Good Clothes - -

HELP ONE ALONG IN LIFE

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It is not what you pay for clothes, so much as what you get for your money. To show our goods is a pleasure and it is a special pleasure to exhibit our new

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Merchant Tailor,
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BILLIARD	Remember the "XXth Century Electric Billiard Cushions," the latest Improved cushion. 150 Billiard and Pool Tables, new and second-hand, ready for market, $25 to $150	POOL
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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE DOMINION.

E. L. ETHIER & CO.,
88 St. Denis Street, Montreal.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

Look at Your Hands.

Nails manicured Friday and Saturday for 25c. It makes the nails healthy and strong, and adds greatly to the appearance of the hands. Ladies have shown their appreciation by the number that have called during the past week. None need be affected with irritation of the skin when they can secure relief by the use of Madam Kennedy's medicine. A number have been successfully treated for superfluous hair. Remember the head treatments as usual are very refreshing, so the ladies say.

Next to Dr. Ryan's, on Montreal St.

First Prize Silver Medal

at Chautauqua National Photographic Association of America

Up to-date Photos at

SNIDER'S. 224 Princess Street.

SECOND HAND CLOTHING.

FURNITURE, STOVES, ETC.

Drop me a postal card and I will pay the highest price in cash for all Second-Hand Goods.

I keep a large stock of New and Second-Hand Goods, which I sell at a very low figure.

I. ZACKS,

Brick Store, 273 Princess Street, between Sydenham and Clergy Streets.

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Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

Picket Wire Chicken Fence

8c per foot. Very strong and no trouble to put up. Wire Mats and every description of Wire work manufactured by

F. PARTRIDGE. CRESCENT WIRE WORKS, 225 King st.

A Nice Turnout

For business or pleasure. We manufacture Carriages, Buggies, Phatons, Gladstones, Dog Carts, Wagons, &c. to

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259 Princess Street. The warerooms with the wheel windows.

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SOME EXCELLENT SECOND-HAND PIANOS at a bargain. Apply through Whig Office, Kingston.

THE WHIG--65th YEAR.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG is published every evening at 306-308-310 King street, Kingston, Ont., at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, payable in advance.

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First insertion, five lines and over,	10c	per line
Each consecutive insertion,	5c	"
Once a week, five lines and over,	10c	"
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Measurements by a solid scale, twelve lines to the inch.

Births, Marriages or Deaths, one insertion, 50c; two insertions, 75c.

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Contracts for a specified space are made for long terms for mercantile announcements, but notices of help wanted, for sale, to-let, partnerships, tenders or anything beyond actual announcement of goods or manufactures for sale are excluded.

The publisher will not be responsible for misunderstanding of verbal orders. Written directions should be placed on all copy for insertion. All advertisements are subject to the approval of the publisher.

All charges for advertisements and subscriptions are due and payable in advance.

Officers of unincorporated associations or societies will be held personally responsible for orders they give.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 12 pages, 84 columns, is published every Thursday morning at $1 a year, if paid in advance; otherwise $1.50 per year.

Attached to the paper is one of the best Job Offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; nine improved printing presses.

EDW. J. B. PENSE,
JOHN OFFORD, Proprietor.
Assistant Business Manager.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

IS THIS INGRATITUDE?

Hall Caine, the author, is making a sort of holiday trip to America, and, while on this side of the water, has promised to make two addresses on the Anglo-Saxon alliance. This inspires a reflection from the Buffalo Express which was not, under the circumstances, to be expected.

"There was a time," it remarks, "when, to Great Britain, such an alliance seemed a necessity, but the re-approachment between it and Germany, and the peace programme of the Czar, have removed it, thereby making Mr. Caine's mission a work of supererogation."

Such a remark savours of ingratitude. It is only a few days since the facts came out in regard to the friendly attitude of Great Britain in America's extremity. There was a time when the Anglo Saxon alliance was a very good thing. That was when the European powers, headed by France, had arranged for intervention between Spain and the United States, and for the protection of the Don. That intervention would have succeeded but for the refusal of Great Britain to countenance it. The demand of John Bull, that the United States should have fair play, had its effect. He stood by to see that there was no interference, and that she United States came out of that war so soon and so well is owing to the fact that it had as an ally the greatest naval and military nation in the world.

Is it to be understood that having served its purpose the United States has no further use for the alliance? That is what one is to infer from the language of the Buffalo Express. Nothing has transpired, however, in Europe or America that has affected the relations of the United States and Great Britain, and nothing that affects the mission of Hall Caine or any other patriot.

