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NEW TIME TABLE.

COLUMBIA.

A Huge Post-office-The Agriculture of British Columbia-Fruit and Cattle-The Salmon Industry-The Boundary Creek

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Penticton, B.C., Oct. 19.—British Columbia politics are somewhat of a puzzle to Eastern people. A mere bird of passage, I do not profess to know the ins and outs. The main question seems whether Vancouver Island or the Mainland shall rule. The Island returns 14 members, the Mainland 19, though on a fair redistribution the proportion would have to be altered in favor of the Mainland. The Island, i.e. Victoria, is six hour's sail from Vancouver City on the Mainland and about the same distance from New Westminster, the other big Mainland town. Before long the population of the Mainland will so far exceed that of the Island that the demand for | mines this year; the netted him a dollar Victoria to Vancouver or New Westmin-Victoria has provided against that day of wrath by getting the present Provin-STEAMERS CORSIGAN AND HAMIL- cial Government to erect parliament buildings there at an expense of \$850,000. The buildings are cheap for the money and present a singularly fine appearance, but are big enough for Ontario or any of the larger States across the line, let alone a province with only 100,000

The elections will take place early next year. The Mainland is down on the Government, which is accused of being too friendly to the Island, and it is quite possible Mr. Turner may be defeated. Party lines such as prevail with us in the East cut no figure. The Turner Gov. on the Fraser. Prices are depressed, yet ever winning, irresistible and pleasing, tion," replied the general, with a smile. ernment, for instance, is supported by The Vancouver World, a paper on the Liberal side in Dominion politics, and opposed by The News-Advertiser of Victoria, which is Tory in Dominion affairs. But the Opposition is disposed to organise on a party basis; a convention of Liberals will be held to-day at New Westminster for that purpose.

A Huge Post-office. Mr. Tarte should hold an inquiry into the new post-office at Victoria. From all For Liverpool (calling at Moville for accounts a scandal of considerable protondonderry) every Saturday from Mon- portions would be unearthed. The building was begun some years ago under the had started in to build an hotel on the Carthaginian... 9th Oct..... 9th Driard, was under way, the site with Laurentian. ... 23rd Oct...... 23rd | the work done on it was transferred to the Dominion Government-I presume, for a consideration. At any rate, the post-office building has cost over \$300 000 to date and \$100,000 more will be required to finish it. Through some bungling, or perhaps from design, the heating apparatus was not put in at the proper time and a lot of the finished masonry will have to be torn down to

> office in a city of 20,000. Mr. Turner defends the expenditure of \$850,000 on the parliament buildings by saying that the buildings will be admired by tourists, and the same sort of excuse is advanced for the post-office. It is pretty hard on the Ontario farmer that he should be taxed to provide scenery on the Pacific coast, especially when nature has been so lavish with mountains.

ter box. The architect or somebody for-

got about the letter box when the walls

were going up. Fancy a \$400,000 post-

So much has been said, and justiy, or the mineral resoures of British Columbia that perhaps I may be allowed, by way of change, to speak briefly of its agriculture. I attended the annual fall show at New Westminster the other day. New Westminster is on the Fraser; at one time it was the capital of the Mainland; the Island was then a separate colony with its capital at Victoria. The population is about 6,000. It is the seat of salmon canning factories and is a beautiful little place built in part on the side of a hill. The display of stock was surprisingly good; that of fruit and vegetables would have done credit to the Niagara peninsula. The apple known as the Gravenstein grows to an immense size and has an exquisite flavor. All the varieties known in Eastern Canada do well, while the plums and pears cannot be beaten. A squash weighing 100 pounds was on exhibition. The show, which was to last a week, was well attended; the farmers drove in from the Pitt meadows and the fertile Chilliwack valley and appeared to be a prosperous class. The Chilliwack is only one of a num-

ber of valleys where farming and fruit growing are carried on. The Nicola valley, in the center of the Yale district, i famous for wheat, roots and cattle fed on the bunch grass that covers the slope of the mountains. The Okanagan valley lays making direct connections at Benfrew is a paradise. You leave Sicamoose on the Canadian Pacific at 7 a.m., go 50 miles by rail to the Landing and then take a stern-wheeled steamer to the southern extremity of Okanagan Lake at Penticton, passing Kelowna, where Lord Aberdeen has a fruit farm, on the way. His Lordship has another farm, a ranch of 13,000 acres, at Vernon, just above the Landing. The voyage down the lake reminds one of the Niagara River from the Queen's Royal to Lewiston, only the LINC. lake is four or five times wider and there to irrigate. Apples, pears, cherries, peaches and apricots are raised in extraordinary an daily. No. 5 | the butter is excellent. At Kelowna they are growing tobacco for export. Okana-50 p.m., and train leav. | gan wheat took a first prize at Chicago;

