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CHOICE FAMILY & BAKERS' FLOUR, SEED GRAIN, PRESSED HAY, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

C. D. FRANKLIN, Feb. 4. MARKET SQUARE.

DAMAGED WHEAT.

THE WHEAT damaged by the sinking of the Propeller Myles will be sold by the bag cheap at the Kingston Foundry Wharf. This is the finest damaged wheat sold in Kingston for years. Apply to JAS. RICHARDSON & CO. Nov. 3

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARPET SWEEPERS,

The very best made. A trial given if required. See them at

M. KIRKPATRICK'S

Picture Framing & Fancy Goods Store, Feb. 10. 139 PRINCESS STREET.

A BIG OFFER To introduce our goods and secure active agents. Cut this out and mail to us with 10c. silver, and we will send you, postpaid, a 25c. Sample Package of Silk Fringed, Gold Fringed, Gold Edge, Glass Transparent, Chromos and Hidden Name Cards, with your name on; also our Agents' New Style Sample Book of expensive Cards and Illustrated Catalogue, Novelties, Books, Music, Watches, &c. with private terms. This is a chance in a lifetime. Don't miss it. HALL BROTHERS & CO., Bolton, Que.



Winter Exposure Causes Coughs

Colds, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache and other ailments, for which Benson's Caprine Plasters are admitted to be the best remedy known. They relieve and cure in a few hours when no other application is of the least benefit. Endorsed by 3,000 Physicians and Druggists. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Caprine," "Caprine" or "Cassidine." Ask for Benson's and take no others. Examine carefully when you buy. All druggists. SHABURY & JOHNSON Proprietors, N.Y.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

TAKEN IN COMPANY WITH THE SENATORIAL TOURISTS.

From Washington to Charleston on the Fast Mail—Some of the War Landmarks—Virginia and North Carolina Industrially Considered—Fort Sumter.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHARLESTON, March 11. It is about an hour's ride from Charleston to Fort Sumter. The harbor to-day was like glass, and it reminded one of the Gulf of Venice. The gondolas, however, were absent, and the ragged wharves of Charleston looked rough in comparison with the fine stone quays of the square of St. Mark's and the busy gayety of Italian waters, fills with ships of every kind and shape. Fort Sumter has no wharf at which a steamer can land. Small boats pulled by sturdy negroes carried us to the foot of a very shaky ladder, and up this we had to climb to a platform on piles, which led on, after a walk of several hundred feet, into the fort. On the way over we stopped at Sullivan's island, which is one of the seaside resorts of Charleston, and upon which Fort Moultrie is located. From here the Confederates fired upon Sumter and sent their red hot shot into the fort. As a seaside resort it looks far different from those of the north. There is little style about the cottages, and the taste for house painting has evidently never reached Charleston.

Charleston itself needs paint badly. It is as different from a northern city of its size as Naples is different from Milan. Its houses are old and decayed, and the ravages of the earthquake are apparent on nearly every street. In many of the blocks props are put up against the walls of houses to keep them from falling down. The repairs are in many cases poorly made, and I saw numerous houses which had the wide cracks in their walls plastered up with mortar and nothing else done to make them secure. As it is it will be strange indeed if there are not many accidents from falling houses in the future history of Charleston.

It makes me sad to visit a city in such a condition as Charleston is to-day. The houses which stand are old, and they were once evidently the abode of wealthy people and luxurious lives. Great mansions, with tiers of wide galleries rising one above another at one end of them, line the most fashionable streets, but the moss has grown upon their roofs, their paint is worn off with the weather of years, and the most of them look as though they might be haunted. They evidently make comfortable homes, but their owners cannot well enjoy them without princely incomes. These galleries are the characteristic feature of southern architecture. They make cool loafing places during the hot days of the southern summer, and few of even the smaller houses are built without them.

The frame houses stood the earthquake much better than those of brick and stone, and some of the galleries which were formerly of stone are now being replaced with wood. The effect of the earthquake is very much felt by every one, and many delight in telling their experiences. I was amused by an elderly woman whom Senator Polk met as he was regarding it. Said I: "Where were you, auntie, when the shock came?"

"I was in de church a prayin'," she replied. "And did you not run out?" said the senator. "No, indeed, I didn't" was the hearty reply. "I knowed I was nearer heaven in church, and I thought if I did I'd get tar shuah. If I did outside I'd be nearer hell. So, sah, I jest stayed and axed de good Lord to save me!"

The whole party laughed, and the old woman doubled herself up into a ha' ha' as she went on. The Charleston hotel, where the party stopped, is an immense building with a great court of green in its center. It has a front of three stories upheld by great columns on the second story, which makes it look much like a bad imitation of the treasury department at Washington. The building was not injured, but the plaster was shaken from it. In the great dining room it has been patched up, and that with whitening, so that the brown patches of the old are filled in with the new, white plaster, making it look as though the lighting had played hide-and-seek over the entire ceiling.

