

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.



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.**

PRINTS! PRINTS!!

500 Pieces New Prints

JUST RECEIVED AT

Murray & Taylor's.

Prints at 5c per yard.
Prints at 7c per yard.
A Fine Special Lot for 8c, worth 12c.
Another lot, a Special Job Line, all fine patterns, for 10c, former price 12c.
Cambric Prints, Indigo Blue Prints.

ALL - FAST - COLORS!

The above are Special Lines just purchased at Clearing Prices and better value than ever sold before at above prices.

Inspection invited at

Murray & Taylor's,

176 PRINCESS STREET.

June 23.

WOOD AND COAL.

HARD AND SOFT WOOD.

If you want the Driest, Cheapest and Best Hard Maple and Beach Cordwood, Oak, Birch, Ash, Elm or Hemlock Cordwood, Sawed or Un-sawed.

Or if you want Kindling Wood, (Dry), or Stove Coal, Nut Coal, No. 4 Coal, Soft Coal or Blacksmith's Coal, go to

R. CRAWFORD & CO.,

Foot of Queen Street.

N.B.—Orders left at the Grocery Store of J. & S. Crawford, Princess Street, will receive prompt attention. Telephone communication.

BRECK & BOOTH,

Wharfingers, Vessel Agents and Wholesale and Retail Coal and Wood Dealers. Coals of the very best description, under cover, well screened and promptly delivered. Bunch wood and Hard and Soft Cordwood of first quality on hand. Inspection solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

YARD—Corner Ontario and West Streets.
Office—Clarence and Ontario Streets—Foot of Clarence Street.

ORDERS left at the stores of Mr. James Eichen, Princess Street, and Messrs. McKelvey & Birch, Breck Street, will be promptly filled. Telephone Communication.

Agents "Black Diamond Line."
L. W. BRECK.
E. A. BOOTH.

AUG. 9.

COAL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL

BEST IN THE MARKET.

Yard No. 1—Ontario Street.
Yard No. 2—Clarence Street Wharf.
Yard No. 3—St. Lawrence Wharf.

Secure delivery before broken weather sets in. Chief Office—St. Lawrence Wharf. Branch Office—Corner King and Clarence St. opposite British American Hotel. Prompt and satisfactory delivery a specialty. Coal all under cover and well screened. Telephone Communication.

AUG. 9. **JAMES SWIFT.**

COAL AND WOOD.

Portland Cement, Water Lime, K. & P. White Lime, and Hair, all of the best quality, at

P. WALSH'S,

Cor. Ontario & Barrack Sts.
COAL YARD—Barrack St., next Dr. T. M. Fenwick's. Aug. 9.

DRY MILL WOOD AND SLABS,

Best and Cheapest in the city.

Foot of Clarence and Barrack Streets,
M. MALLEN.

May 8.

NASAL BALM
SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
It Cures **CATARH**, Cold in Head, **HAY FEVER**.
STOPS Draggings from Nasal passages into the throat and excessive expectoration caused by Catarrh. Best pre-paid on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1. Address **FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.**

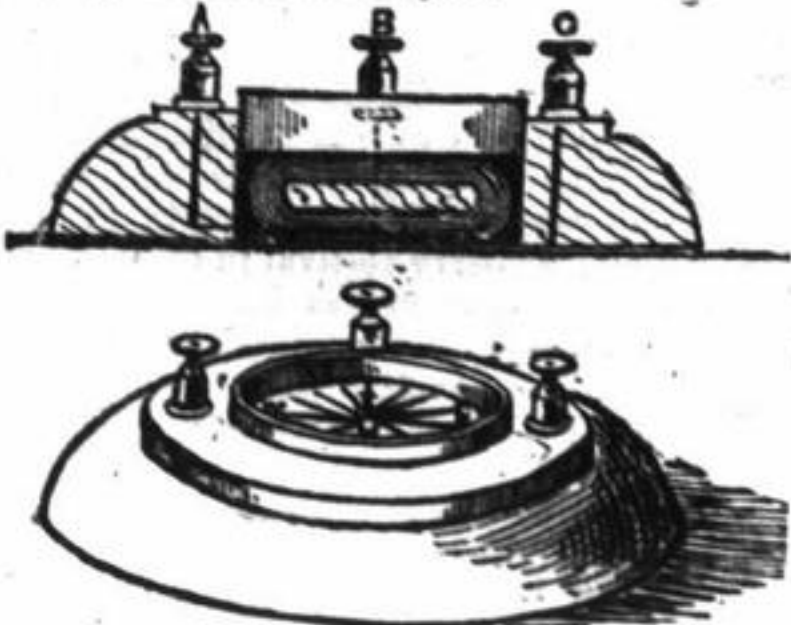
SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

