of Kingston, Sept. 5th, 1860—Sir, It is with the utmost regret that I find myself compelled to write you in the manner contemplated as possible in my letter to Sir E. Head, of the 30th of August, which was immediately communicated to you by his excellency, and advised the Prince of Wales to proceed on his way without landing in the city of Kingston. When we arrived yesterday we found an arch covered with Orange decorations and an organized body of many hundreds wearing all the insignia of their order, with numerous flags, and a band and every accompaniment which characterizes such processions. I could hardly bring myself to believe that after seeing you and other gentlemen who accompanied you on board the steamer, and fully explaining to you the motives which actuated my advice to the prince, the objection I took to those party displays on such an occasion and the necessary consequences which must ensue if the Orangemen would be so misguided in their own conduct and act so offensively to the whole of their fellow-citizens, Protestants and Roman Catholics, as to persist in their intention of preventing the prince from accepting the hospitality of your city, have been disappointed. The prince consented to wait twenty-two hours to give the Orangemen time to consider their resolve. They have adhered to it, and it is my duty, therefore, to advise the prince to pursue his journey. What is the sacrifice I ask the Orangemen to make? Merely to abstain from displaying the presence of a young prince, nineteen years of age—the heir to a scepter which rules over millions of every form of Christianity—symbols of religious and political organizations notoriously offensive to the members of another creed, which, in opposition of the empire, have repeatedly produced not only discord and heart-burnings, but riot and bloodshed. I have never doubted the loyalty of the individuals composing the Orange body. I based my appeal to them on the ground of their loyalty to the crown and to the laws of Great Britain. I did not ask them to sacrifice a principle, but to forego a display which was an affront to the crown and to the laws of Great Britain. I am told that they represent this act of mine as a slight to the Protestant religion. Until they can prove that the great mass of Englishmen are also not Protestant it is quite unnecessary for me to repudiate so unfounded and absurd a charge. I am well aware that such party processions are not illegal in this country as they are in England. This is a conclusive answer, if I asked you as mayor to exercise your authority; but it is no answer to my remonstrance. I made it not as a secretary for the colonies, called upon to force a law, but as minister of the queen attending the Prince of Wales by command of her majesty in an official visit to the colony at the invitation of its legislature, and I ask, in what position would the prince be placed by sanction, if he were now to pass through such a scene as was prepared for him (which happens not to be forbidden by colonial legislation) and next year visit the north of Ireland where he could not be a party to such an exhibition without violating the laws of the country? His royal highness will continue on the route which has been prepared for him; but in any places where similar demonstrations are adhered to similar course to that pursued at Kingston will be taken. I cannot conclude this letter without an expression of regret that corporation did not accept the offer which I made them, through you, to present their address on board the steamer, an offer readily accepted by the moderator and synd of the corporation were influenced by sympathy with the conduct of the Orangemen; but I fear such a construction is too likely to be put upon their decision.

"I am, sir, your very obedient servant,"

"NEWCASTLE."

"To the worshipful mayor of Kingston."

The mayor made the following reply:

"The City Hall, Kingston, Sept. 11th, 1860."

"May it please your grace—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your grace's letter, dated 5th inst., and have laid the same before the council of the city of Kingston."

"In reply, I am instructed by the council to thank your grace for the exposition of your motives in the address given by your grace to H. E. B. the Prince of Wales, in pursuance of which the citizens of Kingston have been debarred from the pleasure of seeing him, presenting the address of welcome to their city which they had prepared, and assuring his royal highness that the loyalty and devotion to the British crown exhibited by the inhabitants of this district during time of eternal disaffection and foreign depression have not decreased, whilst the feelings of love and admiration entertained for her most gracious majesty by the people of England are fully shared by their fellow-subjects here."

