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OTTO.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

63rd 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 otherwise $7.50 will be charged.

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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. "
Twice a week, " 8c. "
Three times a week 6c. "

Measurements by a solid scale, twelve lines to the inch.

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Wants, Lost and Found, Personals, Articles for sale, etc., 1c. per word in daily issue; minimum charge, 25c.

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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. Card spaces for professional, insurance or agency announcements are subject to similar restriction.

Contract advertisers allowed two changes per week; more frequent changes must be paid for. 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, 8 pages, 64 columns, is published every Thursday morning at $1 a year, if paid in advance; otherwise $1.50 per year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY is published on Mondays and Thursdays at $1 a year in advance; $1.50 otherwise.

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, Proprietor.
JOHN OFFORD, Assistant Business Manager.

TELEPHONES.

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THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

LONDON NOW IN LINE.

The public school board in London has under consideration the introduction of vertical writing. The London Advertiser is in favor of the change, and for the reason that "where vertical writing has been given a fair trial it has produced marvellous improvements in penmanship."

Further, the London collegiate institute has received within its walls pupils from schools in various parts of the country who write vertically, "and," says the Advertiser, "we have never heard any complaints from teachers." Our contemporary says the school board should certainly authorise vertical writing "and thus keep abreast of the times."

The world moves.

NEED OF SOME ATTENTION.

The tory papers have given another fearful shock to the people by announcing that the guillotine is again at work. Several office-holders have been beheaded and not without reason.

One was Dr. Duncan, of Victoria, B.C., one of the late appointees of the Tupper government, and holding the office of quarantine director. He was so eager that Col. Prior and Mr. Earl should be elected that he allowed one who had been suffering from smallpox to leave his isolated quarters and mix among the people. The order-in-council appointing him, and not yet put in operation, was at once cancelled. A man of his loose ideas would not do for health officer.

The railway mail clerks are now receiving attention. Reports have reached Ottawa to the effect that some of these were allowed off on vacation and leave of absence in order that they might engage in politics. And they were most industrious. The offences being proven they will be given a long holiday and an opportunity to meditate upon the quality of their punishment.

The WHIG does not want a serious disturbance of public offices, but it has no sympathy with those who lose their positions because they abused them. Public officials should be neutral in elections. They should confine their action to voting, and voting for whom they please.

A VERY WISE PROCEEDING.

Hon. Mr. Laurier, at the lunch on board the new steamship Canada, (Dominion line) referring to the fast Atlantic line which the government had under consideration, and which it was proposed to subsidize for a number of years, said that his ministry had not been disposed to sanction the contract left by the late government, because it called for a fast passenger service only, and he and his colleagues were somewhat of the opinion that they should have a fast freight service as well. The farmer was affected by the conditions of trade as he had not been before. He was interested in the proposed steamship service, and he would have his say upon the matter. Mr. Laurier is right. The farmer, representing a very numerous class, to a large extent the bone and sinew of the country, will not be satisfied that this country should pay $750,000 annually to a service which will be limited in its usefulness, and which will not improve their opportunities for trade in perishable goods. Mr. Shaughnessy, vice-president, gave the experience of the C.P.R. in the construction of fast boats for passenger and freight purposes. It was a paying investment from the beginning. Mr. Hays, of the Grand Trunk railway, gave his opinion that the steamship lines should cater to the public wants as the railroads do by having a service which will meet the demands of travel and traffic. Such expressions, from experienced and competent men, are in themselves a justification of the hesitation of the government to enter into any contract until it is made quite clear; it is all this country will require. It is a large undertaking, and cannot be rushed through hurriedly.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

The liberal government will lose no time in undertaking that careful study and enquiry which will enable its financiers to proceed with their revision of the tariff according to programme. "The government," says a telegram, "has already had many responses to the circulars sent out by the department of trade and commerce, which will give them valuable aid in the contemplated revision." But they will consult authorities from whom they have not heard, will understand the bearing of the tariff upon every branch of trade, and will collect and collate this information without offence to the people.

When the late government sent out its commission of enquiry some of its members, Wood and Wallace especially, were in the habit of arguing with the men whose opinion they solicited. The liberals do not want anything like that. They may not be influenced by all they hear, but they must be influenced a good deal by it, and it is for them to listen, to discuss respectfully, to deliberate and decide. In that respect they will differ from their predecessors. In one other respect they will differ from them. They will revise the

look for nor accept a brief from the executive committee of the manufacturers' association.