THE NEW PAVING STONE FROM THE PRAIRIE REGION.

A Simple but Useful Galvanoscope for Amateur and Professional Electricians. Steam and Exhaust Pipes—Trichinae in a Human Body.

A New Jersey correspondent in Scientific American tells how to make a useful and inexpensive galvanometer.

A hardwood base, a few inches in diameter and about an inch in thickness, carries a small pocket compass, set firmly into the base over a silk insulated wire, the ends of which are attached to binding posts on the upper side, and can be made a neat instrument at a cost of eighty cents—better than one can buy under \$3. The compass may be bought at hardware stores for thirty cents. It is well for the purchaser to test the compass, before buying, with a magnet. Then mark out upon the upper side of the base the outline of the compass. With a knife sink the circle thus outlined an eighth of an inch, as a pocket for the compass.



A SIMPLE GALVANOMETER.

Cut the wood so as to form a bobbin, upon which is wound wire, as shown in the upper sectional view. This should be laid carefully, one end being left for attachment to binding post A, and the wire being wound about the core by passing the other end through the openings, and then attaching it to the binding post C. About twenty feet of good quality, silk covered wire, of size between 20 and 32, is amply sufficient. After the wire has been wound upon the core there may be attached to it, with a little care, at its middle, a short piece that will connect with a third binding post B. This will make a short circuit of one-half the length of the wire when terminal A or C is connected with terminal B. A fine gimlet hole will serve to carry each end to its binding post, where it is best attached to the foot of the post, leaving the holes in the posts for other connections. A circular piece of tin may then be fastened to the base, so as to cover the wire, and the whole base may then be varnished or oiled to suit the fancy. The compass may be firmly united to its receptacle with a bit of Chatterton compound or glue, care being taken to set it perfectly level.

An instrument thus constructed will be sensitive to delicate currents, and forms a useful galvanoscope for amateur and professional electricians.

Positive Copies of Drawings.

Coat suitable paper with a 2 per cent. solution of bichromate of ammonia, to which a little grape sugar has been added, and dry in the dark. The paper containing the drawing is laid upon it, and exposed to light until the prepared paper has assumed a gray color; now dip into a 1 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver, one-tenth the volume of which consists of acetic acid. The image developed thereby consists of bichromate of silver, which becomes dark brown on drying.

Trichinae in a Human Body.

Trichinae have been discovered in a human body which was prepared for anatomical demonstration at the University of Camerino. The man had lived for many years in a neighboring commune, and died without the presence of the trichinae being suspected. Peculiar interest attaches to the case for the reason that it is said to be the first case of trichinosis ever observed in Italy.—Science.

The Snail and Its Load.

A late observer, Mr. E. Sandford, reports having made a common snail carry a load of two and a quarter ounces up a perpendicular wall, its own weight being but a quarter of an ounce. A snail weighing a third of an ounce drew a load of seventeen ounces on a horizontal table, and supported four ounces while crawling on the ceiling. It even climbed a thread with another snail on its back.

Pipes, Steam Exhaust and Discharge.

It is recommended by The Miller that all pipes, steam exhaust and discharge, be made as straight as possible, but always of ample area. Keep the steam end well oiled. The exhaust should have an area double the steam pipe. The pump should be firmly secured on a rock or masonry foundation, and in all cases be easily accessible for use.

