SORE HANDS CURED BY CUTICURA

About eight years ago I got sore hands. It commenced with a burning sensation on my fingers. When I rubbed them you could see little white pimples on the skin, and I felt like twisting my fingers out of their sockets. I had high fever and cold chills, and nights I had to walk the floor until I fell asleep. I got the CUTICURA RESOLVENT and CUTICURA SOAP. The nails hardened up and peeled off, and I don't believe there is one of the first nails left on my hands which are now cured.
JASPER DIETSCHLER,
Feb. 22, '98. Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Two dollars' worth of CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me of Salt Rheum of twenty years' standing. My hands and fingers broke out in red, watery blisters with terrible itching, then a scab would form, which would peel off and come in great cracks, the blood running out. My nails grew out wrinkled like a cow's horns, but now they are growing nice and smooth.
S. R. MILLER, Robertsdale, Pa.

I was obliged to keep the first three fingers of my little boy's hand done up all the time, as it was a raw sore, beginning to extend down toward the palm. We consulted three different physicians, each a certain length of time. A gentleman recommended CUTICURA REMEDIES. I purchased CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, put aside what I had been using, and began with them. Well! they cured that hand.
Mrs. DIAMOND,
Jan. 29, '98. 161 Bronson Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston. "How to Have Beautiful Hands," free.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

J. R. McCANN, ACCOUNTANT AND Real Estate Agent. Rents and accounts collected. Money to loan at lowest rates. Office 332 King st., over Wade's Drug Store.

ALEXANDER BLANCHARD, CHARTERED Accountant. Books opened, posted, audited. Trial balances and financial statements taken. Business confidential. Address 472 Brock Street, or Regiopolis College, Kingston.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL sums, at low rates of interest, on City and Farm Property. Loans granted on City and County Debentures. Apply to THOMAS BRIGGS, Manager of Frontenac Loan and Investment Society. Office opposite the Post Office.

ARCHITECTURAL.

POWER & SON, ARCHITECTS, MERchants Bank Building, corner Brock and Wellington streets. 'Phone 212.

ARTHUR ELLIS, ARCHITECT, OFFICES—Exchange Chambers, Offord's Block, 81 Brock Street, Kingston, Ont.

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D. A. GIVANS, Barrister, Solicitor, over Merchants Bank. Money to loan at 5 and 6 p.c.

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ASSIGNEES IN TRUST. OFFICE: 203 BAgot Street. Assignment solicited.

MEDICAL CARDS.

R. D. KILBORN, M. D., M. C. P. & S., LATE Medical Superintendent Kingston General Hospital. Coroner for City and County Office formerly occupied by the late Dr. Saunders. Telephone No. 342.

DENTAL.

R. E. SPARKS, D. D. S., L. D. S., M. D., DENTIST. Office 203½ Princess street. Residence 132 University Avenue. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday evening, 8 to 10. Telephone 346. C. P. Sherman, D. D. S., L. D. S., Assistant.

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BIBBY'S LIVERY OPEN DAY AND NIGHT Telephone 201.

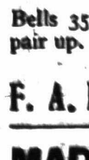
INSURANCE.

London, Liverpool and Globe Fire Insurance Company.

Funds over $52,000,000. In addition to which the policy holders have for security the unlimited ability of all the stockholders.
FARM AND CITY PROPERTY insured at lowest possible rates. Before renewing old or giving new business get rates from
STRANGE & STRANGE, Agents.
W. J. FAIR, special Agent, King Street, Ontario Bank.

TO LOAN.
Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in sums from one thousand to ten thousand dollars. For particulars apply at
Godwin's Insurance Emporium,
Over Express Office, Market Square.

GENDRON
—High Grade Wheels—
for the next few weeks will be sold at the following prices:
Gendron No. 25, $75 Spot Cash.
Gendron No. 28, $45 Spot Cash.
THE DAZZLER LAMP $1.25.
Bells 35c. Tires from $5.00 per pair up.
F. A. PARENT, 216 Princess Street.

