SCROFULA

Humors,

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, lasting, result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, No. Lindale, O.

Erysipelas,

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Canker, and

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—Mary C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

Catarrh,

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Susan L. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Jane Peirce, South Bradford, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

NEW SPRING GOODS

—AT—

F. SHAW'S

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Special value.

New Colored Cashmeres,

Good shades and fine value.

NEW

Black Wool Cashmeres,

25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90 cents. Better value than ever.

New Black Dress Goods,

Away down in price.

New Courtauld's Crapes

Best value.

New Hosiery and Gloves

For Men, Boys, Women and Girls.

New Prints and Sateens,

Choice patterns and colorings.

NEW ALL WOOL

Sanglais Cloth!

Only 12½ cents.

Don't fail to see this line. Worth 25c regular.

NEW CARPETS

Just to hand, in

Brussels and Tapestrys.

Fine patterns at

Felix Shaw's Glasgow Warehouse

—AND—

CARPET ROOMS.

F. NISBET

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

Summer Games.

Baseballs, Baseball Bats, Rubber Balls, Lacrosse Sticks, Croquet, Lawn Tennis Rackets, Lawn Tennis Balls, &c., at

F. Nisbet's,

Corner of Brock and Wellington streets

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency of disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by grocers, labelled thus:

James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists
Oct. 19. London, England.

Get Your Watch

REPAIRED

—AT—

H. A. LIFFITON'S

Wellington street, near Princess.

January 9.

The Kingston News.

(ESTABLISHED 1810.)

67 PRINCESS ST., KINGSTON, ONT.

THE DAILY NEWS is published every evening except Sunday, and delivered by carriers in all parts of the city for Six Dollars a Year, or Fifty Cents a Month.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS is published every Thursday morning, and sent, postpaid, to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain for One Dollar a Year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, first insertion, 10 cents per nonpareil line; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents per line; when not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion.

READING MATTER NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each insertion.

CONTRACTS made for business advertisements for one month or longer at reduced rates.

REMITTANCES, DRAFTS, CHECKS, AND POST-OFFICE ORDERS SHOULD BE MADE PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF

LEWIS W. SHANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MR. WIMAN ON COMMERCIAL UNION.

It is becoming very evident that Mr. Erastus Wiman is exceedingly anxious to air his crude ideas in print, and a perusal of a recent letter to Valancey E. Fuller, president of the Wentworth farmers' institute, is not calculated to raise him in the opinion of any sensible reader. He declares that Lord Salisbury's proposed settlement of the fisheries question by letting the Americans have full enjoyment of our fishing grounds in return for their removing the duty on fish imported from Canada "seems like a divine intervention!" We need scarcely stop to criticize such a statement. Lord Salisbury's proposal is intended only as a temporary measure pending negotiations, and to prevent in the meantime the irritation necessarily incident to a continuance of last year's experience. A resident by choice of a much more highly protected country than Canada, he utters a puerile sneer at our tariff policy which, in the language of Goldwin Smith, he says, "is an attempt to get rich by taxation, lifting himself by his boot straps, as it were," and he adds, "certainly if a community can get rich by taxation, these gentlemen (the delegations which recently waited on the finance minister for a readjustment of duties) possess the remedy, for it follows that the greater the taxes the greater the riches." This is merely a feeble echo of some of the free trade platitudes to which we were treated so lavishly in 1878 and 1882. It exhibits his superficial acquaintance with the matter he attempts to discuss. He might as well argue that because an ox will get fat by eating, therefore the more he eats the fatter he will become. But over feeding will sicken if not kill him. Besides it is a misuse of words to call a protective duty "taxation." It may or may not become so depending on whether it is wisely or foolishly imposed. It can be regarded as necessarily "taxation" only on the assumption that it is the importer who pays the duty. If so it is the American consumer who pays the duty now imposed by his government on Canadian fish. All he has to do is to apply to congress to have the duty on fish abolished. Canada would, according to that theory, be quite unconcerned as to whether there was or was not a duty on our fish export. Yet he thinks that Salisbury's proposal to bribe congress into abolishing that duty, by giving Americans the free run of our fishing grounds, is a like "a divine intervention!" Just think of our giving away our fisheries to induce the American government to relieve its own citizens from "taxation," and for any one to call so stupid an act a divine intervention! Again he talks about Canada becoming "self-poised by a commercial union." We confess we do not see what he means. To "poise" is to balance; self-poised must therefore mean "self-balanced"—that is, Canada is going, by means of commercial union, to balance herself! He indulges in most extravagant language. By adopting commercial union, Canada can, he says, "at once bound become the most envied of all nations in the world." Rubbish.