A PREACHER'S WARNING.

Rev. Mr. Pedley, of Vancouver, B.C., has given expression to a thought that is having a very wide circulation. He was preaching upon prohibition, and said:

"There is one thing I often warn our temperance people about, and I am a temperance man myself. If we, in our enthusiasm, pass a law in Canada on the plebiscite that is not intended to be operated, and that law becomes a dead letter on our statute books, in ten years we will have a carnival of crime in our dominion that it is difficult to conceive of. Better have the imperfect license law than a perfect law, a prohibitory measure that is not operated."

Now Mr. Pedley was not arguing against the plebiscite. He was not resisting the idea that a test of public opinion upon a great question should be had, and that the plebiscite was the only test available. But he was arguing, clearly, against an attempt to enforce a prohibitory law if the people were not in sympathy with it.

The Whig can remember when the license law was not respected as it is now. That law has been made more and more exacting until one is almost astonished at the effect it has wrought. There are some who think the process of limitation should be continued by the license law until the change from the license system to prohibition becomes less serious than it may be at the present time.

Mr. Pedley seems to question the expediency of acting precipitably in regard to prohibition, or of introducing a condition of things for which the people are not prepared. His remark is not meant to be discouraging. It inspires thoughtfulness, study, reflection—and all these should precede the voting which will take place on the 29th.

The temperance people are doing what they can, by the distribution of literature, to make the electors read. The press of the country affords the fullest discussion of the question. Let us hope that whatever the result it will be according to the best light and judgment of the people, and for the public good.

MAKE A CHARGE.

The Vancouver World does not think much of the average attack of the conservative press upon Mr. Sifton, Canada's minister of the interior. Mr. Sifton is talked of very much as Mr. Hardy was some years ago, as the wicked partner of the premier, as the man who is supposed to carry the sins of the administration, and especially the imaginary sins. Mr. Hardy has outlived the insinuations of his political opponents. He has proved that all along he has been a most capable member of the government, and the worthy successor in office, by ability and experience, of Sir Oliver Mowat.

Mr. Clifton is demonstrating that he did not reach his eminence in political life by chance, but that he has earned promotion by his devotion to public duty. It is safe to say that, excepting, perhaps, Hon. D. Mills and Hon. T. White, no man has been as successful in the administration of his department, and no one has worked harder to make it what the interests of the country demand.

Under these circumstances the Vancouver World is not disposed to attach any importance to the reflections of the press upon Mr. Clifton's dealing with the Yukon affairs. It repudiates the idea of the Kingston News that there must be fire where there is so much smoke, that there must be ground for the alleged misconduct of certain representatives and friends in the Yukon district of the minister of the interior. "We have been hearing," says the World, "a great deal of this kind of stuff for months past, and yet there has not been the first vestige of proof in support of the allegations. In fact the testimony of well-known men is to the contrary. Surely if there is so much 'smoke and fire' there should be some facts to establish the allegations made in regard to the conduct of the government officials. Let a specific charge once be made against any gentleman charged with the administration of the affairs in the Klondyke, and there is the very best reason for believing that an immediate investigation will be ordered. Now, in all fairness, we hope our conservative confreres will come forward with some specific charge, in order to substantiate their oft-repeated assertions."

It will be with this as it has been with the other grievances against the government. They cannot be specified and they cannot be investigated. There was some mysterious talk in Ottawa at and before the last session of parliament, but it did not amount to much. If the conservatives know anything seriously damaging to the government they should tell the people of it. If Sir Charles Tupper is possessed of information which will smash the Laurier administration he should imitate the late Mr. Huntingdon, or Mr. Tarte, and prefer a definite indictment. There has been enough of mystery and insinuation.

EDITORIAL SUGGESTIONS.

The Spanish politicians are now fighting their late war all over again in the cortes. Weyler, called in Cuba the butcher, is most active in defending the army, and is calling the ministry bad names. The officers who did as they were told are certainly not to be accused of paltrooonery.

The Methodists have done well to drop the tithing system as an obligation upon the church. Generosity is a grand thing, and ought to be practiced by the church people more than it is, but it cannot be forced upon them. Besides the clergy cannot afford to preach law instead of privilege in the matter of giving.

Mr. Chamberlain's idea of an Anglo-American alliance is that it should rest upon a tacit friendly agreement with effects as far reaching as possible. "How broad it shall be, or how restricted," he adds, "depends upon the American people." Mr. Chamberlain is as always diplomatic, and so always guarded in his speech.