The tory papers have endeavored, vainly, to create alarm in advance by insinuating that the industries of the country are going to be destroyed. Speaking at Montreal, at the lunch on the steamship Canada, Hon. William Fielding, the finance minister, said: "They were told that the government were going to destroy all the industries of Montreal. He assured them that the members of the government were just an ordinary, respectable lot of people, who, if no better, were probably no worse than other people. The government had no intention of interfering with the legitimate business interests of Montreal. The government would approach the tariff question with a sincere and patriotic desire to do its best for the interests of the whole dominion, and they could not do this without regard to the interests of Montreal. In all changes which might be necessary he would consider it not only his duty, but his privilege, to seek the advice of the business men of Montreal. Mr. Fielding assured his hearers that there was no reason for alarm, but reason for increasing confidence in the future of the country.

And Mr. Fielding is a man of rare good common-sense, who means just what he says.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Le Temps booms Mr. Whitney for the premiership of Ontario. When Mr. Whitney reaches this exaltation the tory opposition in the assembly will be different from what it is to-day.

* * *

The cheap burial movement is spreading in Toronto. St. Luke's church has endorsed it. Other churches are expected to follow, and the society which directs it will grow immensely. Then the undertakers' occupation will be gone.

* * *

Angers, Desjardins and Taillon, whom Tupper called to his aid and whom the country rejected, are now mentioned as probable candidates for the local house. It was understood that these men had enough of politics. But it seems not. They are ready for another wetting.

* * *

The Montreal Witness says it cannot urge too strongly the fact that "what is far more important than a prohibition law is a prohibition people, convinced of the need and rightness of such a law, and determined that it shall be operative." How is that to be obtained? By education.

* * *

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is spoken of as a possible candidate for the mayoralty of Belleville. The place is not to be compared to the premiership of Canada, but Sir Mackenzie, if elected, will find it infinitely more agreeable. There are no conspirators in the council of Belleville.

* * *

Mr. Hays, of the Grand Trunk, is being criticized a lot because he has surrounded himself with those who, on the Wabash, knew him and his methods. But what reforms could be accomplished with subordinates who were not in harmony with these methods and not inclined to give their enthusiastic support?

* * *

Prof. Goldwin Smith, at the sixtieth anniversary of Victoria university in Toronto, gave the students some advice: "Observe regular hours and stop reading when the brain is tired, and do more work at night and less in the morning." The last part of the sentence challenges attention. When is the best time to study, night or morning?

WHY HE RESIGNED.

Guy Curtis Has Not Been a Student For Two Years.

The Toronto Star interviewed principal Grant regarding football. The doctor would say nothing about Queen's chances for the championship, as he said he had been too busy this year to even go out as yet and watch the men in practice. "That they play the game in a fair, sportsmanlike way," he said, "is of far more importance to me than their winning the championship. As to the bona fides of the team, I can say nothing about that. The registrar can give you more information. I have this to say, though, that if a player poses as a student, and yet does not attend his lectures properly, we will not consider him eligible to play on the team. The rule permitting outsiders to play on college teams was framed by a majority of Toronto men, not by Queen's at all, and it was not Queen's that needed it. Now, a Toronto majority turns around and rescinds this rule, and Queen's will not be found objecting to it, or evading it."

"What about the new student?" I asked; "Policeman Kennedy, I mean."

A little twinkle came into the principal's eyes, as he answered this question:

"Mr. Kennedy," he said, "is, I am told, doing night duty; that will give him plenty of time to attend his lectures at the university."

"But what about his sleep?" I asked.

Then the principal smiled again.

The conversation turned to Guy Curtis, the famous captain, whose resignation has caused so much surprise to the city.

"Why did Guy Curtis resign?"

"Because," answered the principal, "he had no right to hold the captaincy or play, under the new rule. He is not a student. He has not been one for two years now, but formerly, under the old rule, he was perfectly eligible to play. Things are different now, and so Mr. Curtis resigned."

There has been a whisper current that the sportsmanlike principal was responsible for the captain's resignation, and the next question was:

"Had Mr. Curtis any consultation with you before he handed in his resignation?"

"Oh, no," was the prompt reply. "I did not speak to him at all on the matter."

Then Principal Grant again remarked that he knew nothing about Queen's team as yet, and after one question more the interview terminated.

"Will Curtis play for Brockville?"

"You had better ask himself."

The "Shooting Star."

W. Power, of this city, has in his possession a photograph of the clipper ship Shooting Star, of 1,518 tons burthen, built by him at Quebec in 1853. Her sister ship was named Arthur the Great, and was also built by Mr. Power. Both vessels were remarkably fast sailers, and made several quick trips across the Atlantic. On account of their speed and their great carrying capacity, both vessels were requisitioned by the British government in 1854, at the outbreak of the Crimean war, and were used as troopships to convey British regiments to the scene of the conflict. The Shooting Star took out the 11th Hussars, horses and men. She was one of the finest boats of her class then on the ocean and presented a very graceful and imposing appearance.