Artesian Wells in Dakota.

In several places in Dakota the artesian wells of 900 to 1,050 feet show pressures of 250 to 350 pounds. As there are no deviations within hundreds of miles to correspond to this, The Chicago Journal of Commerce asks the geologists, geologists or seismologists, to tell what causes the pressure. Is it confined gas?

A New Paving Stone.

A new paving stone called quartzite granite, is a deposit from the prairie region of Dakota. It is soft when quarried and easily sawed out, but hardens into a mass of flinty and indestructible and non-absorbent. Experts have pronounced it a perfect paving stone.

Dining with Queen Victoria.

A lady who has been visiting at Windsor Castle tells me that at dinner it is not etiquette to address the monarch unless directly spoken to by her. The meal over, however, the visitor once again finds his way to the Grand corridor, and here the queen says farewell as she goes to her own private rooms. It is an experience to dine at the Castle, and the silver and china will strike the observer on the first visit as being magnificent, especially the former. But dining at Windsor is so thoroughly formal that it is not enjoyable. As a critic once said of Milton that the proposal of "Paradise Lost" should be kept for high days and festivals, because it was "like feasting off gold plate," so magnificent and impressive did it seem; so, I think, if they were placed in the confessional would many of the monarch's guests express themselves. My lady informant assures me that the solemnity of the dinner is utterly opposed to anything like gaiety or even ease of manner. To dine with her majesty is a thing to do once or twice in a lifetime.—American Register.

Change from the Old Method.

It is quite noticeable that a large number of teachers all over the country have ceased to teach quickness in the movements of the children, emphasizing, rather, prompt, quick movements. As a matter of fact there is little more noise and no more disturbance than the old time tip toe method.—Boston Journal of Education.

SOUNDLESS AND SPEECHLESS.

A Visit to a School for Those Who Cannot Hear or Speak.

On the historic grounds of Washington Heights, New York city, stands one of the most progressive institutions of progressive times. It is the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

In the old "Mansion house," once occupied by President Madison, are gathered about forty little boys who cannot hear a sound, but who are being so trained that the loss of this important sense will not materially affect their future happiness or usefulness. The institution proper stands nearer the bank of the river, and houses about 400 more deaf mutes of both sexes and various ages.

This building, which has been christened Fanwood in honor of President Madison's daughter, stands on the brow of the Hudson nearly opposite Fort Lee, and commands a beautiful view of the river.

It contains living rooms, school rooms and workshops, all large and airy and well furnished. Everything is so pleasant and genial that the visitor forgets that he is among a class of people who are specially afflicted. There is, of course, a notable absence of the joyous, happy voices usually heard in such a company, but there are plenty of happy faces, and flying fingers seem to answer the purpose of tongues.

Outside of work and study hours the boys play ball, croquet and quoits just as animatedly as if they could hear, or go out boating on the river. The girls have not quite so much freedom, as they are never allowed to go out without a teacher, but they can have very good times in their large, airy study room. Here they gather in groups, and, though there is no chattering and giggling, there is apparently a large amount of girl talk going on upon those swift, silent hands and fingers.



AURAL DEVELOPMENT.

There is a large, attractive library in the building, supplied with about 3,000 volumes, various magazines and papers, besides which the students draw books from the Mercantile library in the city. There is also a pretty little theatre where interesting pantomimic performances are held. One young man is especially apt in this kind of acting. He can represent the death of Jumbo most pathetically and the antics of a buffalo in an electrical eel pond most amusingly. The stage curtains are the pupils' own handiwork and snow no small ability in scene painting.

A wonderful change takes place in the students after they have been in this institution a short time. They come with minds imprisoned. The avenue of communication with the rest of the world closed, they have no language, and only a few ideas which they can make known by signs to their immediate friends. The first thing to be done is to give them a vocabulary and the means of using it.