Charleston has now 60,000 people. It had, I am told, only 40,000 in 1850 and in 1865 it was in ruins. The product of its manufactures now is larger than that of all South Carolina in 1860, and its citizens seem to have great hope for the future. The earthquake may stir it up to greater exertion, and public improvements may be inaugurated with the repairs of the city. It needs better streets and better buildings. It is a question whether it will always be the great city of the Carolinas. Wilmington hopes to rival it some day.

The ride from Washington to Charleston is a long one, but the fast mail of the Atlantic Coast line has made it shorter than it ever was before. This train brings the mail from the north to the Atlantic coast states of the south and on to Cuba. The train goes at an average of twelve to thirty and forty miles an hour and the New York papers, through it, are read in North Carolina on the same day that they leave New York. The road bed is good and the special car which carried the senatorial party moved along as smoothly as those running between Washington and New York. We left Washington at 11 a. m. Tuesday, and before evening we saw the peach blossoms in the trees, and here at Charleston the grass has grown green and the tops of the ramparts of Fort Sumter are covered with clover. We have seen roses in bloom and the air is like summer. Our route has been a continuous march through some of the most interesting scenes of the late war.

Leaving Washington, our train passed over Long bridge, across which the northern armies marched on their way to their bloody defeat at Bull Run, and on to Alexandria, as dead now as at any time during the 100 and more years of its existence. We catch a glimpse of the streets which Ellsworth paraded before he was killed by Jackson. Further south we pass Quantico, with its magnificent harbor on the Potomac, where the troops were landed, and cross Bull Run miles below where the battles were fought. At Fredericksburg we can see the remains of monstrous breastworks, and the soldiers' canteens beyond Mary's Heights remind us of the days when those muddy streets ran blood and when thousands of soldiers fell. One old white brick house near the track has been riddled with cannon balls, and its holes stare at us as the train whisks by. Fredericksburg looks ragged and desolate from the war windows, and a few ragged negroes and a lazy looking white or two with his hands in his pockets look strange in comparison with the...

days in which this region was the battleground of great armies and this town was one of the depots of supplies.

We go through Richmond, and the state house, which was the capitol of the Confederacy, is plainly seen, and cross the James river just below Belle Isle, where the Union prisoners were confined during the war. We see the remains of the fortifications of Richmond further on, and are soon at Petersburg, where Gen. Mahone comes into the car and pays his respects to the party, shaking hands cordially with Gen. McCook. At Washington this does not seem strange, but here where we are, in the midst of the battlefields of the rebellion, the fact that a little more than twenty years ago these two men were pitted against each other in deadly warfare, the incident seems striking.

Beyond Petersburg we come into the regions of the final surrender, and the headquarters of Grant are pointed out to us.

"They were," says the porter, "in that house over there among the pines. You see that flag floating from it. It is occupied by a negro family now, and they keep that flag there in honor of its history and of their love for the general who did so much toward giving them their freedom."

At Stony Creek we find nothing but a post-office and a general store, with a little dwarf colored girl in a red and white cap and a dress having buttons as big almost as her head. She stands by the door of the postoffice as we pass, and I note at her feet an old cannon, which was evidently left at the breastworks which show up in the rear.

It will be long before the vestiges of the rebellion will have passed away from Virginia. These breastworks, though now grown over with grass, will last like the tombs of the mound builders, and they will form for many generations the footsteps of the great rebellion.

Virginia is a good sized state. It is a little larger than Ohio, Tennessee or Kentucky, though it is not worth as much as either. Ohio has about five times the fortune of Virginia, if we take the statistics of the value of the real and personal property of the two states as a basis, and the wealth per capita of the citizens of Ohio is twice that of the Virginians. Still, the state is growing, and it has made a great advance over its condition in 1860. It has built over 1,000 miles of railroad since then, and the manufacturing products of the state have doubled. In 1860 there were only 3,325 manufactories in Virginia and their product amounted to \$27,000,000. By the latest reports at Washington there are now 5,710 manufacturing establishments in the state, and the value of the product of these for 1880 was \$52,000,000. Since 1880 there has been a much more rapid growth, and the gain of the last five years has been nearly equal to that of the twenty years between 1860 and 1880. In 1885 the value of the manufacturing products reached \$75,000,000, and during the past year it is estimated that 188 new manufacturing establishments have been founded, with a capital of over \$15,000,000.