La Patrie is of the opinion that Quebec's educational affairs will be directed by an education department as they are in Ontario. The idea is to be in harmony with every country "where," says the Patrie, "popular education is more advanced than in this province." An endorsement, surely, of Ontario's educational system.

The murderous Turk has again made himself obnoxious. He ranks with the dervish in brutality and treachery, and merits extermination. The one thing against Great Britain, in her European relations, is that she has countenanced the repetition of Turkish massacres instead of wiping out the troubles, exterminating them, as she has in Egypt.

Mr. Alger, secretary of war, attributes the great mortality among the American troops to home sickness, and to the maladies to which the soldier becomes an easy victim while he is depressed. The man is getting giddy. He is making too light of a neglect which has lost the nation some of its finest soldiers. And the papers that give the facts are not to be called sensational.

Hon. Mr. Foster has it that the Turner party in British Columbia has a clear majority of the members of the legislature. He has, at last accounts, a party of seventeen, including himself. There are in the house thirty eight members. How seventeen can be converted into a "clear majority" is one of the things which only Mr. Foster can figure out, and he ought to do it.

Kingston municipal government is a failure. A strong man for mayor is greatly needed. It will take the courage and vigilance of such a man to create a revolution and reform. Several dismissals are much needed. When such people become callous to public needs and public criticism it is time to act. It is hard to get the council and people to dismiss and reform but they are always glad when it is done and efficiency ensues.

25c. To Cape Vincent And Return. 25c.

The R. & O. steamer Richelieu will carry excursionists to Cape Vincent fair on 14th, 15th and 16th Sept. Round trip only 25c. Tickets good to return till 17th. For time-table see regular advertisement. J. P. Hanley, ticket agent.

Fruit Was Plentiful

Heavy consignments of fruit reached the city this morning, but prices remained high. Peaches went to seventy five cents a basket, the lowest asked this season; pears sold at sixty cents a basket and plums at sixty cents a basket.

Horse races will be held at Tamworth on Wednesday next.

PROHIBITION ALL RIGHT.

"CERBUS" BELIEVES THE MEASURE WILL CARRY.

No One But an Advocate of the Liquor Interests States that Drunkenness is Increased by Prohibition—The Government Asks a Simple Question and It Will Be Answered Honestly and in the Affirmative.

Kingston, Sept. 9.—(To the Editor): Two letters have recently appeared in the columns of the "British Whig" urging the electors to vote nay in the coming plebiscite, and it seems only right that a voice might be heard if for nothing else than to let "Elector" and "Cataraqui" know that, one of many, the writer resents many of the statements made.

The Hon. Mr. Blake was right when he said "you cannot enforce a law unless you have the sentiment of the people behind it." Our present government is asking "the people" to express their "sentiment," and prohibitionists believe the majority will mark their ballots "yes." The law will then have "the sentiment of the people behind it" and be enforced. The superficial observer knows there is a great difference between the prohibition of the sale of liquor while the manufacture of it is legalized, and the prohibition of the manufacture as well as the sale. The people are asked whether they wish the manufacture and sale prohibited. Prohibitionists believe and assert that the people in Canada who wish it prohibited are more in both number, responsibility and influence than they who wish its manufacture and sale continued. No one but an advocate of liquor interests states (I will not say believes, for many of them know the contrary) that drunkenness is increased by prohibiting or even restricting the consumption and sale of alcoholic liquors.

Mr. Allison is in favor of the abolition of the liquor traffic in every form and has publicly stated that the liquor interests have persistently and repeatedly garbled his remarks. Some leading men hesitate to vote for prohibition now because of its radical nature and are like the humanitarian individual, who said that if the dog must be killed it should be done gradually, say, cut him up by inches, beginning at his tail and taking one inch off each day until he died.

"Cataraqui" states that prohibition has failed in Maine and that as much liquor is consumed and sold there as in Massachusetts. If that is so why are the prohibitionists of Maine in increasing numbers determined that the law shall be continued as it is? I suppose all the Maine liquor men are voting for and working for prohibition because it saves them their license fees and hotel taxes! Now we have but one question before us. The government asks us as citizens a simple question. Do you or do you not desire the prohibition of the liquor traffic? and from all classes voices will answer "Yes! we do!" The parent, although he may like his glass of ale, does not wish his son or daughter to learn its use. The merchant wants the money, spent needlessly and hence criminally in liquor, to settle old debts and honorably purchase that which will feed and warm but not destroy the purchaser. Our law officers, magistrates and constables will answer "Yes! prohibit it!" for we know that nineteen-twentieths of the cases which appear before us are directly or indirectly traceable to the use of alcoholic liquors. Physicians and surgeons wish it prohibited because they do not want to be handicapped in aiding nature in her healing processes and a whiskey-soaked body is hardest to heal.