They are taught three modes of expression, the sign language, the deaf and dumb alphabet and the written word. In a little while they can express their thoughts in writing and begin to gather knowledge from the world of books.

Some cases when brought there seem hopeless. How can a person who never heard a sound nor saw one ray of light be made to know what is passing in the world around him and to understand the thoughts of other people? Yet it is done. There is one young man in the institution now who has been thus liberated from a world of darkness and brought into contact with his fellow beings. He has been taught both the sign language and the deaf and dumb alphabet. By placing his hand upon the hand of the person speaking to him he readily understands what signs are being made and answers with his other hand. He has also been taught to operate a typewriter. At a recent meeting of the directors of the institution he wrote the following letter on the platform before the audience:

Today is the anniversary of our institution. It is sixty-nine years old. We are thankful to the state and directors for this school. We came here without knowledge. We have since learned much. We have been learning a good trade. We shall be able to support ourselves when we leave school. I shall support myself by bottoming chairs. I am both blind and deaf, but I am not unhappy. I try to be a good boy.
RICHARD T. CLISTOX.

A series of careful tests had shown that seventy-four of the pupils in attendance at the institution possessed a sensitiveness to and appreciation of voice sounds sufficient to warrant the attempt to develop and cultivate, by means of instrumental aid, their latent hearing, and to render it available to educational purposes. An ear piece and tube, devised by Professor Currier, made it possible for the pupil to hear his own voice as well as that of his teacher, so that the same course as that pursued in teaching the hearing child to attach significance to sounds could be followed. These pupils had been under the charge of Professor Currier, assisted by three lady teachers, and the results, as attested by the examination, were equal to the most sanguine expectations.

One of the most important features of this school is that it does not stop with mental and moral training. It goes on to give a manual training that shall fit each pupil who goes out from them to work side by side with "hearing people" in the world's workshops. The boys are taught printing, cabinet making, carpentering, shoemaking, gardening and tailoring; the girls, tailoring, dressmaking, shirtmaking and general sewing.

Some are fitting themselves for teaching. One girl, when asked what she expected to do when she left school, wrote that she thought the noblest work she could choose was teaching the deaf and dumb, and for this she was trying to prepare herself.

Some pupils prefer the more ornamental industries, and these are admitted to the art department, which is becoming the pride of the institution.

When Buying a Dog.

"Don't buy one of these little black and tan dogs until you are sure of its breeding," said a sad-eyed man with a wen on his right eye. "Six months ago I bought one of the watch chain critters. He wasn't bigger than a rat, and he didn't weigh more than a pound. I paid ten dollars for him. By and by he began to grow, and in four months he could eat off the top of a barrel. When I sold him for \$1.50 a week ago he weighed 55 pounds and was as big as a calf. As I said before, don't buy one of these messy things until you are sure of its breeding."—Chicago Herald.