MADE ME A MAN
AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE

AJAX REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.
For sale in Kingston by Henry Wade and James McLeod, Druggists.

STAMPS
RUBBER STAMPS OF all kinds. Self-Inkers, Linen Markers, Daters, Stencils, Brands, Bank, Ticket & Office Stamps, etc. Repairs prompt. John Orkin, Wide.

CANADA AS REPRESENTED.

AT THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The Canadian Court Described—The Largest Among the States and Foreign Buildings—An Emblem of Cordial Feeling—Good Men Are In Charge of the Unparalleled Exhibit.

Omaha, Neb., July 30.—(To the Editor): Among the hundreds of Canadian newspapers that grace the tables of our club by kind courtesy there is none more eagerly perused and appreciated than the "Daily British Whig."

It is in daily demand by members and visitors, as visitors from your grand old city and locality will perceive when they register in our club while taking in the great Trans-Mississippi and international exposition here. This exposition is a surprise and revelation to all, exceeding the most sanguine hopes and expectations of its promoters, notwithstanding obstacles, viz., rumors of war followed by a great war in the cause of humanity, involving heavy drafts on the nation for men and munitions of war. It opened promptly on time, June 1st, and will run successfully to Nov. 1st.

History will record that it was the exposition of the century. The beautiful well-laid-out site in the heart of our city is densely covered with magnificent structures erected in all the beauty and grandeur that architecture, ancient or modern, could supply. Its government, states and other grand commodious buildings, filled with the products of usefulness and beauty, not only from the thirty-six trans-Mississippi states, but from other states and countries also, display all the wonderful advances that have been made in science, art, agriculture, mining, forestry, inventions, etc.

The part that Canada takes will reflect great credit on the government for the splendid appropriation and exhibit made.

The Canadian court, occupying over 5,000 feet of space in the international building, is larger than that of any other state or foreign country. The court screen was prepared at Ottawa of native useful woods and is over sixty feet in length. Its doors and panels elaborately display not only the handicraft of its skilled artificer, but the quality of the different kinds of wood, natural grain and colored, surmounted by the dominion coat of arms and emblems as well of all the provinces.

The inner walls are covered with pictures and photos of the capitol buildings cities, towns, farms, dwellings, mines, forests, and rural scenes. On its floors are seen booths, tables, trophies, which contain bins of grain in bulk in cases and glass, well assorted catalogued specimens of ores from coal and iron of every kind to gold and choicer metals. Slabs and lumber from the forests show the inexhaustible resources yet remaining in Canada's almost unknown and boundless forests. The pillars and sides of other walls are decorated with the beautiful grasses and cereals in straw with sheaves, garlands, designs and emblems in endless profusion.

The word "Canada" in beautiful scrolls and designs is seen outside and inside the court, with the old union jack and "Old Glory" side by side extending from the same pole. At this particular time it is emblematic of the cordial feeling existing between our two great nations in reference to the cause of humanity in which this country is engaged in so successfully. It will be followed by other great victories, for peace hath victories as well as war, and hopes are entertained that closer trade and commercial relations will be entered into that will cement a closer affinity by removing all petty causes of friction between Great Britain and the United States and that a long and peaceful era will result therefrom.

The large emblems of Manitoba and the north-west are conspicuous, attracting the eye of the home-seeker, keeping W. V. Bennett, the Canadian government agent for colonization and emigration work here, busy as well as his Canadian assistants, H. C. Duncan and C. H. Myers, in answering questions and giving out pamphlets and statistical information. The beautiful trophy of the experimental farm, of Ottawa, is a central attraction. The maple sugar and honey exhibits gather crowds constantly, and, taken in with the other products, elicit questions such as, "Were those really produced in Canada?" "We thought it was too cold to produce such—hardly fit to give in, yet from these proofs it must truly be 'A land of milk and honey.'"