AN OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

The discussion of foreign affairs in parliament is not likely to lead to much advantage to the people of Canada, but incidentally some instructive parallels have been brought out by the debate on the coercion bill, showing that it is not in Ireland alone, nor is it only under monarchical rule that the people are oppressed. Mr. McCarthy in his remarks compared the English act, which is the subject of so much wrath, with an act of Mr. Blake's providing for the summary trial without a jury of railway employees who combine to go on strike, and with the Canada temperance act. Referring to the latter Mr. McCarthy said: "We will pass to next provision of the (coercion) bill, the one concerning summary jurisdiction. It does, as has been correctly stated, in certain misdemeanors, not in matters of felony, but in the minor descriptions of crime, enable people who are charged with the offences to be tried before two magistrates, who may commit to jail for a period not exceeding six months. We are a down-trodden race, for have we not been living under the Canada temperance act for some years, and that is the power we find within the four corners of that act. There are many offences which can be tried under our criminal law before magistrates, most of them, I admit, by the consent of the accused; and if our hon. friends will look at our criminal statistics, they will find that, in the greater number of cases, that tribunal is chosen in preference to going before a jury; but in some cases, not all, the accused are compelled to be tried before a stipendiary magistrate, or a police magistrate, whether they will or not." This is one of the features of the Scott act, which it is generally considered a virtue to enforce to the letter, but it is not all. The Scott act contains other far more arbitrary provisions not to be found in the crimes bill. Thus under our Canadian measure a man may be made to criminate himself, his premises may be searched, and his property seized and forfeited without compensation, while the members of a certain class of the community live under constant espionage. Let us therefore hope that our Canadian parliament, while anxious to govern Great Britain, will not forget to maintain some appearance of consistency in the principles which it applies at home and abroad.

From the newly published life of Agnes Strickland is taken the following description of the queen at her coronation: "Her fair hair, in plaits, was simply folded and arranged at the back of her head in a Grecian knot. She wore the picturesque garland-shaped diadem of the Plantagenet sovereigns, only in a lighter form, composed of very fine brilliants set transparently, which, from the absence of color and pellucid brightness resembled a wreath of hawthorn blossoms covered with tremulous dewdrops. Surely never did British sovereign receive inauguration under circumstances so auspicious and imposing. Yet she appeared serene and self possessed when she arose from her private devotions and seated herself calmly in her recognition chair, round which her lovely train-bearers were grouped in their perfect costumes of white satin and garlands of blush roses."

The Cleveland *Leader* prays for the day when Canada will present as great attractions to immigrants as Uncle Sam, so that the constantly increasing streams of westward-bound anarchists, socialists, nihilists and rebels of all sorts now swarming into the large cities of the United States may cast longing glances at our fair fields and pastures green. Canada welcomes all industrious and law-abiding would-be citizens to her hospitable shores, but does not sigh for the gentlemen of the classes named. Oh, no, dear Samuel, we're not that badly off for immigrants.

Ever since the Phœnix park murders, the spot where the crime was committed has been annually visited by thousands of sightseers. Up to a few weeks ago it remained bare and herbless, and every now and then a long Latin cross would be made in the soil and probably stuck into it. A few week ago, however, it was turfed over by orders from the board of works, and it will soon be unrecognizable. Sir Redvers Buller used to pass it daily as he walked, wholly unescorted, from the lodge to his office at the castle.

Profits of the Telephone Business.

[To the Editor of THE DAILY NEWS.]

My attention has been called to an item in reference to the profits of the telephone business, which appeared in your paper of the 22nd inst.

The statement there made is so much at variance with the facts of the case, that the public may be misled and I am quite sure that you will willingly correct the errors.

In the first place, the company referred to is the American Bell telephone company of Boston, and not the Bell telephone company of Canada, which is an entirely different and independent corporation, owning its patents and operating its own exchanges and lines.

Secondly, the American Bell telephone company, operating no exchanges, is not interested in the question of placing our wires underground.

Thirdly, the dividends of the Bell telephone company of Canada since its organization seven years ago, have not averaged over five per cent per annum.