As If By Magic.

This is always the case when Nerviline is applied to any kind of pain; it is sure to disappear as if by magic. Stronger, more penetrating, and quicker in action than any other remedy in the world, pain cannot stay where it is used. It is just the thing to have in the house to meet a sudden attack of illness.

Married At North Gower.

Up in North Gower on Monday, the marriage of Miss Emma Rutledge and Dr. F. B. Harkness, both of that place, took place in the presence of a large number of friends. Miss Jennie Craig was bridesmaid and Jeff Harkness, groomsman. The happy couple were the recipients of many valuable souvenirs. They left for the west

ON SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

THE UNITED STATES IS NOT LAWLESS ON SUNDAY.

A Writer Is of Opinion That Canada Is Not Ahead of the Land Over the Way—The Remarks of a Leading Editor Who Was Very Observant.

KINGSTON, Oct. 15.—(To the Editor): In your issue of the 14th inst. is a readable column containing an abbreviated report of the Lord's day alliance meeting, held at the hall of the Y.M.C.A. building. In this report you make Prof. McNaughton to say: "In the United States they having practically abolished Sunday now want to get it back." You also make T. J. Shanks say: "Would they prefer Sabbath desecration, the Sabbath of the United States, which is not a christian Sabbath, or the Scottish Sabbath, which is a christian Sabbath; the speaker pictured a Sunday in New York and compared it with a Sunday in Canada, etc;" "Where the Sabbath is not properly observed there is no commercial or social rectitude as in the United States, etc."

The opinion of Sabbath observance in the United States, as set forth in the above quotations, is the common opinion among Canadians. That this notion is entirely erroneous passes without saying among those who have resided in the American republic for any length of time, and have had occasion to pass to and fro among that people.

We must remember that the United States has a population now estimated by the staticians at 72,000,000; we must also remember that this population is scattered over a country 3,000 miles long and over 1,000 miles wide; we must also bear in mind that the American civilization as regards Sunday observance is "spotted" so to speak. We mean by this that in certain large centres of population, such as Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, etc., there is a considerable infusion of foreign blood, such as the Germans, Poles, Italians, etc., who have continental ideas of Sabbath observance, which in many respects run counter to our notions of the same.

With these preliminary remarks we come to the main question, to wit, "Is the Sabbath day better observed in the United States, taking the country all together, than anywhere else in the world?" We answer unhesitatingly, and with some feeling and emphasis yes, decidedly. We have resided in this dominion for ten years and during that time have been well over the country from Windsor to the sea. We resided for nearly forty years in the state of New York and during that time travelled considerably over some seventeen states in the American union. It has been our privilege also to reside during one summer in Scotland and so we give our opinion from personal observation in the localities mentioned. We are quite aware that this asservation strikes harshly upon the Canadian ear which has ever been attuned to a far different story. But facts are facts and so it comes that the Sabbath is far better observed in the New England, middle, southern and mid-western states than anywhere else in the world, not even excepting the city of Glasgow, Scotland, which has ever enjoyed a proud prominence as regards Sabbath observance. We have passed the Sabbath day in the city of New York and affirm that the Sabbath day is as well observed there as it is in this city of Kingston, and, considering the vast population, much better than here. We are not of those who believe that the civilization of the great American republic is above reproach, but, on the contrary, believe that said civilization is fast preparing itself, economically speaking, for the melting pot of revolution, and the sooner it comes the better.

But on the phase of Sabbath observance the United States is a much maligned country, and that this statement may not be unsupported, we beg to quote the following from Leisure Hour, a publication of London, England. On page thirty-seven for the issue of 1871 the editor, who was writing of his tour of America, says: "In the highest of all elements in national welfare, the influence of morality and religion, the contrast is in favor of America. The number of churches and of Sunday schools is far in advance of the proportion with us. The number of workingmen in England who belong to any church can scarcely be reckoned at fifteen per cent. In America I believe that there are not fifeen per cent. who do not attend public worship and contribute to its support. Education and general diffusion of bible teaching, have so leavened the nation that it has been able, up to this time (1871) to bring under the institutions of the land the vast hordes of foreign immigrants, and to maintain the position of a great christian and Protestant state."