H. C. Knowlton, Knowlton, Que., is in charge of the Canadian court exhibit. He is to be highly complimented on his executive ability in managing, and is a favorite with all and our club in particular. He was rendered great assistance in its setting up by W. H. Hay, secretary of Ottawa experimental farm, who was chief decorator. Other duties at Ottawa, to our regret, recalled Mr. Hay. Mr. Knowlton has a valuable assistant, an all-round man, in an ex-Canadian, Bert. Lewis, Iowa, also of the ex-Canadian undersigned.—Yours, etc., JAMES McMOINES.

FREDERICKSBURGH FACTS.

The Effects Of Drought—The Case Tried—A Music Class—Lost By Fire.

Fredericksburgh, Aug. 1.—Drought with its various attendant results is felt severely in this locality. No rain has fallen for weeks and the fields are now parched and dry and covered over with wide cracks sufficient to admit one's hand, whilst in a few instances a man's arm might be easily inserted. Pastures are so scorched that not a green stem is anywhere to be found. Water is also a scarce article and in consequence cattle are very much pinched in this respect. Grain has been prematurely ripened and the yield will be very much reduced, whilst that of late sowing will be little better than good feed. Potatoes will certainly be a very small crop as the earlier varieties are now past recovery. A few very late ones may chance to get rain later on. Milk receipts have dropped about one-third, and in many individual cases about one-half. Taken altogether it is a very severe time. Harvest is pretty well over and this week will see that important work completed with the majority of farmers.

The municipal council held a session last week for the purpose of considering the advisability of reconstructing two of the largest bridges in the township. The result was they were condemned and closed up with the intention of replacing with new steel structures. Judge Wilkison held court of revision at the town hall Friday to hear the appeal of the Bell telephone company. The appeal was taken on the strength of a recent decision of the court of appeal in the case of appeal of Bell telephone company vs. city of Hamilton, in which it was held that valuation should be such as though it were sold subject to an execution and not estimated at its prospective value as a growing concern. His honor rendered judgment fixing the assessment of the company's poles, wires, etc., in accordance with the judgment in the aforementioned case. H. M. Deroche, Q.C., appeared for the company and W. J. Wilson, Napanee, for the municipality. Prof. D. P. Henwood, Napanee, has a music class organized here. He finds the present a very convenient time to instruct his pupils. Mrs. Maggie McNulty and family, Detroit, are spending the holidays at home at P. Hunt's.

W. B. Perry returned Tuesday after visiting his many friends at Empey Hill and vicinity. Mrs. A. Stapleton returned home last week after a three weeks' stay with friends at Oshawa. The Napanee bank robbery case is exciting great interest and is much discussed pro and con. However, without prejudging the case the tramp element as usual figure prominently for first place. Miss Annie Brown is spending a week with friends at Tamworth. Mrs. J. Anderson, Niagara Falls, Ont., is at home at George Vanalstine's for holidays.

A shower has refreshed things somewhat, but much more is required to be of material benefit. Sunday evening the barns of Allen Lucas, in the rear of Ernesttown, were consumed by fire, the origin of which is a mystery as the owners were all away from home at the time. The crop, so far as harvested, with a team of horses, seventeen sheep and two pigs, were all lost. The fire first started in the hen house. W. B. Ferry occupied the pulpit of the Brick church, Morven, Sunday evening, in the absence of Rev. E. S. Shorey, taking holidays.

LIFE IN PORTO RICO.

Customs On The Island—Why American Invaders Were Cheated.

According to a Porto Rican new in New York, the latest estimates of the population of the island put it at about 900,000, of whom 140,000 are peninsulares or natives of Spain, and from 12,000 to 14,000 foreigners, mostly Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Englishmen, and Americans, other nationalities being very little represented. The native population is composed of two-thirds whites, descendants of Spaniards and people of other European countries, and one-third negroes and mulattoes, or people of mixed blood.