some places, of course, the valley is so and usually end in being to escape the floods as far as possible. I shipper in particular. am told also that too many of the early after year till the soil, rich as it is from

ing the proper method of loading cars of by the miners as Canadian, and baskets of peaches to the Boundary Creek | cific. a basket. It would be worth while for some of the Oakville and Grimsby men to visit Okanagan. It is bound to be a great fruit region and to command the Manitoba market. The day I passed down the steamer "Aberdeen" took on board six car loads of fruit and vegetables at Kelowna for Boundary Creek; going Agassiz figs are grown in the open air. British Columbia beef is probably the

at the present low prices. The Salmon Industry.

fruit, including hops, are the staples, and

roads the farmers will make money even

This season 800,000 cases of salmon— 48 pounds to the case—have been packed of the river. The bulk of the pack goes | tion. to England in sailing vessels; the voyage round Cape Horn occupies five months; the rate is from 25 to 35 shillings per ton. The Canadian Pacific carries that destined for the Eastern provinces. Averaging the price at \$3.50 per case, this year's pack is worth \$8,000,000.

The international boundary is a few miles south of New Westminster. The she knows it all. salmon make their way along the shores of Boundary Bay in United States territory to the Fraser and the Americans at Blaine catch vast numbers in traps. They ship thousands to Steveston and New Westminster free of duty before the "run" begins at those places and afterwards. The Canadian canners profit by this traffic, which not only provides them with early fish but renders then independent of their employes and prevents strikes. On the other hand, the employes regard it as injurious to their interests it diminishes the catch required for the Canadian canneries by just so much and to that extent lessens the demand for Canadian labor, Further, Americans are allowed to take out licenses for fishing on the Fraser, whereas Canadians are not permitted to fish in American waters nor to send fish to American canneries the duty being prohibitive. The controversy cuts a figure in Dominion politics. The Canadian labor question seems to have dropped out of notice. Most peopl agree that the Chinaman is a useful beast of burden on this coast, doing the kinds of work which the white man would not care to do at any price.

The salmon men, canners and employes alike, are tired of the attempt to regulate them from Ottawa. A regulation, for instance, may provide that such and such a variety of salmon shall not be caught except between the 1st of August and the 15th of September, but these salmon do not make their appearance some years till, say, the 1st of September, leaving only a few days for the catch. In that Record. event it becomes necessary to ask the Ottawa authorities to extend the season, but by the time the authorities have come to a decision the fish have vanished and a great deal of money has been lost. | which is perfectly treeless, or at any rate Mr. Morrison, M.P., an active and ener- where nothing grows but pines and spruces, getic man, who has looked into the mat- whose soft, inelastic wood is entirely useter carefully, is of opinion that the Fish- less for making bows. They have overeries Department should empower board of two or three local officers to act | tening along the back of the bow twisted

as circumstances demand. The Boundary Creek Country. In British Columbia, as in Manitoba, there is an exceedingly hopeful feeling abroad. New enterprises are being started, business is improving, population flocking in. The construction of the Crow's Nest line will give an impetus to mining throughout East Kootenay, and amongst other minor effects increase the demand for goods from the Eastern provinces. But, to make a good job of it, the Crow's Nest line should be carried without delay from Robson through the Boundary Creek country to Penticton, with a branch to Rossland. Boundary Creek has an area of 400 square miles and contains perhaps the most enormous deposits of low grade ore inco the world,

with copper, lead and coal. As things

are, however, the mines are practically

Free-milling ore from Camp McKinney is reduced to "concentrates," that is, eight or ten tons of quartz, are crushed and sorted into a ton of value-bearing ore, and shipped in sacks on wagons 50 miles to Penticton. From Penticton it is carried 80 miles by steamer to Okanagan Landing and from the Landing 51 miles by rail to Sicamoose; from Sicamoose ! rail, 335 miles, over the main line of the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver and from Vancouver by rail or vessel to Tacoma McKinney pays. But McKinney is only and leave it on the dump till a railroad Trade With the Older Provinces.