On page 108 the editor gives his experience of his first Sunday in New York city. He says: "My first Sunday in America was spent in New York. I was surprised by the outward observance of the day of rest. I saw none of the week-day bustle of the Broadway. The omnibuses were not running. Groups of well-dressed children and teachers were almost the only occupants of the pavement on their way to the Sunday schools. Except a few carriages at the doors of the hotels not a vehicle was in the street. When the church bells rang streets were thronged with church-goers. Grace church, at the top of the Broadway, where I went, was well filled. There is no city more distinguished in the world than is New York by religious and charitable agencies." This eminent English editor has written many pages in a similar vein and we will leave it with some of the Canadian editors to make their place with him. We will quote once more and conclude, on page 677, he says: "Sabbath observance is another fair test of the amount of religious feeling pervading a nation. The day is far better kept than in England, or even in Scotland. Taking the whole union, town and country together, the Lord's day, whether as a day of rest or a season of christian worship, is better observed and more honored than anywhere in the world." But much more important than anything quoted or written above was the highly significant remark made by Prof. McNaughton in the words of your report: "Under modern conditions, under the oppression of capital, it is more necessary that a day of weekly rest should be observed than it was in the days of old."—M. S. B.

Again That China Exhibit.

PORTLAND, Oct. 15.—(To the Editor): In reply to the letter from Harrowsmith correspondent in reference to the china painting which was exhibited at their fair, "Observer" would kindly tell him, that the articles which were criticized so, were not a plate, as mentioned in his letter, but a pair of ordinary china cups and saucers, which, as I said before, could be purchased at a small cost, at any crockery store, and that "Observer" did not attend the fair the first day, therefore, was not the person who found fault with exhibitors or judges. I hope that the "One Who Knows" will in future be more certain as to which articles are referred to.—OBSERVER.

A Kingstonian's Success.

His many friends in this city will be pleased to learn of the success of S. Alf. Mitchell, son of J. C. Mitchell, William street, who has been appointed tutor in mathematics at Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore. The position is worth upwards of $200 for the term and is given only to students who pass examinations brilliantly. At the closing examination last spring Mr. Mitchell passed far in advance of his fellow students. So good was his standing that it won from his professors words of the highest praise. One of them even went so far as to write to the father of the young man, congratulating him on the cleverness of his son, for whom he predicted a brilliant career. The recipient of these honors is gold medalist of Queen's university of the class of '94, receiving the gold medal with his degree of M. A. This year he will receive the degree of Ph. D.

Rochester—North King sails direct Sunday 5:00 p.m., week days from Port Hope, take 8:40 a.m. G.T.R. train. Hanley,

REV. DR. RYCKMAN'S SERMON.

The Grace Of Giving—Not A Law, But A Principle.

On Sunday morning last Rev. Dr. Ryckman, of Queen street Methodist church, began a series upon the subject of giving. His text was Proverbs III.-9-10. In considering the topic, he remarked that in old testament times temporal and spiritual prosperity went hand in hand. The temporal prosperity of God's people was an earnest of still greater temporal prosperity in the times of the Messiah. Our responsibility for the use of temporal things is the same as that of the Jews. The law under which we live, however, is different from that which governed them. The proportion which they were to devote to God's service was prescribed by a letter of law—one tenth. We are not under that law. The law to the christian is "according to his ability," or "as God hath prospered him." All through the new testament wherever he is requested to give or commended for giving, the standard set before him is "the ability which God giveth."

To be left to give according to ability is to be put in a position in which we can honor God by our giving. It would be no honor to Him to give under compulsion—one-tenth or two-tenths simply because obliged to do so. He does not want us to give in that way. He grants us a certain liberty of action which He did not allow the Jew. He requires us to think for ourselves and to act as we judge best, but holds us strictly accountable for the use we make of our judgment and our opportunities.

For instance, God instructed the Jew as to what he should eat and not eat, drink and not drink, specifying the very things. He does not so treat us. Not that we are lawless, not that we may eat what we please and drink what we please, for we are under a law as imperative as any in the Jewish code. "Whether, therefore, ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." But mark the difference. The law to the Jew was particular; to us it is general. The responsibility of decision is upon ourselves. We must exercise a godly judgment and be held to a strict account. Under His law the christian has no more right to eat or drink what is unwholesome, or, through example injurious to others than the Jew had to eat swine's flesh or oysters.