The mode of life is very similar to that of the European countries except for some slight differences due to the hot climate. Fashions for men and women alike are introduced from Spain, and especially from Paris and London. The well to do in the principal towns dress just like people in European countries, men wearing woollen clothes all the year round. The young women dress very elaborately, and all wear hats, the Spanish mantilla being worn only by elderly women. In the small towns men dress after the fashion of the cities, but wear linen fabrics, as woollen clothes are very uncomfortable, are considered a luxury, and are worn on holy days and Sundays only. Laborers and farm hands do not wear coats or shoes. They do not care to do so, and, if they did, they could not afford to, as their wages are very small.

Life at San Juan and the other principal towns is very monotonous, the only amusement being retreta or concert by the military bands twice a week and theatrical performances three or four evenings a week, matinees being given very seldom. The theatres are owned by the cities and rented to European companies travelling through the island at so much an evening.

The principal towns of the island are San Juan, the capital, on the north coast, with 31,250 inhabitants, Ponce, on the south coast, with 44,500 inhabitants; Aguadilla, on the same coast, but more to the north, with 14,000; Arecibo, on the north coast, with 9,800 inhabitants; Humacao, Arroyo and Fajardo, all seaports. Other important inland towns are San German, Yauco and Guayama. The population of San Juan is that of the town and its suburbs, but that of the other towns named includes all the inhabitants of the districts, that is to say, the country around the town. San Juan, built on a small island connected with the mainland by the San Antonio bridge, is quite a beautiful city, with straight but narrow streets and many fine buildings. It has several public institutions and colleges, several churches and seven small parks, among them the Plazuela de Santiago, with a very good statue of Columbus. The city is lighted by gas supplied by an English company and by electricity supplied by a local corporation. There are eleven newspapers of all kinds, the principal one being La Correspondencia, a daily political paper, with a circulation of about 7,000 copies, which is equal to that of the other papers combined. There is a local telephone company, but no water except that of the cisterns. A reservoir was projected and the plan was approved by the government some fifty years ago, but owing to the manana system it has not been finished yet.

The history of the Spanish administration in the island is one of cruelty and corruption. The Spaniards began by exterminating the native Indian population, which some historians place as large as 500,000, in less than a century. Every branch of the administration of the island is conducted under a system of corruption, the law is constantly violated by the Spaniards and the natives are deprived of their rights. At elections the Spanish or conservative always wins, notwithstanding the fact that it is in a large minority.

The liberty of the press is unknown. Articles printed in the Madrid or other Spanish papers attacking the government cannot be reproduced by any Porto Rican paper without the editors being punished, even if the article in question has not been considered ground for prosecution by the authorities in Spain.

No more than nineteen persons are allowed to meet in any place on the island without special permission of the government, and a representative of the mayor of the town must attend meetings to see that nothing is done or said against "the integrity of the nation."

Licenses are required for everything, even for a dancing party.

These are some of the things which caused the people at Ponce to cheer the Americans who took possession of the town.

Desmond Doings.

DESMOND, Aug. 2.—Farmers have commenced to thresh, so as to make room for the remainder of the crop. Fall wheat is good around here. The rain that fell a week ago did a good deal of good. S. Rutan is quite poorly. Mrs. Charles D. Vanalstine and son, Earl, have returned to their home in Napanee after spending a week with friends here and at Hartington. A number from Yarker, Colebrooke, Petworth, Beaver Lake and Napanee attended church here last Sabbath. Wesley Simmons paid a visit to his grandparents last Sabbath at Ernesttown.

Entered The Union.

LANCASTER, Ont., Aug. 4.—It was unanimously decided Tuesday at a special meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, of which the Rev. C. E. Gordonsmith, F.S.Sc., is pastor, to vote the church as a body, minister and congregation, into the Presbyterian church in Canada.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Does one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

THE LONDON POLICE.

They Are An Estimable Body Of Men and Respected By All.