comparison with the benefits accruing to ceives the Thompson, to New Westmin- British Columbia and the Eastern provster is very fertile. In the early days, in- inces. Mr. Heinze, who has a smelter at deed down to recent times, the settlers Traill, is talking of building an inde displayed poor judgment in select their pendent road to Penticton provided h holdings; they got close up to the river | gets a subsidy from Ottawa, but so-called were washed out and lost everything. In necessitate higher local and through rate narrow that you cannot get away from the Canadian Pacific, which could have the river. Newcomers are clearing the built them cheaper, and therefore to the land at the base of the mountains so as | better advantage of all concerned, of the

Fully 90 per cent. of the goods brought settlers were "moss-backs," who knew into the mining camps are from Ontario next to nothing of modern farming, but and Quebec. Those coming from Vanraised scrub cattle and sowed wheat year | couver or Victoria have been bought in the first instance at Toronto, Kingston, river deposits, refused to yield any more. | Cornwall, Brockville, Hamilton, London, A good deal of fruit has been shipped Ottawa, Montreal, Three Rivers or Sherto the Eastern provinces this fall. There brooke. The big storehouse at Penticton is a Colonial Shippers' Association which is crammed with all manner of wares, attends to the shipping. Unfortunately from a needle to a blacksmith's anvil, some of the fruit was ripe when de- from the factories and wholesale houses spatched, so that it reached its destinat of the East. The demand for English tion in a state of decay. The agents of goods is small, as might be expected; the association were a little green regard- American goods are not as well thought and scores of baskets were crushed in when the duty is added, cost too much. transit. These defects will be avoided One has to be on the spot to realize what next year, though, to tell the truth, a valuable market the older provinces growers seldom make a good fist of ship- | have in the mines of British Columbia ping; as a rule the work is better done and how important the trade is sure to by regular shippers. A settler at Trout | become when the best of the mineral Creek on Okanagan Lake sent 2,600 districts are opened by the Canadian Pa-GATINEAU.

THE ATTRACTIVE WOMAN.

What One Observer Says and Thinks About

Manitoba. On the experimental farm at women of good sense and sharp intellect are necessarily plain.

That bright thoughts enliven the most best in North America, especially that ordinary face until the reflection of the stand it no longer. Going to the general's raised along the coast where there is a mind shining out in all its radiance | tent, he found Scott engaged in a pleasant is of course very limited. Cattle and not pure Grecian, and leads us to believe | rank. General Scott greeted him pleasthat such a woman is in reality a great antly, and invited him to join the circle

once the province is opened by the rail-That the vivacious creature of varing moods and quaint fancies is the one to charm. A man forgets all the type of beauty she may or may not possess so interested does he become in the pleasing study of a mind that renders her face new canneries are being erected at New | because, like the surface of a lake, there Westminster and Steveston at the mouth comes a change with every varying emo-

> That the attractive woman should cultivate the mind, for a grace of soul and education of spirit count for more than limpid eyes, a rosebud mouth and a dimpled chin.

That she should be ever teachable, for there is not one jota of lovableness the man or woman who thinks he or

Home Grown Experience. A man went into an icehouse to cool

An abrupt and impetuous hired man closed and locked the door and went away. The next day was Sunday and the hired man did not come back.

While the man who yearned to cool of waited for the return of the hired ma his object was accomplished in a very thorough manner. He cooled off.

The muffled door gave back but echoes to his blows, and his voice could find no place to escape and sound the alarm. When he grew tired of walking and

swinging his arms to keep warm the chunks of ice that were piled around him did not offer a tempting bed. Hunger gnawed at his vitals and refused to be satisfied with diet of raw air. Darkness settled down like a six months' Arctic night, and the only sound which broke the profound stillness was the man who wanted to cool off trying to swear.

The hired man opened the door on Monday morning, and the man who wanted to cool off crawled out more dead than alive.

began to abuse the hired man. "Fool!" retorted the hired

know it. Don't waste time in abusing me, your benefactor, but go and write a book of impressions on Alaska."

Eskimo Bows and Arrows.

As every one knows, the Eskimos, with very few exceptions, inhabit a region a come this difficulty very effectively by fascords of reindeer sinew in such a way that each cord is stretched when the bow is bent and flies back when the bow string is released. As far as we know, no other race of savages makes use of this ingenious contrivance. Some tribes of Indians are in the nabit of stiffening their bows by "backfrg" them with strips of sinew. glued on, but the Eskimo backing is made of cords and tied on. As old Martin Frobisher, the first Englishman who ever saw the Eskimos, in 1577, tells us, "Their bowes are of wood of a yard long, sinewed on the back with strong sinewes, not glued too, but fast girded and tyed on."