Fourthly, the statement made as to the "cost of operating" in the item referred to is incorrect. The annual statement of the American Bell telephone company gives revenue and expenses as follows:—Receipts, $3,097,000; expenses, $1,149,717; net revenue, $1,947,283, making the actual expenses $888,749 greater than stated by you. That company has a capital of $9,802,100; and while it has no costly exchanges and lines to maintain and operate, has to provide for the time when its costly patents will have lapsed. Those companies in the United States, which, like the Bell telephone company of Canada, operate their own exchanges, make no such favorable returns; and you can see by a glance at the stock lists that their stocks are nearly all of them to be purchased at a large discount.

The stock of the New England telephone company, for example, sells to day at about 44, and that of the Erie telephone company at 28.

Asking that you will give the same prominence to this statement which you gave to the item referred to. C. F. SISE,
Vice-president, Bell telephone company, of Canada.

Montreal, 27th April, 1887.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggists about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada.

Unprecedented Success.

Our carpet and oil cloth sale now going on has been so far, successful bayond our hopes; over 500 yards of carpet sold in two days. We undertake to show the largest stock, the handsomest patterns and the lowest prices in the city. We also show a magnigcent stock of lace curtians, chenille curtains, Axminster, tapestry and Smyrna rugs, wool mats, curtain poles, stair rods, piano and table covers, etc, at R. McFaul's.

Pointers For the People.

Careful housekeepers who wish to spend their money to the best advantage will please note the fact that the Victoria warehouse is headquarters for bargains in groceries, flour, China, glassware, etc., at Thos. H. John's.

Flower Seeds.

We have a good supply of flower seeds was received at Wilson's pharmacy. Now is the time to plant in boxes in the house, that you may have flowers in early summer. Even pansies, violets and pinks may be had in bloom in July and August, if planted.

Unequalled.

P. B. MacNamara, dry goods merchant, Brockville, Ont.,—As an instant relief for cold in the head and catarrh, Nasal Balm is unequalled. The effect is noticed as soon as it is used.

Death to Moths.

Preserve your furs and clothing by using Cedar camphor. For sale only at the City drug store, by H. W. Curtis & Co.

As a hair dressing and renovator, Ayer's Hair Vigor is universally commended. It eradicates dandruff, cures eruption of the scalp, invigorates and beautifies the hair, and prevents its fading or turning gray.

Chenille curtains and table covers to match at R. McFaul's.

RECIPROCITY WANTED

ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY BY THE ONTARIO FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Officers of Ontario Institutes in Session—A Provincial Institute Formed—The Butter Industry Discussed and the Establishment of Creameries Recommended.

From our Toronto correspondent, April 29.

A meeting of the presidents, vice-presidents and secretaries of Farmers' Institutes in Ontario was held yesterday in the counsel room of the Court House. These gentlemen were present: G. M. Warren, Niagara; R. W. Gregory, St. Catharines; A. H. Pettit, Grimsby; Joshua Legge, Gananoque; F. Kosmack, Renfrew; W. J. Hill, Wyoming; D. Campbell, Nelson; J. Osborne, Wyoming; J. H. Wodey, Simcoe; L. Stoven, Stouffville; J. Z. Frazer, Burford; D. Burt, St. George; W. Reddick, Brantford; W. D. Willard, Norristown; W. C. Law, Thomas Crowe, Chatham; D. W. Canfield, Kingsmill; James Murdoch, Yeovil; Thomas Gordon, Owen Sound; James Cochrane, Kilsyth; Alex. Waldie, Halton; Wm. Bishop, Brussels; William Clements, Holton; W. H. Stubbs, James McEwing, Ira Burroughs, Drayton; Charles Webb, Newmarket; J. W. Reid, Rideau; D. R. Ellis, Kimberly; Thos. Kells, Vandebur; D. J. Hunter, Laurel; A. Anns, G. R. Mowbray, Oshawa; W. A. Webster, Kingston; John Cook, Warburton; Thomas Conant, Oshawa; J. J. Brown, Danforth; Monroe Morden, Brighton; Smith Hinman, Dundonald; William Anderson, Mountain View; W. W. Farly, Smithfield; J. F. Mallory, Cobourg; John Craig, Woodstock; A. W. Smith, Simcoe; H. A. Nixon, St. George; F. Ruddell, Georgeton; J. C. Dance, Kingsmill; V. E. Fuller, Thomas Shaw, Bearbrook; M. W. Cook, Cookville; S. J. Pearson, Meadowville. Mr. Awrey, M.P.P. for South Wentworth, and Mr. Archibald Blue, Assistant-Commissioner of Agriculture were also present.