20,000 YARDS

—OF—

LIGHT PRINTS, DARK PRINTS,

Seersuckers, Gingham, Chambrays, Sateens, Etc., Etc.,

L A I D O U T F O R

ACTUAL - SACRIFICE,

And every yard to be sold at

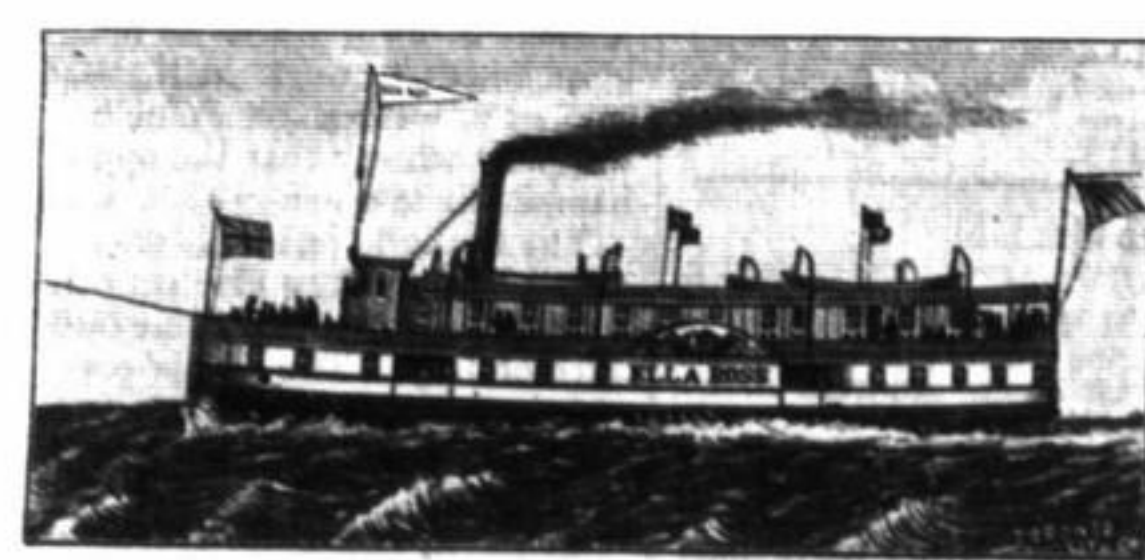
COST AND UNDER COST.

The Last and Greatest Opportunity of the season. Don't neglect it.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

June 24.

THE IRON PALACE PASSENGER STEAMER



ELLIA

ROSS

W. GARRETT, MASTER.

Will commence her Regular Weekly Excursion Trips about 15th May from KINGSTON to MONTRÉAL, thence returning by the Ottawa and Rideau route, running all the Rapids, and passing through the matchless scenery of the Rideau Lakes and 1,000 Islands by daylight. The ELLIA ROSS will remain over Sunday at the 1,000 Island Park, calling at Alexandria Bay each Monday morning. This is the only Passenger Steamer making the round trip. As this is one of the most popular routes on Canadian waters accommodation will be at a premium, and those wishing a cozy, comfortable trip will do well to go early. Only \$14 for the Round Trip; Meals and Berths included.

May 3.

JAS. SWIFT, Agent, St. Lawrence Wharf, Kingston.

CAMP FURNITURE AT JAS. REID'S.

- See our Wove Wire Camp Folding Cot.
- See our Upholstered Camp Folding Cot.
- See our Folding Canvas Camp Cot.
- See our Large Red Arm Rocker.
- See our Large Red Arm Chairs.
- See our Red Sewing Chairs.
- Veranda Chairs of all descriptions at

JAMES REID'S, 254 & 256 Princess St.

June 24.

C. ROBINSON'S

Is one of the Cheapest and Best Tailoring Establishments in the city, having everything the market can afford and at Most Reasonable Prices.

We invite the inspection of the public at large, and to those who have never dealt with us we would say examine goods and prices elsewhere before calling on us, and then prove to your own satisfaction that we can do better for you than any other establishment in the city. Remember the place:

C. ROBINSON'S,

May 17.

One Door from Princess St., on Wellington St.

COMMON SENSE

Is what the GRAND UNION CLOTHING CO. give you when they advertise. They do not offer you Old Bankrupt Stocks at regular retail prices, but what they do is to give you Nice, Clean, Fresh Goods at Low Prices.

We claim that we are in a position to sell cheaper than any house in the city, and we do it. For instance, we are making to order an All-Wool Blue Serge, Halifax or Good Canadian Tweed, for \$10 and upwards.

Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing is the largest and best assorted that was ever shown in the city, and our prices are the lowest.

Gents' Furnishings at your own prices.

Our motto is "Small Profits and Quick Returns."

Call and see us before going elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

Grand Union Clothing Company

June 25.

Rockwell's Old Stand, 122 Princess Street.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! TO-NIGHT.

SPENCE & CRUMLEY

Will offer the balance of their Light Parasols at Great Reductions. Call and see them. Children's Parasols from 18c up. Ladies' Lace Parasols from 50c.

SPENCE & CRUMLEY,

132 and 134 PRINCESS STREET.

June 25.