In some regions the Eskimos when first visited by white men were still using bows with a very simple backing, merely 20 or 80 strands of twine running from one end of the bow to the other, twisted together tightly from the middle and tied down to the bow in two or three places, My friends at Point Barrow and along the ad jacent coast, however, had gone on improving the bow until it was the best made by Eskimos anywhere, -John Murdoch in Popular Science Monthly.

Fuzzling.

The late Sir John Briggs, in his "Experience of Sixty-five Years of Naval Administrations," relates the conversation ef two old fashioned sea lords. Sir John Beresford and Sir Charles Rowley, when confronted with an examination paper in gunnery, then a novelty: "Do you know it is very strange, but I don't understand all this. Pray, sir, what is the meaning of the word 'impact?' " asked Sir Charles, addressing the chief clerk, who replied, the gunnery ship Excellent, the source of

CASTORIA

# JOHN LABATYS

At Philadelphia, U.S.A. 1876; Canada, 1876; Sydney, Australia, 1877; Paris, France, 1878; Jamaica, West Indies, 1891; Chicago, U.S.A., 1893; and San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 1891. ANY No other Malt Beverages on this continent have received such emin-

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SCOTT AND TOOMES.

How the General Took the Fiery Captain's Startling Announcement.

When General Robert Toom bs of Georgia was a young man in his twenties, he raised a volunteer company and joined General Scott, who was then conducting a campaign against the Indians in Florida. Even in his early youth Toombs was noted for his self confidence and his aggressive bearing. He was without military training, and had never submitted to rules and discipline, at college or anywhere else. Naturally, when he met General Scott it was a case of oil and water—they would

The general knew the character of his red enemies, and he was in no hurry to attack them in the positions which they had chosen. He waited day after day, determined not to move forward until he was That superabundant brains and sur, satisfied that he would be successful with passing beauty may but seldom be com- out the sacrifice of many valuable lives. back the next day we had seven tons for | bined; yet it does not follow that all | This delay did not suit the Georgia captain. He fretted, fumed and swore at the glow methods of his commander.

One night Toombs felt that he could of military men who were telling stories

"General Scott," said Toombs in a stern tone, "I desire to know, sir, whether the army will march against the enemy within the next few days." "Iam not ready yet to answer that ques-

"Then, sir," continued the youthful captain, "I will notify you that unless the army marches tomorrow I propose to go forward with my company into the very heart of the Indian territory."

When this astounding declaration was made, the officers expected the general to 75 & 77 PRINCESS STREET: administer a withering rebuke. To their astonishment Scott never changed his genial expression. His eyes twinkled with good humor, and he turned a serene and benignant face upon his audacious visitor.

"Very well, captain," was his quiet answer in a scothing tone, "use your own pleasure, by all means. Take your company tomorrow and march into the Indian country. We may follow you a few weeks later, but don't wait for us. Take your company and go ahead. Good night, cap-

When Toombs heard this, a look of bewilderment came over his face, but not a word fell from his lips. He saluted the commander and bowed himself out. "Did he march his company against the

enemy the next day?" was my natural "No. He said nothing more about it. He remained at his post and was an exemplary officer during the remainder of , the war. And he was not chaffed about the affair either. He was not the man to stand such treatment."-Chicago Times-

The Royal Marriage Act.

I have been asked for information about the royal marriage act by a young American lady, writes Henry Labouchere in London Truth. I suspect a design on some unmarried grandson of the queen. The question is, Can a prince or princess When his tongue had thawed out he | marry under that act, subject to the fellowing conditions: To have attained the age of 25, to have given a year's netice to Fool, you are a lucky dog and do not | the privy council of intention to marry a particular person and to have within that period escaped the intervention of parliament to forbid the banns? The royal mar-Then the man who wanted to cool off riage act was contemporaneous with the saw that his fortune was made. - Chicago | hoisting of the flag of revolt by the American colonies.