A stranger in London, Eng., is notably impressed with the marvellous respect for law shown by the people. Samuel Birch, in speaking on that point, said that willing obedience to law seemed to be a characteristic of the people. Custom has brought them under complete control of the police, the majority of whom are seen on the street without a baton. The total traffic through the streets of the city is controlled by the police, who are stationed at crossings and order the movements of procession of waggons by upholding a finger. They are the embodiment of law, and the people expect them to enforce it. In controlling the traffic along the streets they make no distinction between people. The traffic is so great there that at crossings the procession of waggons and carts on one street has to wait until that on a cross street has passed, the smaller procession always waiting until the larger one has gone. These movements are controlled by the police, and the people, no matter how busy they are, never raise an objection. Even if the prince and princess of Wales are driving in the smaller procession they wait their turn to pass on. Every person depends on the police to regulate the travel, and his word is law.

The force in London is an educated body of men, who are subjected to a rigid examination before being appointed. They are obliging, ever ready to give any desired information to strangers. If a visitor wishes to reach a certain place and that point is not within the limits of the policeman of whom direction is asked he will immediately write down what he knows and direct the enquirer to the police officer in the locality wanted. The London police take pride in their positions and are a creditable body to the city. The Kingston force might take a few pointers.

Time The Name Was Changed.

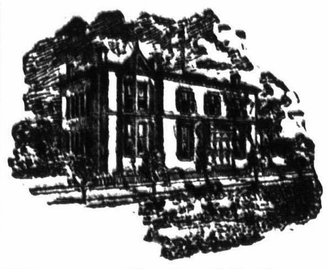
COBURG, Aug 3.—Duke Ernest Gunther of Schlesw-Holstein, brother of the empress of Germany, was married to-day. His bride was princess Dorothea Maria Henrietta Augustin Louise of Saxe-Coburg.

EDUCATIONAL.

School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.
SESSION 1898-1899 BEGINS SEPT. 20TH. Matriculation Examination at Queen's University beginning Sept. 19th. Degree Courses in Analytical Chemistry and Assaying, in Geology and in Mining Engineering. Special Students admitted without matriculation. W. L. GOODWIN, Director.

College of Regiopolis, Kingston, Ont.
DEPARTMENTS:—UNIVERSITY, COLLEgiate, and Business and Shorthand. Thorough Classical Course. Preparation for Matriculation, Teachers' Certificates, Etc. Efficient staff of experienced qualified High School Teachers. A Chartered Accountant has charge of the Business Course.
Call at the College for Calendar for 1898-1899, or it will be mailed you on application to
VERY REV. THOS. KELLY, V.G., Dean.

KINGSTON
Business College.
Business Course,
Shorthand Course,
Civil Service Course.
Agents for Remington Standard Typewriter. For full information call at College Office or address
J. B. McKAY,
Kingston, Ont.



Kingston Ladies' College,
A CHURCH SCHOOL, under the Patronage of His Grace the Archbishop and the Very Rev. the Dean of Ontario.
"FAIRLAWN," JOHNSTON ST.
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 7th.
Students prepared for University examinations in Arts and Music.
The best educational advantages, with every home comfort and convenience.
Tennis Courts, Croquet and Skating.
For full information apply to MRS. CORNWALL, M.A., Principal.

MILITIA.

SALE OF RIFLES.

TENDERS will be received by this Department on or before Tuesday, the 16th of August next, for the purchase of about 25,000 long and 4,000 Short Snider Rifles no longer required for the Militia of Canada owing to their equipment with Lee Enfield.—Tenderers are at Liberty to offer for the entire lot as above or in quantities of 1,000 and upwards; 25 rounds of Ammunition will be included with each rifle and purchaser will have the option of securing further quantities up to 50 rounds per rifle at $5 per 1,000 rounds from a reserve retained in Store. Price per rifle to be stated and the number required. The above rifles are in Store in Montreal in good order and serviceable condition. Samples can be seen on application to the Superintendent of Stores at that Station.