Likewise, with regard to Sabbath keeping, God said to the Jews "thou shalt" do this, and "thou shalt not" do that specific thing. No Jew could make a fire in his house on the Sabbath, to prepare a warm meal, to warm a cold room, or even to comfort a sick person. He was bound by a letter of law. We are as firmly bound by a principle. Christ healed the sick, commanded the healed to carry his bed, plucked the ears of corn, shelled them and satisfied his hunger, and then laid down the principle, "The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath." Which is not to say that we may do what we like with the Sabbath. It is still a day of rest and a holy day. Works of necessity and mercy are allowed, but it is demanded of us to exercise an honest and godly judgment as to what are works of necessity and mercy, and how we may honor God in the use of the Sabbath.

So also is it in the matter of giving. We are free from the old law, but we are put where we must of necessity compute what God has done for us and what is our consequent duty to Him.

Our "substance" is, of course, the worldly goods we may possess, and there is no way in which we can honor the giver therewith so much as by giving food to the hungry, clothing the naked, bibles to those who have none, missions and missionaries to those who are in heathenish darkness; by causing the blind to see, the deaf to hear, and by preaching the gospel or causing it to be preached to the poor. What we cannot do personally we may do by our substance.

We now proceed to point out how the truth of the text shows itself and works itself out in the affairs of men. Let us look at human affairs on the scale:

I. Of nations. The nations that employ money for God are prosperous. The wealth of the world has gravitated to the centres of christian thrift and industry. Where are the ships of Asia? She has none—none but punts and junks that cannot live "a life on the ocean wave." Where is the commerce of Africa? She has none. The reason why the sails of those continents do not whiten our waters as ours do theirs is a theological reason. China has the best block of land on earth. It has twice the producing power of any other country. Its great river, the Yang-tse, 200 miles above its mouth is five miles wide and forty feet deep—deep enough for the largest ships. There is no reason except in religion why that great land with its unparalleled facilities should not be a mighty factor in the commerce of the world. But heathenism cannot create a commerce, because the heathen have so few wants. A man who can get a breakfast out of an ant's nest with a sharp stick, and dress himself a year for twenty cents, cannot do much for commerce. But christianize him, civilize him, and he will find christian ways of spending money and his substance will increase.

The Sandwich Islands were evangelized between sixty and seventy years ago. Christian lands now receive back each year for the single article of plows more money than was ever invested in saving those islands. That was a good investment from a worldly point of view. God is so anxious to carry forward this work that He will pay ten per cent. a month to those who will advance the money. England expends more money for God by far than any other nation and England is to-day the banker of the world. Let me give you some figures as I got them. England has in her bank vaults, not including the Bank of England, $1,500,000,000. She had in 1865 $1,980,000,000 gross income assessment; in 1875, $2,855,000,000; in 1885, $3,459,000,000. England is a great sinner, witness the China opium iniquity, for instance, but God evidently purposes that a nation that will use its wealth to uplift other nations and to advance His kingdom shall have all the money it can use.

II. Churches, that is, denominations. Those churches that honor God most by giving to His cause shall prosper most in temporal things. It has been so. It is so. I may not speak of other churches; I may of Methodism. Time was when Methodism was very poor. She began her work among the veriest children of poverty. But at the very beginning, before there were any regular missionary societies, she began to employ men and money in evangelizing work. As a result of those efforts wealthy men began to be attracted to the Methodist society and her substance increased. Yet, in early times, but few rich men were Methodists. It is very different now. We have our princes of fortune, the majority of whom were but poor boys when they were converted and began their business career. But the religion they found cut off at once all expenses for sinful pleasures and indulgences, taught them to be diligent in business, and inspired them with enterprise and economy that they might be able to give to the cause of God and leave the world better than they found it. As a consequence they grew rich, and now Methodism, is, at least on this continent, one of the wealthiest of the churches.

III. Churches, i. e., individual congregations. Religion is a life; life will cease without exercise. Religion is a fire; fire will go without air. Churches grow richer by giving of their wealth; stronger by expending their strength. Congregations that establish mission schools and churches and give liberally to sustain them in their weakness, are themselves constantly receiving fresh accessions of strength. For every new root striking down into fresh soil, for every new branch shooting forth into the pure air, the parent tree grows larger and stronger. The only salvation of the church from selfishness and decay is hearty work and liberality. Confined within the narrow circle of home sympathies grow weak and energies slacken. As the Chinese woman's foot, cramped and confined, renders weak and nerveless her whole frame, so narrowing and dwarfing our christian sympathies and charities enfeeble the whole church.

For depression of spirits, nervousness and general weakness Miller's Compound Iron Pills are a sure cure. 50 doses, 25c.

THE NEWS OF THE DISTRICT.

SPICE OF THE ARTICLES IN THE VICINITY NEWSPAPERS.

The News Put Into Condensed Shape—The Episodes That Create Talk in the Country and Hereabouts—A Column of Interesting Items.

Miss Kate Galligan, Arnprior, won a cow at the Calabogie bazaar.

Rev. S. Sheldon and family remove from Delta to Barrie. Mr. Sheldon's departure is regretted.

It is reported that surveyors are to go out at once upon the Perth and Lanark electric road.

Dr. Evans, Picton, is progressing as well as can be expected after the accident that happened to him.

W. R. Holmes, tonsorial artist, and Miss Helen McKissock, of Picton, were united in marriage on Monday.

Mr. Tierney, Perth, has entered partnership with D. A. Scott, Lanark, and will open up a stock of gents' furnishings.

Willie Smeaton, Picton, student, fourth year of Toronto university, has been given the position of assistant lecturer in science.

K. A. Ashworth has just received word of his transfer from the staff of the Bank of Montreal, Brockville, to the Toronto office.

At the last meeting of the St. Lawrence presbytery Rev. Alf. Fitzpatrick, Montreal, was received into the American Presbyterian church.

Rev. T. H. Mitchell, B. A., brother-in-law of Rev. Thomas Nixon, Smith's Falls, has accepted a unanimous call to Barrie, Vermont.

Miss Maggie Skiffington has resigned her position in the public school, Lanark, to take a more advanced course in the Perth collegiate institute.

The event of the season in the Roman Catholic church, Merrickville, took place last Friday, when archbishop Cleary confirmed about twenty children.

The separate school board, Renfrew, have contracted with a firm in Kingston for two carloads of Scranton stove coal, delivered at Renfrew, at $5.47 per ton.

James McLaren has purchased Andrew Denike's farm near Blessington. This farm a few years ago was bought for $6,500 and is now disposed of for $3,000.

Vincent Striker, an old and esteemed resident of Bloomfield, died on Tuesday after a long and lingering illness. Deceased was seventy-eight years of age.

Fred. J. Roblin, of Hallowell, is putting the finishing touches on a 100 ton silo. By means of this silo he intends to carry through the winter sixteen head of cattle.

Dr. Dickson, Pembroke, is suffering from blood poisoning, the result of a cut from a surgical instrument received while operating on a patient in the Pembroke hospital.

On Sunday last Mrs. Stafford, relict of the late James Stafford, Smith's Falls, died in the sixty-second year of her age. Deceased was stricken with paralysis about a month ago.

Mrs. William Livingston, Cobden, died there last week, aged fifty-six years. Heart disease was the cause. She leaves a husband, five sons and three daughters to mourn her demise.

Miss Maud Werden, only daughter of M. B. Werden, Picton, and Harry R. Carter, druggist of Berlin, formerly of Picton, and a son of ex-mayor J. N. Carter, were married on Wednesday.

Sylvester Sawyer, Seneca Falls, N. Y., late of Picton, met with an accident of a very serious nature, resulting in the loss of a hand, which was cut off at the wrist by a swinging buzz saw.

A wedding party in Arnprior went for a drive after the ceremony last week and in descending Warnock's hill one of the horses kicked and broke a lady's jaw, not the bride's, however.

Died, at Greenway, Manitoba, on 15th Sept., Goodwin O. Forbes. He was born at Northport in 1854, and was the eldest son of the late H. G. Forbes, who carried on the tinsmith business for several years in Northport.

A sad accident occurred on Friday in Bathurst by which Mr. Blair lost his left arm at the shoulder. The young man was helping at a threshing machine when his arm was caught in the cylinder and mangled to the shoulder.

John Skeba, a young Pole, of Renfrew, foolishly ran his hand under the knife of a straw cutter. The result was that he got his four fingers severed close to the knuckles. The thumb was also cut, but the doctors think it will be saved.

R. Richards, Frankville, took to Brockville a drove of 600 lambs, which he had purchased for an American firm. The price paid was two and one-half cents per pound. This is one-fourth cent less than the figure paid in previous years, but is one fourth cent higher than some buyers are paying.

The death of Mrs. Ferguson, wife of the late John Ferguson, Smith's Falls, occurred on Wednesday. Mrs. Ferguson was universally respected. She was stricken suddenly with paralysis, about two weeks ago. She was fifty-nine years of age, and during the greater part of her married life has resided in Smith's Falls.

Jas. O. Clark, of the firm of C. B. Allison & Co., druggists, Picton, died at an early hour Thursday. The deceased was in the shop Wednesday, although expressing himself as not feeling very well. In the evening he was taken alarmingly worse, and all efforts to stay the disease proved unavailing, heart failure being the cause of death.