The American young lady wishes to know whether a prince marrying in this way loses royal rank. I should fancy not, though his relatives would have a right to cut him. However, the posterity sprung from morganatic marriages are on such a favored footing now in England that I cannot conceive any fairly respectable American born princess being snubbed there. By the way, I was told that a wealthy brewer's daughter had some years ago the refusal of a morganatic prince, who has since climbed to higher than serene altitudes. She had a dot of £17,000 a year and is now the wife of a Cheshire magnate who ,hopes soon to have a title She refused because she thought the word "morganatic" meant bar sinister. In a way it does and in a way it does not. The morganatic, "left handed" arrangement was a device of Luther to restrain the unspeakable grossness of the landgrave of Hesse and other German princes who accepted the doctrine of justification by faith and not by works.

How the Term Originated. The red and fallow deer which formerly roamed through the English forests had a habit of scraping up the earth with their fore feet to the depth of several inches, sometimes even of half a yard. The stranger passing through these woods was frequently exposed to the danger of tumbling into one of these hollows, when he might be said truly to be "in a scrape." The college students of Cambridge, in their little perplexities, picked up and applied the phrase to other perplexing matters which had brought a man morally into a fix.

Where Fine Voices Are Found. Fine voices are seldom found country where fish or meat diet prevails. Those Italians who eat the most fish (those of Naples and Genoa) have few

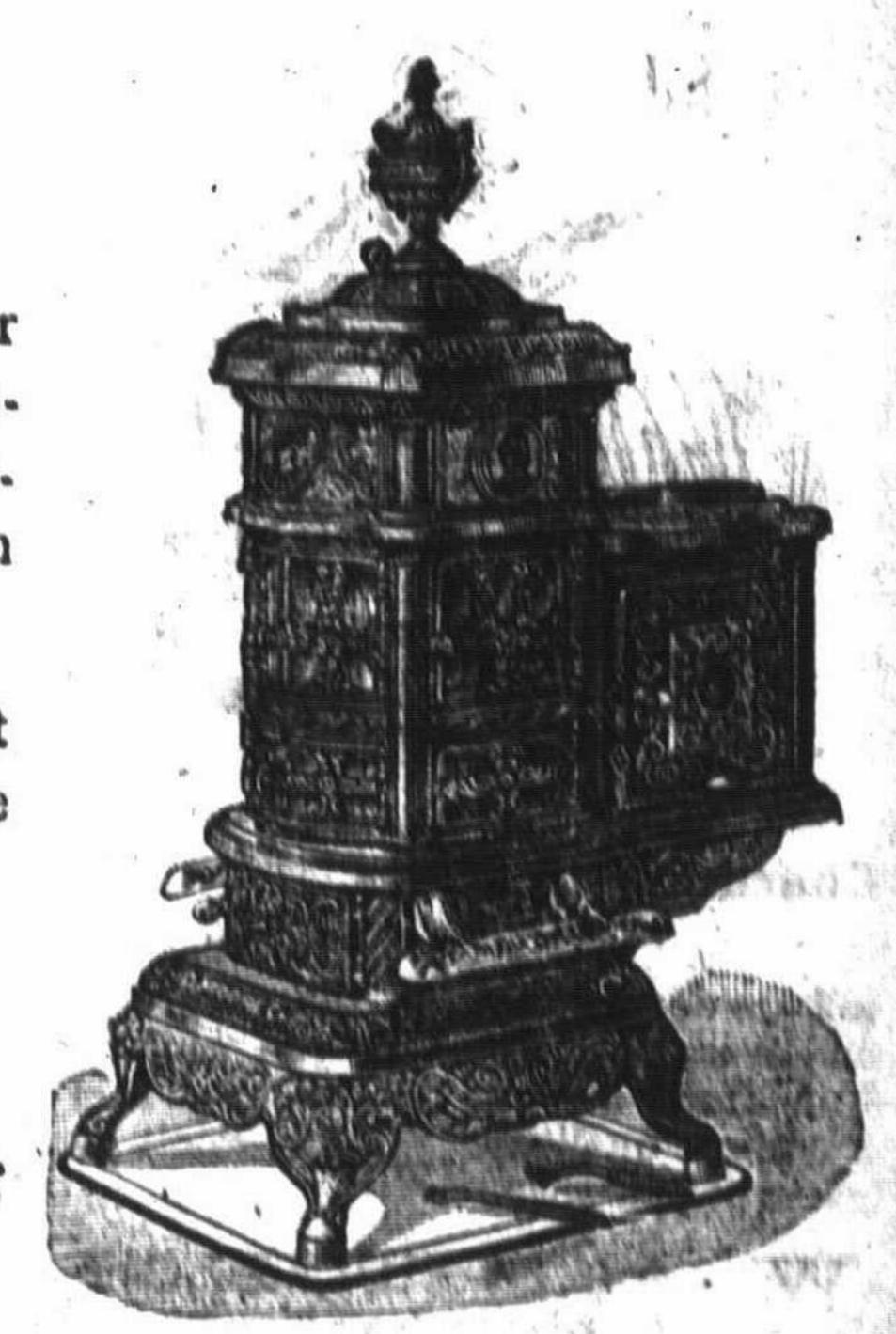
Weddings in Hungary. A very curious custom prevailed until Hungary, and one very popular among wash the hands and faces of the guests