Electors should not and will not be deceived. The government has asked you a simple question. Answer that question honestly and the government will see that your wishes are carried out for you are the government. Let Canadians lead in this reform as they do in penny postage. We are willing to lose revenue in the post office department, to give people better facilities for communication. Let us be willing to spend millions that we may be a healthy, clear-brained, strong-limbed people. It is better to "have money to burn" than to burn yourself. Sincerely yours,—CERBERUS.

Yes. Let Us Try It.

Kingston, Sept. 10.—(To the Editor): There are two things to be noticed in "Cataraqui's" letter of Thursday. One of fact the other of inference. These are altogether distinct and each is to be looked at by itself.

1. There is the question of fact. We have been told so often and by so wise men that the Scott act and the Maine law were failures, that some silly people are getting ready to accept of the allegations as if they were facts. Let it be remembered that as good authorities, to say the least, have testified that they were not failures as those that have testified that they were. Mr. Dingley is no mean authority, and he says that the Maine law is not a failure. It is to be noticed that the Scott act was handicapped from the very first in a very serious way. In the first place there was uncertainty for years as to its validity. It was in the courts for a length of time. How could a law be pushed with any vigor so long as judges in one court and another were wrestling with the question as to whether parliament had the power to pass such an act? Secondly, there was no efficient means provided for the enforcing of the act. A law will not work itself. And thirdly, let it be confessed that too many people were apathetic, more so than they ought. This is to be deplored. In such circumstances it is to be wondered that it accomplished what it did. It did lessen drinking to a very large extent, in spite of the jeremiads of the class to which "Cataraqui" belongs. One of the best proofs of its success is that the liquor trade were ready to move heaven and earth to have it repealed, or at least to have it discredited. If any one is silly enough to suppose that the liquor trade would spend money without stint to defeat a law that was manifestly a failure, he may tell his figment of the imagination to the marines.

2. Now we may turn to the inference part of "Cataraqui's" letter. Here is the argument he builds up: The Scott act in Canada was a failure, the Maine law in the states was and is a failure, ergo, the prohibition act in Canada would be a failure. Such a syllogism is punctured with fallacies throughout. We have shown that the premises are shaky, to say the least of it. Supposing the premises were sound, and we are very far from admitting that, but granting for the sake of the argument that they were, we deny the conclusion. A law which prohibits the sale of intoxicants may be a failure, while a law which prohibits the manufacture and importation, as well as the sale, may be a great success. The two things are not the same, they are very different. The one aims but a partial blow at the evil, the other strikes so as to root it out root and branch. The latter says to the trade to get out of the country "bag and baggage," especially the baggage.

"Cataraqui" is groping through a dense fog and he thinks he sees a portentous monster; let the fog clear away and let him come up close to the awful giant and he will find that the creature is an insignificant pigmy, worthy of contempt.—FRONTENAC.

CHURCH PARAGRAPHS.

News From All Denominations—Filling of the Pulpits.

Rev. Prof. Rigle, D.D., son of the bishop of Liverpool, has been appointed Queen's chaplain.

Rev. G. R. Prynne, vicar of St. Peter's, Plymouth, England, has held the post for fifty years.

Rev. Walter Abbott, vicar of Paddington, England, has within twenty-one years raised over $500,000 for church work.

Sir William Muir, of Edinburg university, has given $25,000 for a home for women at Allahabad, India, in memory of Lady Muir.

Rev. Walter Ruthven Pym, vicar of Rotherham, has accepted the bishopric of Mauritius, in succession to the present bishop of Dover.

The famous spire of Salisbury cathedral has been restored at a cost of $70,000. A special service was held in commemoration of its completion, after three years of work.

The altar servers of St. Barnabas' church, Ottawa, made a presentation to Frank Maynard, one of their number, as he was leaving to attend the military college, Kingston.

Rev. F. Collins, Trevelyan, Leeds county, is appealing for financial aid to pay off the $2,000 indebtedness on St. Denis church, Athens, which was built during the pastorate of the late Rev. J. J. Kelly.

The archbishop of Canterbury won, many years ago, by his powerful voice, the affections of a Devonshire farmer, who was heard to say, after listening to Dr. Temple, (then bishop of Exeter) "I do love the bishop, coz he hollers proper."