Mrs. Neil McArthur, Sturgeon Falls, met with an accident last winter which has given her much trouble since. She was passing hurriedly under a sign board, but not stooping low enough she struck her head against the board with such force that a portion of the skull was pressed in upon the brain. An abscess or tumor formed behind the ear, and the skull kept pressing upon the brain, causing suffering. She is now in Kingston to undergo an operation to lift the broken or indented piece of skull off the brain.

"Barbara Heck"—A Review.

Few Canadian books have been so cordially welcomed as "Barbara Heck," an inspiring and spirited story from the pen of Rev. W. Withrow, D. D., the well-known editor of the Methodist Magazine and Review," Toronto. Barbara Heck was one of the pioneers of Methodism on this continent, and Dr. Withrow has woven into a delightful romance the story of this godly and heroic woman and those associated with her in the founding of Methodism in the United States and Canada. Chancellor Burwash says: "The warp and woof of the book is through and through historical. . . . Many of the sketches would be well worthy of the pen of Ian Maclaren." The Montreal Witness gives it a review of three columns of space and says: "We could wish that thousands besides Methodists would read it to kindle and fan the flame of Canadian patriotism, and that all might learn the imperishable power and beauty of Godliness and true religion in humble life." Principal Grant makes it the subject of an elaborate article in which he says, "Reading it, a window was opened through which I saw glimpses into the early history of our people." To the Christian reader the book is full of inspiration, and deserves a place in the library alongside "The Imitation of Christ," "Stepping Heavenward," "The Dairyman's Daughter" and other books of a similar character, which have done so much to strengthen the faith of thousands of believers. The work is illustrated and neatly bound in cloth.—Price seventy-five cents, by the Methodist book and publishing house, Toronto.

Hamilton's Butternut Pills In Constipation. One A Dose.

Constipation, that insidious enemy of health, should be recognized as an evidence of an irregular action of the liver and bowels. Do not neglect it. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut have cured thousands. Hamilton's Pills are vegetable, never gripe, certain to cure. At all dealers in medicine.

Two Indian women were killed near the Blood reserve, Macleod, yesterday. The same Indian who killed the Indian and attempted to kill agent McNeill is the murderer, the victims being his mother

3 NEW CASES OF
...MANTLES...
FOR SATURDAY.

One Hundred of the very choicest and latest London designs to be had only at

RICHMOND & CO'S

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Gathering In Napanee—The Addresses Made By County Masters.

NAPANEE, Oct. 16.—The annual meeting of the Lennox and Addington teachers' association opened here yesterday, in the beautiful assembly hall of the collegiate institute. The morning session was not very well attended, but in the afternoon a very fair representation of teachers answered the roll call. After the roll call came the president's address, by D. A. Nesbitt, Newburgh, after which professor Digby from Detroit, who makes periodical visits to the collegiates in the province and who accidentally dropped off the train at noon, was called upon. Prof. Digby gave a fine address which was listened to with much interest and benefit to the teachers. A. E. Lang, B. A., read an able essay on "Reading" which was discussed at some length by Mr. Henry, Mr. Burrows, I. P. S. and others. "Natural science in public schools," was handled by L. D. Closs, Newburgh, in a very able manner.

J. F. Bowerman of Hawley, exhibited the Cannon Series, an illustrated chart for all subjects, and explained the advantages to schools using the same. This is an entirely new device, and is intended to teach through the eye. Inspector Burrows read extracts from the new school law, and laid stress on some of the clauses, for the guidance of the teachers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davis leave on Saturday for the east, Mrs. Davis will visit her sister, Mrs. Boyes, of Cornwall, and Mr. Davis goes to Montreal where he expects to secure a lucrative situation. The monkey show drew a crowd on Wednesday afternoon and evening in the opera house. The performance of the trained animals was witnessed with pleasure by the audience, and was in every way a good show.

HE AILED MANY YEARS.

Kidney Trouble of Some Kind—Lame Back and Weakness Cured by a Few Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

BROCKVILLE, Oct. 12. —(Special.)— As stated by Wm. A. Stagg himself, the facts of his quite recent perfect recovery from weakness and ailments many years suffered are as follows: "To a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I owe my complete cure from weakness and lame back which had clung to me for many years. As soon as I decided that the cause might be from derangement of the kidneys I procured a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and I am glad to say that only a few boxes were taken before I was as well as ever.

Hartington History.

HARTINGTON, Oct. 15.—Farmers are very busy getting in their potato crop, which is a fair yield—not so abundant as last season. There is no school at present—the trustees are having the school room repaired. The cheese factory is to run through the month of November for any who choose to draw their own milk and have it made up for one cent per pound.