The highest or any tender not necessarily to be accepted.

Terms cash.

To be removed at the earliest convenience of the purchaser.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa. The words "Tender for Rifles" to be written on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

D. A. MACDONALD, Lt. Colonel,
Chief Superintendent of Stores.
Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, 25th July, 1898.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without previous authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

BARGAINS IN
Bicycles
THIS WEEK AT
STRACHAN'S Hardware

COMPLETE HARPERS
FOR SALE.
HARPER'S MONTHLY, 91 Volumes, bound, 1850 to 1896.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, Volumes 1 to 39 bound, 1857 to 1896.
PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE, 10 Volumes—1853 to 1857.
Address offers to "O.," BRITISH WHIG, Kingston.

REV. D. ALLISON'S REMARKS.

A REPORTER WITH A VIVID IMAGINATION.

The Story Of The Rev. Dr. Allison's Anti-Prohibition Talk At Sackville A Pure Falsehood—He Favors And Will Vote For Prohibition.

Halifax Herald.

Sackville, N.B., July 28.—I wish to disclaim responsibility for much of the language and sentiment on the subject of prohibition attributed to me in the article from an Amherst paper quoted in your Wednesday issue. The observations that I really did make on the occasion referred to in the article were in my judgment far from sensational, and I am at a loss to see how they can "startle" any one. My chief statement was an inference drawn generally from the history of prohibitory legislation to the effect that the mere enactment of such legislation had not in itself power to sweep away the saloon, and that the assumption that prohibition and the annihilation of the liquor traffic are convertible terms is not warranted by facts. In support of this statement or inference I referred to two instances coming under my own observation, but I made no such assertion as that prohibition had everywhere been a failure nor did I ask any such question as "Where on earth has prohibition succeeded?" I did not refer to the Scott act directly or indirectly, and drew no inference from "the moral support" or want of moral support accorded it by the people. I did not mention or refer in any way to Maine, and, therefore, could not have drawn the suggested parallel between her experience and that of New Brunswick in a possible future. I did not say or imply that "the country needs no more prohibitive laws." What I did say and repeat now was that a prohibitive law unsupported by a powerful force of moral sentiment might be a curse rather than a blessing. I did not say that "I could not recommend the great body of the Methodist church to vote for prohibition," and certainly did not intend to say anything that could possibly be construed to have such a meaning.

Coming to the question now before the people of this country, I recognize—how could I fail to do so?—a degree of doubt existing in the minds of at least some sincere friends of temperance whether the times are really ripe for parliamentary prohibition. I frankly admitted that my own mind was not entirely free from this doubt, but went on to say that such was my antipathy to the liquor traffic and desire for its destruction, that I intended to give prohibition "the benefit of the doubt" and vote "Yes" at the plebiscite poll. The reporter most inexcusably represents as my expression the very reverse of this intention. To close these corrections, though I might extend them, I incidentally referred to the plebiscite principle as a novelty in British legislation, but I said nothing by the remotest implication justifying the reported statement that I characterized the proposition now before the country as a "measure calculated to deceive a portion of our people, and which would not further the cause of temperance one particle." Everything that I said implied a recognition of the perfect bona fides of both the government and parliament of Canada in placing the measure on the statute book. The enclosure in quotation marks of what is chiefly the reporter's own language is to my mind very reprehensible.—Yours with respect, DAVID ALLISON.

WANTED IN TORONTO.

Under Arrest In Montreal—Will Donate Prizes—International Races.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—Inspector Burroughs, Toronto, will not be allowed to take Joseph F. Vezina to the queen city for a few days yet. He is wanted in Toronto for obtaining $90 under false pretences but he is also wanted here on an old charge of having forged his father's signature to a promissory note for $87, on which he succeeded in realizing the amount.

The United States revenue cutter, Gresham, left port this morning for Boston, whence she will be despatched to aid the blockading fleet at Havana.