"The council have carefully weighed the arguments used by your grace to sustain the decision communicated on the 30th ult., to Sir Edmund Head to the effect that his royal highness would be advised to abandon his visit to this city in case any Orange demonstrations were persisted in, it being your duty to prevent the exposure of the prince to supposed participation in a scene likely to lead to religious feud and breach of the peace; and they respectfully call your grace's attention to the fact that the present state of the law affecting the Orange society in Upper Canada is not the result of chance or neglect of the legislature, as your grace appears to suppose, but the designed intention of parliament after several years' experiment of a law of repression and that the Orange Society, so far from being contrary to law, was publicly recognized by his excellency, the present governor-general, on the 12th of July, 1857, when they presented an address and received an official reply: that neither the council or any other constituted authority in Canada had power to put your grace's wishes in force, in opposition to the settled policy of the country by endeavoring to prevent that body from wearing such dress or displaying such banners as they saw fit; that the fear of the religious feud and breach of the peace must have arisen from the wrong information regarding the state of Upper Canada, and ought to have been put to rest by the official guarantee of the mayor for the peace of the city; that the general procession in which your grace objected to the appearance of the Orangemen in regalia was, as you were informed at Belleville, entirely abrogated, and their subsequent appearance was, therefore, not an emblem of sanction from the civic authorities, and the city would not, therefore, in slightest degree have identified him with any particular party, political or religious, more in the Orange than in any other order than he was compromised by viewing the purple robes and insignia of the Roman Catholic bishops and others who attended him at Quebec—a demonstration in which his royal highness could not have participated in so, in order that it may receive an answer from the good sense of the Canadian people.

"I have the honor to be, your most humble and obedient servant,"

"O. S. STRANGE, Mayor."

"To his grace the Duke of Newcastle, etc., etc."

The duke was in London, C.W., when he received this and wrote the following in reply:

"London, C.W., Sept. 13th, 1860. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 11th inst., which reached me this afternoon. It would be easy to refute the arguments and contradict the statements advanced by you on behalf of the council of the city of Kingston, but I have neither the time nor inclination for the task. I have only, therefore, to express my hope that it is your intention to publish your letter without delay. If you do not I shall feel it my duty to do so, in order that it may receive an answer from the good sense of the Canadian people.

"I am, sir, your very obedient servant,"

"The worshipful mayor of Kingston."

The following was the resolution of the city council upon this last letter:

"Resolved,—That, in consequence of the letter from the Duke of Newcastle, now read, calling in question, as it does by implication, the truth of the statements contained in the letter addressed to his grace by the mayor, under date of 11th inst., the council is compelled, in justice to themselves, to reiterate the facts and arguments therein set forth, the former being known to be true, and the latter believed to be unassailable."

"Carried by a majority of thirteen."

"I know of no greater misery into which one can fall than the anxiety of studying the symptoms, real or imaginary, or the symptoms of the illness from which you suffer." So writes Mrs. E. B. Lewisworth, of Lynn, Mass. "I am a dressmaker, and can assure you that sewing brings a far greater strain upon one's system than is usually suspected. Often I am compelled to work with tremendous haste, and try at night to keep my health by drinking strong tea or coffee. Frequently during the night I would awaken with heart fluttering and find myself cold and trembling. Then my appetite failed—I grew thin and pale and was perfectly wretched. Then I began to watch for this and that symptom, until I fairly became haunted by foreboding and nervous anxiety. Now that I am well, I wonder at it all—but this I know—wouldn't I have been able to last another year had I not restored my health by Ferrozine. In every way Ferrozine did me good, braced up my nervous organization, gave me strong blood, good appetite, ruddy color and enabled me to sleep well. In ways that every woman can understand Ferrozine did me more good. I will always use it."

No nourishing, strengthening medicine so potent, so certain to rebuild as Ferrozine—try it—one or two tablets at meals. Sold by all dealers, 50c. per box, six boxes for \$2.50.