The country of Virginia does not look flourishing. The land is in many parts of the state worn out, and I saw more poor fences than good ones. There are along the line of the railroads going to Florida no barns like those of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and most of the houses are old, unpainted and raddly built. Most of them have their chimneys at the ends, built on the outside of the houses, and in the case of the larger houses apparently with a view to keep the walls from falling out at the ends. The cornstalks remaining in the fields from last year's crop are thin, scattered, and show that the land, which looks good enough to the eye, does not produce very abundantly, and the dress of the people is not as good as in the farming regions of the northern states. Still improvement is going on, and fertilizers are being extensively used. The big estates have in many cases been divided, and there are nearly three farms in Virginia now to every one of 1860. This division of land is a sign of good for the future, and the day will come when by the use of fertilizers and careful farming Virginia will support 6,000,000 people better than she now supports the 1,500,000 who make up her population.

North Carolina shows, I am told, more development than Virginia. Real estate values have increased greatly during the past decade, and in fourteen years they have jumped upward 60 per cent. The railroad mileage of the state has doubled since the war and the tobacco manufacture has increased 100 per cent. in ten years. At Durham, N.C., 500 hands are employed and the tobacco made there brings in an income of \$1,500,000 yearly. Much of the mica that is used in the base burner stoves at the north comes from North Carolina, and one of the mines produces a ton of this mineral every month. North Carolina will at some time be one of the great states of the new south. It is one of the largest states of the south, and it has great resources in its mineral, agricultural and timber wealth. Fully half of the state is covered with the virgin forest, and there are great quantities of lumber fit for finishing woods, such as walnut, cherry and curly maple. Thirty counties of the state contain good steel making iron, and there are 300 square miles of coal within its borders. Land is cheap, and I am told that the average price of farming lands does not exceed \$6 per acre, whereas in Michigan it is \$36 per acre and in Ohio from \$50 to \$60 per acre.

North Carolina had, it is estimated by the bureau of statistics at Washington, \$200,000,000 worth of slaves when the war broke out, and last year its whole assessed property amounted to just this sum. It has gained in this respect \$50,000,000 in nine years, and its wealth is now steadily growing. The state is known throughout the north for its production of turpentine and rosin as much as for anything else, and indeed its total values of these products in 1880 amounted to \$8,000,000. It produced at that time enough turpentine to give a pint to each man, woman and child in the United States and have some tens of thousands of gallons to spare, and its rosin product amounted to nearly 500,000 barrels.

It has few large towns, however, and its growth has, I understand, been more in the springing up of villages along the lines of new railroads. Wilmington, the largest town in the state, is less than 20,000, while Raleigh has only 9,000 and Goldsborough 5,000. Think of a state containing by thousands of square miles more territory than New York, older than any of the western states, full, it is said, of great resources, easily accessible, and of a salubrious climate, having no town larger than 20,000 people! Truly there is room for growth! FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Why will you cough when Shloh's cure will give immediate relief? Price, 10c., 50c. and \$1. W. J. Wilson, wholesale and retail agent Kingston.

A nasal injector free with each bottle of Shloh's catarrh remedy. Price 50c.

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Are now Busy Delivering our

LARGE SHIPMENTS

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Beautiful Prints at 6c, worth 10c.

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VERY SPECIAL.

CASH'S Coventry Trimmings at 25c per doz., worth 75c.

Torchon Edgings 25c per dozen, worth 50c.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

March 14.

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RICHMOND, ORR & CO.

Have now in stock the Finest Assortment of Prints, Gingham and Cretonnes ever shown in this city. An inspection will repay intending purchasers.

N.B. Five per cent. off all cash purchases and thirty day accounts.

March 14.

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GENTLEMEN!

THREE DOLLARS will buy a pair of Gents' Hand Sewed Calf Lace Boots from us. They make a good boot for Spring wear.

HAINES & LOCKETT.

March 10.

SPRING

Will soon arrive, and to be ready for it we have received 7,000 YARDS OF NEW DRESS GOODS. We guarantee our

PRICES, QUALITY AND STYLES

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R. M'FAUL.

March 9.

Bowes & Bisonette's Dress Goods Dep't

Completely filled with New Choice Dress Materials. Styles the Latest, Qualities Excellent, and Prices Very Low.

See our Special Job Line of All-Wool French Dress Goods at 15c, worth 20c. New Goods arriving daily.

BOWES & BISONETTE,

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March 15.

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NEW WHITE COTTONS.	NEW WHITE COTTONS.	NEW WHITE COTTONS.	NEW WHITE COTTONS.	NEW INSERTIONS.
NEW WHITE COTTONS.	NEW WHITE COTTONS.	NEW WHITE COTTONS.	NEW WHITE COTTONS.	NEW INSERTIONS.
NEW EMBROIDERIES.	NEW CHECKED MUSLINS.	NEW CHECKED MUSLINS.	NEW CHECKED MUSLINS.	NEW FACTORY COTTONS.
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