Mr. Crane, the Seawanhaka cup challenger, who has arrived in the city, received his two boats to day and had them placed in lake St. Louis preparatory to the coming into international races. He states that a good deal more interest is being taken in the event than was anticipated, it being thought that owing to the war they would be lost sight of.

Hon. Mr. Dobell has announced his intention of offering a gold medal for competition among the candidates at the Ottawa and Quebec local examinations of the associated board of the Royal academy of music and the Royal college of music to be held in November next. He will also give a silver medal to the one passing second highest in both centres.

Denies He Accepted Money.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The earl of DeLaware has issued a statement denying that he accepted money to join any of the companies promoted by Ernest Terrah Hooley, the bankrupt, but he admits that he received £23,000 from Mr. Hooley "as gifts in recognition of services rendered," having worked hard in the interests of the company with which he was connected. Lord Templeton and lord Gordon-Lennox deny that they received money from Hooley.

Curzon As Viceroy Of India.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—It is reported that George N. Curzon, the parliament secretary for the foreign office, has accepted the office of viceroy of India in succession to the earl of Elgin. He was formerly parliamentary under secretary for India. His wife is a daughter of L. Z. Leiter, Chicago.

A Spirits' Association Formed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio., Aug. 3.—An association is being organized here by which the manufacture and sale of the entire output of distilled spirits of the country was controlled. The name of the new organization will be "The United States Spirits' Association."

Best Of All.

"Chimax" Iron Tonic Pills are doing a grand work in restoring people to health, strength and personal beauty. They contain four of the best tonics ever discovered. 50 pills in a box for 25c. The Dr. Hall Medicine Co., New York. Sold only at Wade's drug store.

Spanish Village Cyclone Swept.

VALENCIA, Spain, Aug. 3.—The village of Mediana has been wrecked by a cyclone, which also killed many persons. Several houses at Hornillos have been engulfed by the floods, and a number of people have perished.

Mrs. Charles Smith, of Jones, Ohio, writes: "I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest."

My nervousness has left me entirely as a result of taking Miles's Compound Iron Pills. For sale by all druggists.

Frontenac cafe. Pure ice cream.

FAKIRS NEVER MAKE MISFITS.

Humorist Burdette Philosophizes on the "Short Cuts" to Knowledge.

Robert J. Burdette philosophizes in his humorous way on the modern "short-cuts" to education, in an article on "My Kindergarten of Fifty Years," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "A peddler," Mr. Burdette explains, "comes along: 'Want to practice medicine? Well, it will take you four, maybe five, years of the hardest kind of boning at this old dust-yard of a school; you come with me and I'll sell you a diploma, good anywhere, that'll cost you only ten or twelve weeks' loafing and a hundred dollars.' First thing we know we have a doctor in the class. Another fakir comes along; finds a boy who wants to be a preacher; can preach a little, but he would like to be a theologian. 'All right,' the fakir says, 'got a degree of D.D. right here in the desk; cost you fifty dollars and an old sermon.' Boy gets it, frames it, and hangs it up in his study. Wears his D.D. around in public, proud as the crow with the peacock feather. You might think these fellows would get a misfit some time, but they never do—never. A fifty-dollar degree fits a fifty dollar man like the paper on the wall. Same way with all the 'short-cut' honors. The fakirs are good tailors; they can—and to do them full justice, they do—make their wares to fit their customers every time. And one popular class of 'instructors' in this line are the professors who teach 'short-cuts' to wealth. They do a free dispensary business with war-price profits, and they also keep a finishing school in Canada."

The Wheel of Fashion.

The world of fashion does not turn around quite as rapidly as the physical world, but it is amusing at times to look over the columns of a Boston newspaper which bears a comparatively recent date and compare it with the present issue.

In April, 1882, the rules of fashion tell us:

"Plain sleeves are preferred to puffs by fashionable young women." How about April, 1898? Other notes in that same column which may prove of interest are:

"Buff tints are revived.