The date for the consecration of archbishop elect Gauthier has been fixed for Tuesday, October 18th—the anniversary of the feast of St. Luke—in St. Mary's cathedral in this city. All the bishops of Ontario and from other points in Canada and the United States will be present.

There are 969,485 scholars in the 7,225 Sunday schools of England. Of these 717,873 are under fifteen years of age. It is evident that the same difficulty is experienced in the old land that we have to meet in Canada, a tendency to regard the Sunday school as a children's institution exclusively.

Sunday Services.

Queen Street Methodist church—Rev. Ebor Crummy, B.A., B.Sc., at both services.

Brock street Methodist church—Morning, Rev. W. T. G. Brown; subject, "Christ's Glory." Evening, Rev. T. C. Brown, pastor; subject, "The Ideal Church."

First Church of Christ Scientist, Chosen Friends' hall—Services to-morrow: 11 a.m., subject, "Matter"; 7 p.m., subject, "Sinfulness Is Captivity." Weekly testimonial meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. "Good meetings." Everybody welcome.

The Annual Meeting.

The Woman's missionary society held its annual meeting in the parlor of Sydenham street church on September 9th. The meeting was well attended and the ladies were all enthusiastic in the discussion in reference to the board meeting to be held here on October 18th. After closing a year marked by success, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. R. J. Chown; first vice president, Mrs. Lanceley; second vice-president, Mrs. Gardiner; recording secretary, Mrs. Harrison; treasurer, Mrs. W. Skinner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. McCammon; convener committee, Mrs. Neal; Miss F. Chown, outlook and palm branch; committee, mesdames Bailey, Hiscock, Oldrieve, Gowdy, F. Chown, Fraser, G. Richardson, Dunlop, O. Chown, Miss Crawford.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

The Steamer Alexandria Had Much of Her Stern Damaged.

A collision occurred, last night, at Gananoque, between the steamers Columbian and Alexandria. The hull of the Alexandria, of, was cut in to the water's edge. The main promenade and hurricane decks were badly cut into, and the after cabin broken in. On arrival here Capt. Donnelly, hull inspector, was called down, and, after temporary repairs were made, the Alexandria proceeded on to Picton, where she will be repaired in time for the usual trip next week.

The Columbian officers say that the accident was not their fault. When the steamer reached Gananoque it was found that the steamer Alexandria had the wharf. The Columbian ran alongside to have her passengers landed through the Alexandria. The Alexandria crew refused to handle the lines and the Columbian officers were forced to back out. The intention was to go to another wharf. The Columbian started ahead and as she did the Alexandria backed out to get away. It was noticed that there would likely be a collision when the captain of the Columbian signalled by three blasts of the whistle. However, the Alexandria backed into the Columbian with serious results. The Columbian, an iron boat, was uninjured.

SOME BODIES RECOVERED.

Victims Of Cornwall Bridge Disaster—Nine Still Missing.

CORNWALL, Ont., Sept. 10.—Besides the body of Daniel Hughes, which was found yesterday, the remains of five more victims of the O. & N. Y. bridge disaster have been recovered. William Saunders, Baltimore, Md., and R. L. Dieart, Tyrone, Pa., were found floating in the river at St. Regis by a couple of Indians and taken to Cornwall, where corpner Hamilton decided that an inquest was not necessary. They are in an advanced state of decomposition and will be buried here to-morrow.

Friday afternoon the body of Robert Martin, the Montrealer whose death was in doubt, was picked up near Cornwall island and taken to Cornwall, whence it will be forwarded to-morrow to Montreal. Two other bodies picked up in the river near the wreck proved to be Patrick Murphy, Toronto, and John Clauss, Caughnawaga. They were left in the water pending an inquest on the New York side. This makes six bodies found out of fifteen lost.

A. B. Milliken, superintendent of construction for the company, said this morning that work on the big cantilever span across the north channel, which has been suspended since Tuesday, in consequence of the disaster, will be resumed Monday morning.

R. C. Douglas, C.E., is here with a party of engineers and divers to make an inspection of the wreck on behalf of the dominion government.

Was Installed This Morning.

G. A. Foster, Ottawa, arrived in the city last night and registered at the British American hotel. This morning he was installed as acting warden of the penitentiary by J. Douglas Stewart, inspector. He will remain in charge of the institution during warden Metcalfe's illness.

Miss Anna Ross returned to Athens today after visiting friends on Queen street.

Frock or "Prince Albert."