Mr. V. E. Fuller was called to the chair, and Mr. Thomas Shaw of Hamilton was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman to be the discussion of various subjects and the organization of a body that would tend to give farmers the rights which the respective classes of the community owe them.

Mr. Awrey addressed the meeting with reference to the importance of the agricultural interest and the lack of attention which it received at the hands of public men. He urged the advisability of producing a class of stock that would lead Britain to Canada for her regular supplies, and so in reference to the butter industry and various other interests. He urged immediate action.

Mr. Thomas Shaw then read a carefully prepared paper on extension of Farmers' Institutes, and how they might be made more beneficial to the farmers of Ontario; after which, on motion of D. J. Hunter, seconded by T. Kells, it was decided to proceed at once with the organization of a central farmers' institute for the Province of Ontario.

A discussion on the best means of improving the butter industry resulted in the adoption of this resolution:

That this meeting desires to place on record their opinion that the butter industry of Canada can be best raised to the position it ought to occupy by the establishment of creameries in Canada, and that every encouragement is due to the Ontario Creameries Association in their efforts to improve and establish creameries throughout Canada.

At the evening session it was decided to call the orginazation "The Permanent Canadian Farmer's Institute of Ontario," and these officers were elected: President, V. E. Fuller of Hamilton; Vice-President, J. Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklyn; Secretary-Treasurer, F. T. Shaw, Hamilton; Executive Committee, James Murdoch, Yeovil; M. D. Willard, Morrisburg; T. Kosmack, Northcote; Thos. Crowe, Chatham; D. Campbell, Nelson, A. H. Pettit, Grimsby; J. H. Wooley, Simcoe; J. Legge, Gananoque; James Cochrane, Kilsythe; D. M. McPherson, Glengarry.

The most important business of the session was taken up about 8.30. It was the consideration of the trade relations existing between the Dominion and the United States, and the farmers in discussing the question showed a lively appreciation of the matter in so far as it affected their interests. As the resolution adopted will show they are unanimously in favor of a broader trade policy with the United States. The debate was introduced by Messrs. Thomas Conant and Andrew Annis of Oshawa moving the following resolution:

That this Central Farmers' Institute unanimously and individually feel the great want of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, and that this Institute will at all times urge the Dominion Government to obtain such reciprocity for us at the earliest possible moment.

The following amendment was put in by D. J. Hunter of Laurel, seconded by D. R. Ellis of Kimberly.

That in the opinion of this Institute a removal of all restrictions on trade between the Dominion of Canada and the United States is desirable, either by reciprocity treaty or otherwise, as may be agreed upon by the Governments of the respective countries, and that the officers of the Institute are hereby authorized to take such action in the premises as shall best promote the object of this resolution.

Mr. James McEwan, of Drayton, heartily endorsed the resolution, believing that with reciprocity times would be greatly improved. This feeling was widespread among farmers.

Col. Campbell thought the time was at hand when the farmers of this country should call upon the Government to take measures for the carrying out of more amicable trade relations with the United States. Some might accuse him of disloyalty for holding such views, but if it came to a question of Queen and country, his position would soon be ascertained.

Chairman Fuller called upon Mr. Anderson to take the chair while he spoke on the question. He referred to Mr. Wiman's message to him, which he had answered as a private individual, and he thought the executive officers should be empowered to carry the matter further. His business was carried on mostly with the United States, and if those opposed to reciprocity knew the amount of trade which might be carried on if commercial restrictions were withdrawn, there would not be one dissenter. A cry was made that the measure would be death to Canadian manufactures. If the Canadian manufacturers did not have the pluck and energy to hold their own against American competitors, all he could say was that they deserved to succumb. It was not the manufacturing so much as the agricultural interests that were at stake.

Mr. Joshua Legge of Gananoque said he lived in a manufacturing village and the manufacturers there would only be too glad to have the markets of the United States open to their goods.

Mr. James Cochrane of Owen Sound thought that it would be better to take another move and ask the Government of Great Britain for commercial union in food supplies.

Mr. D. R. Ellis thought that every farmer in Canada would throw up his hat if reciprocity were obtained.

