Daily British Whig.

WEDN'SDAY EVEN'G, SEPT. 19, 1877.

☞ GOLD in New Yorkst; 3 o'clock 103s

Important to those intending to buy Fall and Winter Clothing. I am just receiving a large and select Stock which will be sold at Bottom Prices at A. A. LEVEY'S Clothing Emporium, Wellington Street.

CITY AND VICINITY

No court to-day.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Building and Investment Society was held to-day. More anon.

THE Lansdowne lead mining works, which were sold by auction yesterday, were purchased by the Frontenac Lead Mining and Smelting Company.

PROBABILITIES for the next twenty-four hours: For the lower lake region moderate to fresh southerly winds, clear to fair weather.

A CROWD.—A large number, fully two hundred, come over from the American side to-day by *Maud* to see the Midland fair.

WE are in a position to state that Alderman Dupuis did not write or dictate one single line, word, syllable or letter of the article on the Division street tank which appeared in Monday's WHIG.

TOWNSHIP TAXES.—Mr. David calls to say that the taxes, of which he wrote some days ago, were remitted by the Council of the Municipality of Kingston, and not by the lawfully authorised Court of Revision.

INSPECTION.—Col. Straubenzie, D.A.G., and Col. Worseley, Brigade Major, visited Belleville yesterday to inspect the 15th Battalion, which is now in camp performing the annual allowance of eight days' drill.

THAT BAND JOB.—We are assured that the members of the Watertown band knew nothing of the proposed jobbery in connection with the band competition. Anything indiscreet that was said or done was unauthorized and unjustifiable. We are glad to hear it.

SYDENHAM CHURCH.—So the Methodist Church is to be renovated and improved. Tenders have been received for the re-seating of the edifice. The trustees seem to be anxious to make the pews as comfortable for sleeping purposes as possible. A former pastor will grieve at this.

RINK.—Last evening Mr. Rine held his farewell meeting in Belleville. He must be quite elated with his success, which has been almost unprecedented. The Rine Temperance Club has been formed, having a membership of several hundred.

OVARIAN TUMOR.—The Chicago *Tribune* has the following: Dr. Donald McLean, of Ann Arbor University, Michigan, removed an ovarian tumor, weighing 102 pounds, from a lady in Highland, on the 13th. A dispatch just received says the patient is doing well, with a fair prospect of recovery.

SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The fourteenth Provincial Convention of the Sabbath School Association of Canada will be held in Guelph on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th, 10th and 11th of October. Rev. Mr. Dobbs, of Portsmouth, Messrs. G. W. Andrews and A. Chown are the members of the Executive Committee from this section.

FINE GRAPES.—Mr. A. Thibodo showed us to-day the finest grapes we have seen this season. They were grown in his own vinery, and their cultivation and quality are exceptional. The species known as the Rose and Chasselas are very highly flavored, and the Black Hamburgs are the largest produced. The grapes are as large as plums.

CONGRATULATORS.—On Tuesday evening Mr. J. F. Austin, merchant of Peterboro, formerly of Kingston, was united to Miss A. H. White, in the happiest of all bonds, that of wedlock. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father, where many friends offered their congratulations. We add ours now, with the sincerest hopes for the couple's welfare.

KILLED.—We are very sorry to learn of a fatal accident which occurred on the Canada Southern RR on Monday evening, by which conductor Philander Lyon was killed. We cannot give further particulars. Mr. Lyon was formerly a much respected resident of Storrington, and his body will arrive by the midnight express, for burial at Wolfe's Church, in the above municipality.

SIDEWALK QUESTION.—We would call attention to the dilapidated condition of the boardwalk on the side street leading to the Crystal Palace, after leaving Princess street. In some instances a person might drop four feet. Of course the city is responsible for the consequences if any accident occurs, and just at this time, when the Midland Fair is in operation, it is doubly dangerous.

THE COURT HOUSE FENCE.—We hope the Councils of the County and City will change the style of fence enclosing the Court House. A wooden fence is not at all suitable and $500 more will furnish a respectable iron railing. We understand that the County Committee favors the change. In that event we hope the city will speedily see things in the same light. It is not too late. The picket holes are only dug, and they must be sunk any way.

THE BAND.—We like winter as a change, but we regret that its advent means a cessation of some of the pleasures which are most popular during the summer months. The band, for instance, will be missed from the Park and Queen's wharf, and our experience of the past goes to prove that these concerts have been much appreciated. We thought of these things last night when music came as a balm to our wearied spirits. We want change of climate as well as life, but we want the music too.

WIND WAFTS.

—Those having books belonging to the WHIG office will please return them.

—Collars and cuffs edged with scarlet embroidery appear for ladies neglige costumes.

—Charters to Kingston: Str. Lawrence and barge Keating, wheat at 10½c.; schr. Yankee Blade, corn at 7½c.