Formal afternoon dress for weddings, teas, receptions, calls, church wear, etc.

Entire suit of same material, or coat and vest of black, with striped trousers.

Made of fine black Worsteds, Clay Diagonals, Corkscrews, or dull-finish English Venetians, with Victoria Serge body lining, and silk-striped sleeve lining.

Strictly correct in cut, and equal in every respect to custom-made at $35.00 to $40.00.

$18.00, $20.00 and $25.00 per suit.
Coat and vest, $15, $18 and $20.

Nearest Agencies—D. W. DOWNEY, Brockville,
THE KENNEDY CO., Limited, Montreal.

Cool Evenings Are Here. Cool Days will Come Soon

S&S K

A wrap of some sort will be a necessity. Nothing fills the bill so well as a Shawl Cape. We are making up a line which we sell at $5, made from pretty Tartan Plaid. All Wool Shawls, trimmed with their own fringe, comfort, beauty and utility combined, for $5.

Our Mantle stock contains the newest creations of the best makers in London, Berlin, New York, and our own Canadian makers. A combination of the best that's going, and more of them to be seen here than elsewhere. Prices start at $2 for a sightly, well made Jacket and go up by easy price steps to $20 and $25. Make one to your order if you think "ready made" isn't just the thing. Silk Lined Jackets seem to be the proper caper. We start them at $10 each. Some Lined with Tweed start at $6 each. Dressmaking Department is ready to do your work, and do it well. We always aim to excell each season's past, and we will do it this season. We will be busy to-night. Come in and see some live snappy retailing. Open till 10 p.m.

Starr & Sutcliffe,

FORMERLY RICHMOND & CO.,

118-120 Princess Street.

CAME TO WED A NEGRO.

Maggie Wood, A Comely Scotch Girl, Detained By Immigration Officials.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Maggie Wood, a comely young Scotch woman, became acquainted with Martin Hamilton, a coal-black American, while Hamilton was boarding in Glasgow at the home of Maggie's sister, about five months ago. Hamilton was working for an American asphalt company. He is a straight-featured, intelligent negro, without a suspicion of white blood. The young woman grew fond of Hamilton and he fell in love with her. He asked her to marry him and she said she would. He returned to his home at 511 South Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, and kept up a correspondence with Maggie. He sent her money and she sailed two weeks ago for this port on the steamship Mongolian, which arrived yesterday.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie was surprised to see Hamilton at the Barge office waiting for his white sweetheart. The young woman declared that she had come here to marry Hamilton, for whom she had thrown over two Scotchmen, and that she intended to do so if there was no law against it. She was told that it was not customary in America for white folks and black folks to marry. She said that she did not see why she should be prevented from marrying the man of her choice. Hamilton said he regarded himself as good as nine white men out of ten, and thought he would be a better husband to Maggie than many white men were to their wives.

Commissioner Fitchie decided to detain Maggie temporarily and let the special board of inquiry investigate the case. Meanwhile a Presbyterian clergyman will talk with the young woman and try to persuade her that she should not marry a negro.

Sore Back or Side

Is promptly relieved of all pain by using Griffiths' Menthol Liniment. This remedy immediately penetrates to the painful parts, relieving in a few minutes. Menthol Liniment is superior to plasters of any kind for lame back, pleurisy, cold on chest, etc. All druggists. 25 cents.

EVACUATION COMMISSIONERS.

At San Juan, Porto Rico, Ready To Meet The Spanish

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 10.—The American evacuation commissioners, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to notify Capt.-Gen. Macias that they were present and ready to proceed with business. A communication to this effect was drafted in most courteous terms. It asked where and when the Spanish commissioners would meet the Americans. Lieut. Sears delivered the communication to the captain general. When at the palace gate a brick was hurled at him from the sidewalk. It struck him on the ankle, doing slight injury. This is the first incident of the kind since our arrival here. The lieutenant did not deem it advisable to lodge a complaint and the police made no arrests.

The American commissioners are determined to brook no delay. Although Capt.-Gen. Macias recognized their presence by official visits, they have not been notified of the appointment or of the names of the Spanish commissioners and the names of the latter have not been officially gazetted here in spite of the fact that it is understood unofficially that generals Ortega and Vallerino and the auditor of the war, senor Aguilar, comprise the Spanish commission. The thirty days expire on Sunday and if the Spaniards are not prepared to proceed on that date they must explain the matter.

Pyny-Pectoral

A QUICK CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS

Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the

THROAT or LUNGS

Large Bottles, 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited
Proprs. of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer