

# ROYAL



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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

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ON ALL

DRESS GOODS

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We are showing a Special Bargain in Camel's Hair Dress Goods for 37 1-2c.

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Colored Silk Merveilleux in all colors. Remarkable Value for 75c.

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Mch. 18.

Money Saving Bargains.

CLEANSWEEP SALES FIGURES.

We are determined to reduce our stock to one half its present amount to make room for Spring Goods.

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Feb. 11.

DON'T WAIT!

IN THE DULL SEASON  
Have your  
PAPER HANGING

Done. Do not wait for the Spring rush. The work can be done better now. An elegant line of Hangings to select from. Always the best selected and most stylish stock in Eastern Ontario to choose from.

Give us a call and look over our stock. No trouble to show goods at  
ROBINSON'S WALL PAPER DEPOT  
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Jan. 15.

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.



**NASAL BALM**  
A POSITIVE CURE  
FOR  
**CATARRH**  
AND  
GOLD IN HEAD  
GIVES IMMEDIATE  
RELIEF

**EASY TO USE** No Instrument Required for its Use.  
Not a snuff powder or irritating liquid. If not obtainable at your Druggist, send by mail on receipt of price, to cents and 1/10 per package, by addressing FULTON & CO., BROOKVILLE, ONT.

## EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Sketch of the Life of Germany's Monarch.

PRUSSIA'S GOLDEN AGE

How the Unification of Germany Was Secured.

Interesting Incidents in the Great Kaiser's Career—From Napoleon's Defeat at Waterloo, Through Sadova and Sedan Until His Coronation at the Palace of Versailles.

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The life of Emperor William I. of Germany, spans a period of surprising events. His infancy saw Prussia a great power. In boyhood his native land was humiliated by the first Napoleon, and lost one-half its territory. His family was reduced to extremities. As a youth he marched and fought with the armies that overthrew the great Napoleon. He participated in the downfall of the first French empire, and paraded the streets of Paris with Blucher's forces. When an old man he became a king, conquered Austria, overthrew the second French empire, again marched the streets of Paris, united Germany, and was made an emperor on French soil. He has been in turn hated and loved by his subjects as no other sovereign of history.



EMPEROR WILLIAM I. OF GERMANY.

Frederick William Louis was born in Berlin March 22, 1797. His father was Frederick William III, King of Prussia—a good man. His mother was one of the most beautiful women of the world, and was possessed of a rare character of strength and hopefulness. She was Queen Louise—almost as well known as her son. William chanced to be the second son, and hence not heir to the crown. However, it seemed well at the time, for he was a delicate, feeble little fellow, causing his royal parents much anxiety. Queen Louise wrote many letters to her father, expressing solicitude for the life of her little son. He was guarded with the utmost care, and not allowed to do as his brothers on account of his frailty. It was not until after the famous battle of Leipzig, and when the prince was 16 years of age, that his father deemed him strong enough to enter the army. Every influence concurred to make him a soldier. While he yet wore jackets and short trousers a noble relative was appointed to train his brothers and himself in military exercises. The King was wont to peep through a crack of the door to watch his boys manoeuvre around the room. Prince William developed simultaneously in strength and military discipline. His ardor was aroused by reading the exploits of his ancestor, Frederick the Great, by the sad fate of his country during his own childhood, and by the tears of his mother. Scarcely was he 19 years old when Napoleon I. invaded Prussia and marched through the streets of Berlin in triumph. The young prince was hastily taken from place to place, out of the way of the victor. After the battle of Jena, in which Napoleon was signally victorious, Queen Louise was obliged to flee in order to escape capture. With bitter anguish she wept for her two eldest sons: "You see me said. I weep for the downfall of my house and country. Recall these unhappy hours when I am no more, and weep such tears for me as I do now for my country. But do not be satisfied with tears. Act, develop your strength. Perhaps you may be destined to deliver your country. Do not let yourselves be carried away by the degeneracy of the age. Be men!" Prince William was rightly indignant when he learned that, on her flight, his mother was compelled to sleep in a little hotel where the snow beat in and melted away as tear drops on her bed. The mother's words must have ever burned in the man's heart. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out in 1870 the gray-haired old King, in company with his only son, visited his mother's tomb. Father and son passed a long time in silent contemplation, then bade each other an affecting farewell. When the war was over, and he returned home a conqueror, having humiliated the old enemy, he again went to the hallowed sepulchre, and placed upon it a laurel wreath. No man has ever been more devoted to the memory of a mother than has been Germany's aged Emperor. The lovely mother died when only 34 full seasons had become years. Ever since that time the King goes to her mausoleum at Charlottenburg each anniversary of her death and lays flowers upon the tomb. The world will ever revere the Emperor for this yearly act.

During his early years Prince William received an excellent education from teachers of distinction. He grew in strength, and went to war in 1813, receiving the commission of a captain. The allies were, at this time, closing in upon Napoleon. In the battle of Bar-sur-Aube his father ordered him to get news from a certain regiment. Regardless of whistling bullets, he dashed into the thick of the fight and obtained the desired information. For his bravery he was decorated with the Iron Cross. In March, 1814, the armies of the allied monarchs of England, Russia, Prussia and Sweden entered Paris. Prince William was with them, and saw Paris for the first time. He was destined to play a yet greater role about this same city. Napoleon was banished to Elba, and Prince William returned home with his Prussian countrymen. Shortly after

his return he was crowned in the Protestant church. He drew up a long declaration of thankfulness, and a consideration of his duties. He said: "With a grateful heart I recognize it as a great blessing that God has allowed me to be born in a high station of life; because in it I possess a better opportunity to cultivate my intellect and my soul, and because I can do better work and accomplish more good. I rejoice with all humility and am far from thinking that God has desired to prefer me to others, and am likewise far from considering myself better than others on account of my high birth. \* \* \* I will never forget that a prince is also a man, and, in common with the lowliest of the people, has all the weaknesses and needs of human nature. \* \* \* My powers belong to the world and to my country. I declare myself subservient to the laws and policy of the state. \* \* \* I will ever remain true to my faith in Christ; will honor Him and will try to have my heart grow in love for Him. \* \* \* I esteem it much greater to be loved than to be feared, or simply to possess a princely appearance. \* \* \* I will begin each day with thoughts of God and my duty, and each evening I will carefully reflect on my conduct of the past day."

In 1815 Napoleon escaped from Elba and burst as a bombshell upon Europe. Once more war waged. Prince William marched with the Prussians against the escaped exile. Napoleon was beaten at Waterloo, Paris was taken and the young Prussian prince a second time paraded the boulevards of the gay capital. His life from this time onward was zealously devoted to the science of war. Not expecting to become a king, he purposed being a benefit to the army. He was rapidly promoted from rank to rank, serving in various parts of the kingdom. At the age of 32 he married Princess Augusta, of Saxe Weimar. Fêtes and tournaments were held, presents were given to the poor, and weeks were given over to merry-making. It was like a wedding in the middle ages. His life was now one of quietness. He was a perfect soldier, an agreeable gentleman, not noted for a brilliant intellect, thoroughly upright, obstinate in his opinions, and tenacious of purpose. He was for a time governor of Baden. When Prince William was 43 years old, and the father of two children, the King died, and his son succeeded to the throne of Prussia as Frederick William IV. The new King, being childless, decreed that Prince William should henceforth be called Prince of Prussia, being heir to the crown. European countries continued sputtering and threatening for several years. The Prince of Prussia was advanced to commander-in-chief of the army. The revolutions of 1848 crazed the peoples of Europe. Louis Philippe was driven from the throne of France and Germany was seized with the infection. William Prince of Prussia stamped out the revolution in Baden and Berlin with resolute and relentlessness. While his brother, the King, was weak and vacillating in his policy the Prince of Prussia was in favor of strong measures. He had a horror of popular sovereignty. At one of his brother's councils he flung his sword upon the table and vowed he would rather appeal to that weapon than consent to rule over a people who dare claim the right to "vote their own taxes." He was thoroughly hated by the people. So intense was the feeling against him that it was deemed best for him to quit the kingdom for a time. He repaired to London. There he was an associate of Prince Albert, Peel, Palmerston and Russell. One evening, when making a call upon the family of Baron Bunsen, a young lady offered him an armchair. He refused the same, and taking a plain one laughingly said: "One ought to be humble now for thrones are shaking." Upon his return to Germany he again lived in seclusion. During all these years the Prince of Prussia had full opportunity to see the weakness of his brother's course and to study the tendency of events. He was ripening definite



QUEEN LOUISE.

ideas and a strong will to execute them. Meantime he took an active interest in Masonry and was made grand master of the Free Masons of Prussia. He also served in the Prussian parliament. Gradually he regained much of his lost popularity. The excitement and contests of government had shattered the health of the King. His sensitive mind received a fatal shock. The Prince of Prussia became regent in 1858. He declared that "Prussia is ready everywhere to protect the right." He formed a new ministry which pleased the people. In less than two years the King died, and the Prince of Prussia became the monarch. He was 64 years of age, and was described as a "fine, dignified, handsome, somewhat bluff old man." He was tall and strong. His manners were plain, hearty, frank and agreeable. In his military life his simplicity has been compared to that of Grant. However, he was not liked. He was considered too arbitrary. Only one good thing was said about him: "He was honest and would keep his word." The Prussians had perfect confidence in his integrity. He was crowned at Koeningberg with great pomp. On that occasion he proclaimed to the world that he considered himself a king by divine right and not by any power from the people. Amidst all the grandees of Prussia and the representatives of other nations the Prince of Prussia, preceded by generals, ministers and royal officers, entered the old cathedral. Peals of music floated from choir to choir and lost themselves in the recesses of the great building. Then solemnly appeared the King before the altar. He was clad in a rich uniform, and was enveloped in a royal mantle of ermine and red satin. The crown was borne in on a pillow of gold, costly material and fine workmanship. With great reverence the Prince lifted it, and before the vast multitude placed it upon his own head with his own hands, thus signifying that the crown came from heaven, and was not the gift of men. His policy at once became ob-

(Continued on page 2.)

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READ ABOUT THEM.

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New All-Wool Tweeds, neat patterns for BOYS' SUITS, at 40, 45 and 50 cents.

New Scotch and English Tweeds at 60, 65, 75c and \$1. Better Value was never offered before.

Handsome Double Fold Scotch and English Tweeds, for LADIES' SHORT SPRING JACKETS, at \$1 and \$1.25.

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## F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

March 21.

## A BRILLIANT EXHIBIT

—OF—

## SPRING OVERCOATINGS!

We are showing an Extraordinary Large Line of these desirable materials for OUTER GARMENTS. You can have nothing in your wardrobe that is more useful at this season of the year than a Light Weight Overcoat. We have all the Latest Colorings and so cheap, that every Man or Boy can afford one. Be shy of Spring Overcoats till these are looked at.

Speaking of New Clothes, naturally we shall not overlook an important item at this date, and that is

## CHILDREN'S SUITS.

And such Beauties! beyond all comparison. We've just had them made with particular pains, and they fill our fondest hopes to a nicety. We show them in every creation of the tailors' art and in every grade, and such Low Prices. Well, suffice it to say, that it has ever been our purpose to sell them a "Leetle" bit lower than the lowest elsewhere. Don't you know it's our aim to protect you as well as to fit and please you.

## C. LIVINGSTON & BRO.,

The Leading Clothiers,

75 &amp; 77 BROCK ST.

March 8.

## 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 &amp; LOCKETT.

March 10.

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Take it for Repairs to

## H. A. LIFFITON,

Jan. 6

Wellington Street, near Princess.