Mrs. Purdy, who had the misfortune to break her leg on the 15th September, has had the splints removed and is doing well. W. Guess is laid up with muscular rheumatism. Special services are in progress at the church here, conducted by the pastor. B. Campsall and M. Clow intend putting furnaces in their cellars this fall. J. Moore, sr., has returned from his trip to Montreal. Mrs. A. Derbyshire intends moving to Harrowsmith next week. Chas. Freeman has rented D. Burges' farm, and Mr. Burges has rented Mrs. Fanny Watson's.

Mrs. J. Taylor, Glenvale, is visiting friends here. Mr. and Mrs. C. Wood visited friends at Newburg recently. J. Hambly, Toronto, called on friends here yesterday. C. W. Purdy, a former resident of this place, passed through here on Saturday on his way from Gladwin, Michigan, where he has purchased a farm of eighty acres, which yielded this season 1,470 bushels of grain, besides a quantity of hay. His new home is pleasantly situated five miles from the town of Gladwin.

Fear Not.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

If the children require physic none acts so nicely as Miller's Worm Powders; very pleasant to take. For sale by E. C. Mitchell.

Mrs. Freer and Mrs. Thomson, Arnprior, are about to return to reside in Renfrew.

Wheeling Iron Ore.

Pretty hard work.
A lot of stooping to do.
That is hard on the back.
Causes a strain.
The strain weakens the kidneys.
The kidneys cannot do their work.
Kidney trouble follows.

Mr. Charles W. Crowley, 110 Ordnance St., Kingston, Ont., was engaged in this occupation for some time and the results were as stated above. He says:

"I have suffered from violent pain in my back for the last three years and have had difficulty in urinating; after doing a day's work I felt so dragged out that I couldn't sleep or rest, and in the morning I could scarcely get up. I have tried many remedies for kidney trouble but got no relief till I went to McLeod's and got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills.

"They helped me from the start, and I continued taking them and now I am happy to say I am completely cured. I rest soundly at night and have no trouble in urinating. The tired feeling has fled and I am always ready to get up at the sound of the alarm, and I can cheerfully recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone afflicted with Kidney trouble, for they have been a marvellous re-

EDUCATIONAL.

Kingston Ladies' College,
"Closeburn,"
KINGSTON, ONT.

Classes will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 10th One of the best equipped Ladies' Colleges in Canada. Full staff of University graduates. Masters in Mathematics and modern languages. The refinement and culture of home combined with the highest mental training. For terms, etc., apply to

MRS. CORNWALL, M.A., Principal.

Kingston Veterinary College

Opens October 13th.

Queen's University affords a full University course. The laboratories and other appliances of the University are all open to the Veterinary Students for a thorough scientific schooling.
First Session, Tuition Fee, including Matriculation and dissecting material, only $50
Second Session, Tuition Fee, including the same as above, $60.
Third Session for those seeking its Diploma from Queen's University, $10.
For further particulars and calendar apply to the Bursar, WILLIAM MASON,
Or to GEORGE W. BELL, V.S D.V.D.S., Supt

A Business or Shorthand Education Free

to an able, ambitious and studious young man who will give part of his time during term. Apply personally at the

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(Oddfellow's Block) cor. Princess and Sydenham streets.

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Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Etc. Preparation for Civil Service Examinations. Those of neglected education carefully instructed.
Individual Instruction, Modern Methods. Certificated Teachers. Make arrangements now. Call at College Office or write

D. Davidson, Principal.

SCHOOL OF ART.

CLASSES WILL BE RE-OPENED
WEDNESDAY, October 21st.
Prospectus at Rooms (after that date).
Corner Princess and Montreal Streets.
CHAS. E. WRENSHALL, Principal.

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NOW READY AT

Sutherland's

THE FEET FITTER.

When the Water Drank

is not from Caledonia Springs an important health factor is overlooked,

There are other Good Boots, but none are better than ALLEN'S BOOTS. Try a pair.

W. ALLEN & SON,
BROCK STREET

Cider Mills, Wine Presses,

Tankage Presses for packing houses, all kinds of presses and apple machinery, paring machines and slicers.

Catalogue free. Address S. PATTERSON & CO., Manufact'rs, 19 Jarvis St., Toronto

Children's Aid Society

For the Rescue and Care of Neglected and Ill-treated Children.

Office in City Building, Kingston, Rev. J. R. Black, Agent, in attendance from 11 a.m. till noon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Information confidentially treated. Telephone No 301.
Will those who desire a child for adoption kindly communicate.

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