"Neither the authorities nor the inhabitants were responsible for the acts of the Orangemen who visited Kingston on the 4th and 5th inst.; and from the fact of so few of the large assemblage being residents of the city, the meeting of the council could exercise little, if any, influence over them. And yet, because these parties choose to assert their rights as British subjects and appear to greet their prince in a peculiar costume, not contrary to law, your grace has caused a dis-appointment of the most poignant kind to thousands of her majesty's most devoted subjects assembled here, after months of eager expectation, to testify their loyalty to the throne and to give his royal highness a warm and affectionate welcome."

"The council cannot admit of any

analogy between his royal highness landing in a town in Canada where Orange emblems were exhibited and being a party to a similar scene in the north of Ireland, and in proof need only to read so your grace's letter, which states that whilst in this country such a party display is legal, in Ireland it is the reverse. His royal highness could not, therefore, by any possibility be made a party to an exhibition, which, being illegal, could not occur. Nor can they see any similarity between the position of the moderator of the Presbyterian church, residing in Lower Canada, and with whom a special appointment to receive an address, (the reading of which, by some accident, had not been permitted in Montreal), and that of the citizens of Kingston, whose invitation, after being accepted was now slighted and their dearest hopes doomed to disappointment, because parties, over whom they had no control, thought proper to wear Orange ribbons and unfurl a flag bearing the likeness of a former king of England.

"There appears, however, to be a great similarity between the course adopted by the council of the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington; and that of the city council, and this is natural, as in both cases the addresses welcoming his royal highness to Kingston would have been inappropriate and might as well have been presented at St. James' as on the bosom of Lake Ontario.

"The council, whilst justifying the want of courtesy exhibited by the Orangemen, firmly believe that they were actuated by an earnest desire to do the prince honor; and that the disappointment is all the keener to them because their efforts have been misunderstood, and the display of the emblems, which they conceive to be typical of their loyalty to the throne and their attachment to the Protestant faith, made a reproach to them.

"In conclusion the council desire to express their deep regret at the recent occurrence, and refer to the strenuous efforts made by them during the whole of the late difficulty to induce the Orangemen to waive their rights and lay aside their regalia, so as to remove the difficulty, which your grace's decision has raised to his royal highness' landing, as the best proof that they were not actuated by sympathy for the Orangemen in declining to present the address on board the steamer, but by a due sense of the important trust committed to them by their fellow-citizens and a determination that they would not, by any act of theirs, assume the responsibility or appear to sanction the soundness of the advice tendered by your grace to his royal highness—advice which the council believe would not have been given had your grace consulted the government of the country, who, from their intimate knowledge of the state of feelings and circumstances, as well as the laws of the province, would have probably been able to satisfy your grace of the injustice and impolicy of its course which has been adopted."

"I have the honor to be, your most humble and obedient servant,"

"O. S. STRANGE, Mayor."

"To his grace the Duke of Newcastle, etc., etc."

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### ARE YOU WORRIED?

Read this Article and See if it isn't Nerve Exhaustion.

"I know of no greater misery into which one can fall than the anxiety of studying the symptoms, real or imaginary, or the symptoms of the illness from which you suffer." So writes Mrs. E. B. Lewisworth, of Lynn, Mass. "I am a dressmaker, and can assure you that sewing brings a far greater strain upon one's system than is usually suspected. Often I am compelled to work with tremendous haste, and try at night to keep my health by drinking strong tea or coffee. Frequently during the night I would awaken with heart fluttering and find myself cold and trembling. Then my appetite failed—I grew thin and pale and was perfectly wretched. Then I began to watch for this and that symptom, until I fairly became haunted by foreboding and nervous anxiety. Now that I am well, I wonder at it all—but this I know—wouldn't I have been able to last another year had I not restored my health by Ferrozine. In every way Ferrozine did me good, braced up my nervous organization, gave me strong blood, good appetite, ruddy color and enabled me to sleep well. In ways that every woman can understand Ferrozine did me more good. I will always use it."

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Princess and Bagot Sts.

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