—Hon. Mr. Cartwright will accompany Hon. Mr. Mackenzie on his visit to the west.

—The Watertown *Times* must mean the Court House when it says: "The Kingston custom-house is to be fenced in."

—There will be a meeting of the Teachers' Association on Thursday and Friday of next week. Dr. Hodgins will be present.

—Faults are pliable in infancy, changeable in childhood, more resolute in youth, firmly rooted in manhood, and inflexible in old age.

A Lively Wedding.

When writing of the charivaring of a certain party last evening we had no idea of the sensation the event had created. So much interest was evinced in the affair that we are told the house of the bridegroom was surrounded on the evening of the marriage, and the feelings of the assembly were so warm and over-joyous that the interested parties thought it advisable to adjourn to another place. Church was decided upon, but when the gushing couple reached the chapel another ceremony held the floor, and the palpitating hearts remained outside in the rain for some time until the crowd and pressure of friends made it necessary to take another bolt. The gang who attended the love-struck pair were even so urgent in their attention that the union of hearts and hands could not be performed without a struggle. Some men acted very queerly. A few didn't want the girl themselves, but they did not want the groom to have her, while others wanted her, and so, despite the annoyances and meddling of an officious public, Spring and Winter—the bride in her teens and the groom in his scores—sealed the tie that bound them irrevocably together for life. But this was not all. All was not well for it did not end well. Matrimony had fulfilled their dreamy expectations, but the wedding knot did not raise them above the unpleasantness of practical life. The groom had his bride; it rained; and the derisive, clamouring multitude jammed and shoved him about outside the church in an overly affectionate manner. The husband desired a cab wherein to convey his daisy home, but none was convenient; and, braced up by our detective, whose sympathies were so fully elicited, he seized the little hand of his partner, and dashed madly through the boisterous cluster of idle gossipers. They waited not to say adieu, but sought the home of their fancy wherein they barricaded themselves until the storm of weather and the wicked ones had subsided into silence.

Presentation.

A very pleasant affair took place at the Baptist Church on Monday evening, that of presenting the organist, Miss White, with an address, on the occasion of her marriage, and a handsomely chased silver cruet stand and thirty-two pieces of silver table ware. The chair was taken by the pastor, Rev. G. Grafftey, who, with others, made appropriate speeches, congratulating Miss White on the happy event. The address read as follows:—

To Miss A. M. White, on the occasion of her marriage:

DEAR FRIEND,—Learning that you are about to sever your connection with the Church and Sabbath School, which have been your nursery in things spiritual from earliest infancy to the present time, we, the members of the Kingston Baptist Church and teachers of the Sabbath School, desire hereby to express our appreciation of your valuable services as organist and teacher.

While it is a source of sincere regret that under the present circumstances you are called upon to take your departure from our city, yet we rejoice over the fact that a field of labor will be opened to you in your future home, and we earnestly hope and fervently pray that the new sphere of life you are about to enter may be one of usefulness and prosperity.

We heartily congratulate you on this auspicious event, and offer one united prayer to the God of all grace, that He may grant you and your partner in life temporal prosperity and all spiritual blessings in Christ Jesus.

Please accept the accompanying pieces of plate as a memento of happy days, and a slight token of the esteem in which you are held by us all.

Signed, in behalf of the Church and Sunday School,

GEO. GRAFFTEY, Pastor.
G. B. MEADOWS, Superintendent.

Mr. S. P. White, father of the recipient, replied on behalf of Miss S. P. White in very appropriate terms.

After singing and prayer the meeting separated.

Still Coming.

Yesterday some twenty-seven vessels passed through the Welland Canal for Kingston and vicinity, and to-day fourteen more are reported to be similarly consigned. Such a fleet will cause a mighty rush, and make the forwarders as busy as possible in order to clear the way. The last bound down are:

Schr Oliver Mowat, Toledo, Kingston, corn; H Fitzhugh, do, do, wheat; H Dudley, do, do, corn; Brooklyn, Sheboygan, Kingston, timber; Magallan, Toledo, do, corn; J C Woodruff, Detroit, do, wheat; Wm J Preston, Chicago, Kingston, do; Gibralter, Milwaukee, do, do, R Morewood, Toledo, do, do; Sweden, do, Garden Island, timber; G C Trumpff, Milwaukee, Kingston, wheat; D M Foster, Moapeth, do, do; barge Lisgar, Milwaukee, do, do; steam barge Lincoln, do, do, do.

THE SMELTING WORKS.—We are requested to state that the invitations for the formal opening of the Smelting works, which will take place on Friday afternoon next at four o'clock, have no reference whatever to the banquet in the evening, which is a private and separate affair, and for which special invitations have been issued, and only those receiving these special ones are expected to be present.

At W. S. GORDON'S Grocery Princess St., will be found all kinds of Groceries and Provisions on the close cutting cash principle.

THE MIDLAND CENTRAL.