Mr. Thos. Kells of Vandebur thought that the resolutions were premature. He had a little too much British blood in him to throw himself at the foot of Congress, and he would not support the resolution. He had advocated Canadian manufacturing interests in the past, but he believed that these interests now take care of themselves. The consideration of the matter was premature.

Mr. D. R. Ellis thought that now was the proper time. (Cries of hear, hear).

Mr. James Cochrane submitted the following addition to the amendment:

That in the event of failure to obtain reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion Government, the Imperial Parliament be asked for such trade relations as would admit colonial goods free of duty and place a heavy tax on foreign food supplies.

The amendment of Mr. Hunter, with the above addition was unanimously carried.

The following resolution on the railway tariff, by Joshua Legge, was carried after some discussion:

That in the opinion of this meeting the tariffs and classification of the railroads as they now exist are prejudicial to the interests of the farmers of this country; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the secretary of the Railway Commission.

A number of those present gave in their names as willing to testify before the Railway Commission at its next meeting in Toronto in regard to existing evils.

A resolution was adopted favoring the appointment of a practical farmer as Minister of Agriculture.

The convention adjourned at 11 o'clock, after singing the National Anthem.

It is Very Generally

Acknowledged that at this season of the year the system should be toned up and prepared for the strain imposed upon it by the extremely high temperature of our Canadian summers. Experience appears to have demonstrated that the practice is a wise one, so that the important essential is to employ the proper remedy. For impaired appetite, loss of tone, weakness and general debility use wine, beef and iron with quinine. In this elegant preparation are combined the nutritive properties of iron and quinine, wine, beef, and iron, sold only by N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, at 50c. and $1 per bottle.

Bulbs for Planting.

Hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, lillies, etc. just arrived from the celebrated nursery of James Vick, Rochester, will be sold at reasonable prices at Hobart's medical hall.

GENERAL AND SPORTING NEWS.

The Detroits in their practice at Macon learned a fact about batting under the new rules. They say that if a player holds his bat in the usual position to strike at a low ball he cannot raise it in time to strike a high ball; but on the other hand, if he holds the bat in a position to hit a high ball it is easy enough to come down on a low one.

Use Eureka pile cure for piles. Sure cure. Ask your druggist for it.

Fred Harmon, the champion sprint runner of the Maritime provinces, is matched against Joe Perkins, of Fort Custer, Montana for a race of 150 yards for a wager of $2,000 a side, Harmon to give Perkins two yards start, and in order to win the money he has to defeat him by five yards. He is confident that he can accomplish the task. After this race, Harmon will visit New Brunswick, of which province he is a native.

A. Maybee, merchant, Warkworth, writes: I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public "one of the best medicines they have ever used;" it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence.

It is said that the diamond belt, which eastern friends are about to present to John L. Sullivan, will be 42 inches long, made in plates of gold 16 carats fine. It will be studded with 300 diamonds of various sizes. The plates will be engraved with the names of the various men Sullivan has defeated in the ring, with the details of the different battles. The belt will costs nearly $10,000.

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: "A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used: to quote his own words, 'It just seemed to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."

Baltimore *Herald*:—"Baltimore has met several members of the International league, and the people of this city have a very respectful feeling for them now. Decidedly, the International league is composed of men who are the reverse of 'chumps.' The Buffalos showed that they were a club not to be despised; the Hamiltons seemed to be better still, and the Syracuse club best of all."

Like all sterling remedies, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure deserves a fair trial. It would be absurd to suppose that this or any other medicine of kindred nature could produce instantaneous effects. For the thorough removal of Chronic Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver Complaint, and other ailments to which it is adapted, its use should be continued some time, even after the chief symptom are relieved. That it then effects complete cures is a fact established by ample and respectable evidence.

Give Ely's Cream Balm a Trial.

This justly celebrated remedy for the cure of catarrh, hay fever, cold in the head, &c, can be obtained of any reputable druggist and may be relied upon as a safe and pleasant remedy for the above complaints and will give immediate relief. It is not a liquid, snuff or powder, has no offensive odor and can be used at any time with good results, as thousands can testify, among them some of the attaches of this office.—*Spirit of the Times*, May 29, 1886.

Henderson & Co's

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NEW OPERA—Gilbert & Sullivan's Latest Success.

RUDDIGORE; or, the Witches' Curse.

Words only ..... 25 cents
Music only ..... 75 cents
Words and Music ..... One dollar

We have the first and last of these three and expect the Piano Parts in a few days.