"Very little jewelry is worn in the street.

"The stylish pale shade is Havana brown.

"Linen-gingham is an old fabric just revived.

"Gray-haired ladies are wearing silver hairpins.

"Silk fringes once more assert their right to be seen.

"Among new things for the ballroom are plush slippers.

"Jet ornaments are much worn on bonnets.

"Less elaboration and more simple elegance are noticeable in spring novelties."

Thus, in the world of fashion, as in the world of letters, poetry and prose, prose and poetry make up the rounds.

Now we have the fanciful, the picturesque and the ideal. Again the plain severity of simplicity is dominant. Nor is much time needed to effect a change; it takes several turns of the world of fashion to "make it all the same in a hundred years." The plain sleeves of 1882 will be the plain sleeves of 1898. Less elaboration and more simple elegance of 1882 will be noticeable in the spring novelties of 1898. The world of fashion has turned; the poetic has become the prosaic, and man must be reconciled.—Boston Transcript.

Story of Waterloo.

Some of the particulars concerning Victor Baillod, the French Waterloo veteran whose death was recorded recently, are furnished by M. Millet, the mayor of the little town of Carlsey, where he lived. The fact that Baillod was 104 years old seems to be well authenticated. He had the St. Helena medal and also the cross of the Legion of Honor. It was three years before the battle of Waterloo that he was drafted into the French army under Marshal Davoust at Colmar. This is a description of Waterloo which he gave a short time before his death.

"Ah, Waterloo! There were plenty of men there, and the cannon roar was deafening. The corn grew high, but when the cavalry had passed over it roadways were left in its wake. The more Napoleon advanced, the more the enemy retreated. Did I see Napoleon? Yes, indeed, I did. He never stood still, but was all over the battlefield at once. As to the battle, I did not see much of it. I was knocked down, and in falling I was struck by an Englishman's saber. My shako saved me. After the battle was over some Englishmen came and said something to me. I did not understand. I found I was a prisoner of war."

As a prisoner of war he came to England, but on the conclusion of peace he was, of course, restored to his native country, and it was then that he was released from further service, on the ground of ill-health.

Continued In Full Strength.

The business of the late Henry Brame will be carried on by his sisters in the name of the Brame estate with M. B. Malcolm, long Mr. Brame's assistant, as manager. He is a graduate of the Chicago embalming school and highly capable. The furniture and undertaking departments are again open, and will with the cabinet shop be energetically conducted.

A telegram from Dunham and Rice, Toronto, received to-day, states that they will accept the $100 expenses and row the Lynch brothers at Halifax about Sept. 13th, for $500 a side.

Three Years in Bed.
From Kidney Disease—Although a Man of Three-Score and Ten, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills give him back perfect health.

This is to certify that I was sick in bed the most of the time for three years with kidney disease. I took several boxes of pills—different kinds—and a great many other kinds of patent medicines; besides that I was under treatment by four different doctors during the time and not able to work. I began to take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and since that time have been working every day, although a man nearly 70 years of age. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have cured me.
JAMES SIMPSON,
Newcombe Mills, Ont.

When Kidneys are not in a perfectly clean and healthy condition, the blood becomes impregnated with impurities, and a decay of the kidneys soon takes place. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bladder, and a long list of Kidney diseases become seated, and sooner or later in so many instances, and fatally. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure all Kidney Troubles. Sold by all dealers, price 25 cents per box.

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SALE THIS WEEK ONLY.
Fancy Rattan and Cobble Seat Rockers, regular price $2.75, for $2.
Fancy Parlor Centre Tables, with solid brass feet and shaped tops, only $2.50.
Bedroom Suits in great variety only $9.
Oak Finished Sideboards, with German bevel mirrors, only $6.
Springs from $1.50 up.
Wire Cot $1.50. Canvass Cots $1.
All Wool Mattresses to fit, $1.50.
Also Screen and Easels in white enamel at
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Ambulance call 147 A.

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