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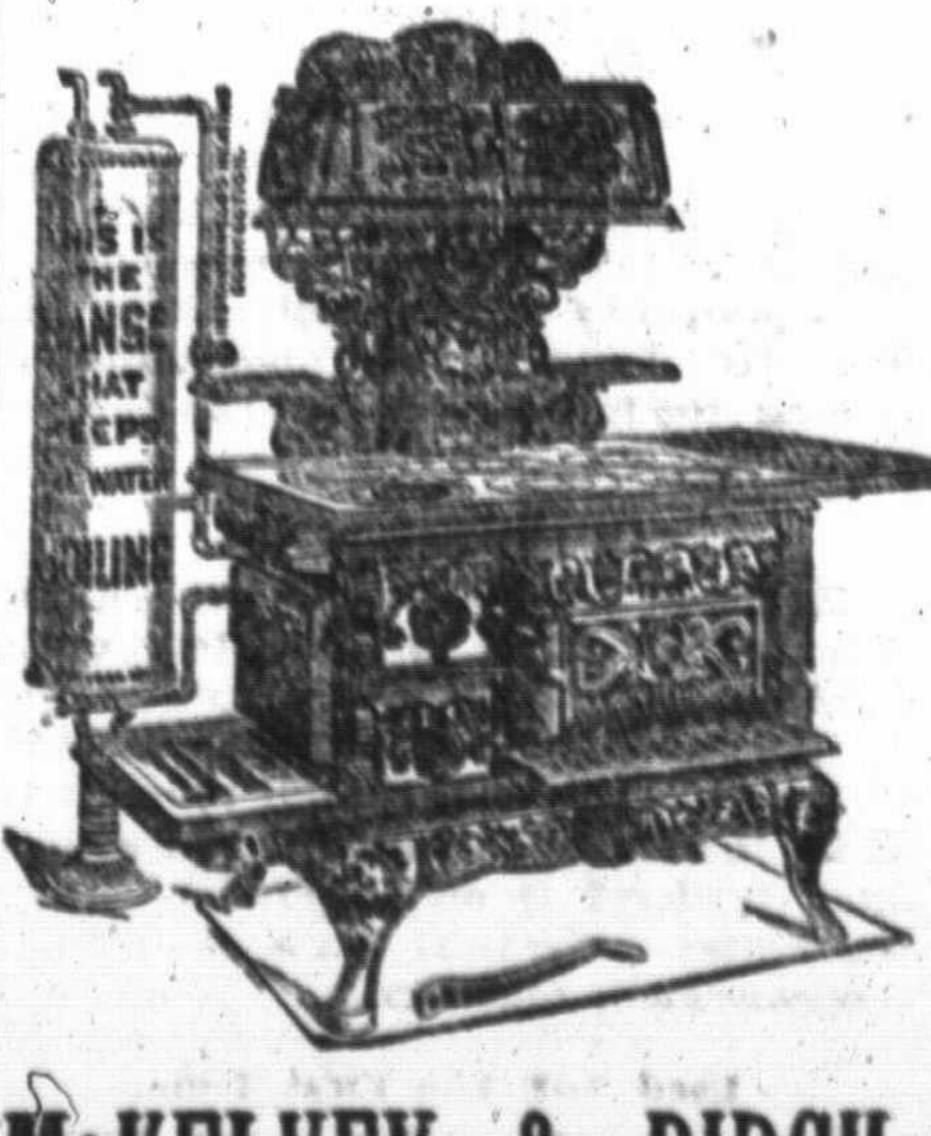
The Art Amherst Hall and Parlor heavy rain-fall. The wheat-growing area makes one forget that the features are conversation with a dozen officers of high Cook Stoves are fitted with the duplex Grate, Powerful Heaters, Economical on coal and handsome in

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