New Novel by Clarke Russell, THE GOLDEN HOPE. Price, 20 cents.

We are still selling a great many of H. RIDER HAGGARD'S

Jess ..... 25 cents
She ..... 25 cents
Witches' Head ..... 25 cents
King Solomon's Mines ..... 25 cents

Books of the Times.

"Ben Hur," by Lew Wallace ..... 50 cents
"Ben Hur," cloth binding ..... 70 cents
Little Lord Fauntleroy, by Frances Hodgson Burnett ..... 25 cents
Miss Jones' Quilting, by "Josiah Allen's Wife" ..... 25 cents
Life of Late Henry Ward Beecher ..... 25 cents
Peck's Sunshine ..... 25 cents
Peck's Bad Boy ..... 25 cents
Marjorie, by Bertha M. Clay ..... 25 cents
A Wicked Girl, by Mary Cecil Hay ..... 25 cents

Ford's National Library.

No. 1. The Irish Question, as viewed by One Hundred Statesmen in England, Ireland and America ..... 30 cents
No. 2. Leaves from a Prison Diary, by Michael Davitt ..... 30 cents
No. 3. Ballad Poetry of Ireland ..... 30 cents
No. 4. Hours with Eminent Irishmen and a Glimpse of Irish History, by Justin McCarthy ..... 30 cents
No. 5. For the Old Land—a Tale of Adoration, Romance and Patriotism, by Charles Kickham ..... 30 cents
No. 6. Charles Kickham's Most Popular Story, "Sally Cavanagh," with Poems and Sketch of the Author's Life ..... 30 cents

John Henderson & Co.

BOOKSELLERS,

PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

35 MEDALS AWARDED TO BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER THE BEST IN THE WORLD

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY YOUR

Carpets, Art Blinds, Rollers, Curtain Poles and Lace Curtains

—IS AT—

WALSH & STEACY'S,

106 and 108 Princess Street.

Examine their stock before you buy elsewhere. Prices are low and nothing but new patterns.

Two thousand dozen Hosiery in Merino, Cotton, Cashmere, Lisle and Silk. Four hundred and twenty dozen Silk, Taffetta and Lisle Thread Gloves. Seven hundred and fifty dozen Kid Gloves; Buttons, Clasp, Mosquetaire, Plain and Stitched Backs.

Walsh & Steacy's Popular Dry Goods House.

Special Offering for Ladies!

F. X. Cousineau & Co. will offer To-Morrow and Saturday the Most Extraordinary Bargains ever known in the Limestone City.

HERE THEY ARE.

Twelve hundred yards Pure Silk Black Satin Merveilleaux from 50c per yard.
600 yards of Heavy Black Gros Grain Silks at 75c, worth $1.25 wholesale.
500 yards Colored Dress Satins, heavy, extra wide, at 65c, worth $1.
Seven hundred yards Shepherd Plaid Washing Silk at 35c, worth 70c.

A Job Lot of Ladies' Satchels, Purses, Combs, Hair Brushes, Wire Brushes, etc., will be sold at Half Price.

F. X. Cousineau & Co.,

PRINCESS STREET.
ORANGE HALL BUILDINGS.

Bargains, Bargains,

—IN—

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

Having purchased the stock of Tweeds and Ready-made Clothing, and replenished with a large and varied assortment of goods suitable for the present season's wear, I am now prepared to give my old customers and many new ones the BENEFIT OF MY PURCHASE.

Remember the Old Stand, 59 Brock Street.

Thomas Moore.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets

—AT—

ALEXANDER ROSS'

The stock is well-selected, and consists of Velvet Pile, Brussels, Tapestry, Wool, Unions and Hemps. Choicest patterns and lowest prices. Borderings to match Brussels and Tapestry Carpets. Please inspect our stock.

ALEX. ROSS' CARPET AND MILLINERY WAREHOUSE,
128 and 130 Princess street, opposite City Hotel.

Moving Off on the More Appoved Plan.

GIVING SATISFACTION TO ALL.

Our Hats and Bonnets. Our many makes of Corsets, the embodiment of perfection each in their own way. Come and interview the stock and low prices.

THE BIG MILLINERY ROOM

B. DORAN & CO., 126 Princess-st.

HURRAH FOR THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE

Just opened at 93 Princess street, near Wellington, Kingston,

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