Another Success for the Local Fair.

The Fourth Midland Central Fair has opened with a promise of success fully equal to that which so agreeably surprised the originators of these formidable substitutes for the quadrangular Provincial Show, whose peregrinations, not alone to Kingston, but anywhere else in the Province, are to be forever cut off through the greed of Toronto, which wants the benefits every year, and the selfishness of the Agricultural Board, which seeks the bagsful of entrance money that Toronto with its 65,000 people alone can offer. This, though the first advertised day of the Central, is in reality but one of preparation, and the Show does not yet afford materials for more than

A CURSORY NOTE

upon the general appearance of each department. At this writing (3 p.m.,) the cattle are still wending their way thither, many of them having had long tramps to reach the city. The judges will not do any actual work to-day. They are merely receiving their books and arranging for a siege upon their several departments to-morrow. Their awards will be announced about noon, and the afternoon will therefore be the time of the greatest interest, independent of the Band competition. It will be the time for the large attendance, and all the world and his wife, will be visitors, provided the weather remains as bright and cool as to-day.

STREET RAILWAY.

Already the Street Car Company have experienced the excitement and benefits of a rush. The cars going upward have been filled this afternoon. There is an almost unbroken string of carriages each way, the Directors of the Fair allowing the most liberal facilities for families and vehicles to enter the ground. A two dollar family ticket is good for persons and carriages three days—pretty cheap amusement of an instructive and substantial kind. Princess Street is very dusty, and in the high wind of this afternoon was trying upon the Fair goers. The City Corporation and Street Railway Directors should unite in having a thorough watering done to-morrow. The Crystal Palace was never even tolerable as an exhibition site till the street cars ran up to it, and now very little trouble will make the ride a popular and attractive one.

A GOOD DISPLAY.

The Palace is better filled than we have seen it since the last Provincial Show decked it off. There is no part bare, as has happened often, and yet all that is shown is above the average of shows generally.

FINE ARTS.

The Fine Arts has made probably the most marked advance. The section is completely filled, and with about ten exceptions the entries are entirely new, and this is a very marked advance, indeed, in local fine arts, which have displayed so many general repetitions. The most striking display is that made by the Ontario Business College of Belleville, represented by Mr. J. W. Johnson, formerly of Kingston. Their three exhibits of pen and ink writing and sketching are indeed wonderful, especially their advertising chart, quite new, and as beautiful in design as it is perfect in execution. Messrs. Sheldon & Davis make as fine a display of photographs as was ever seen here, both large and small, but any of them equal to Notman's gems; Mr. Sawyer exhibits fine photo portraits; Mr. H. Stalleraffe Smith a Van Dyke, large and artistic oil painting; water colours and pen and ink sketches; Mrs. Mellville shows water colors, a country church being particularly good. Messrs. W.H.G. Savage & Son "top off" the class with an exhibition of marble imitations, displaying a wide variety of twenty styles, and proving their claim to be first class artists by their fidelity to the originals. The BRITISH WHIG show two cases of specimens that it would be difficult for any Canadian office to excel.

THE WOOD WORK.

It is not elaborate or extensive. Drennan has his usual good display of furniture, and Mr. Edward Long shows two ornamental stain posts, too elaborate for anything here, except the Military College for which they are intended. He had made his mark as a workman.

THE GARDEN.

The vegetables are mammoth in size, which the wonderful potatoes and beet stories in the papers may have anticipated, as the product of a prolific seasons. The collections of field roots by C. George and Joseph Fisher, of garden vegetables by S. N. Watts and Fisher, and of peppers by Friendship and Harker, may have been excelled here before, but we have forgotten the time. Of the grain we cannot speak, as it had not been arranged.

HARNESS, ETC.

Messrs. Wilton and Wells show saddlery and harness goods; E. Rose, boots, G. W. Abrams an assortment of the best and most reliable sewing machines; Isaac Simpson, a collection of those Bay bricks which make Spartan walls, for solidity; Law and Oldrieve, cordage and twine, the former showing that he is again at work upon his excellent manufactures.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The housekeepers' department has a tempting collection of home made bread, buns, honey, pickles, sauces, butter, ales, porters and native wines. Mrs. McCullough, of the city, has boldly challenged the farmers' wives in the line of baking. The butter is brought in such plenty that there will be a task for the Judges upon it.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

The natural department is led off by the Frontenac Lead Mining and Smelting Company with the first bars of its Kingston products, which are a gratifying exhibit. They and three other parties show collections of Frontenac's minerals. There are also collections of stuffed birds, shells, &c.

FANCY WORK.

The ladies work was not in shape, but there was a threatening pile of home made quilts, and some very tasty pieces of work besides, upon the tables. The best feature seen so far is a Berlin wool picture of St. Patrick, in imitation of tapestry, done by a young girl, Miss Rose Mary O'Neil, of the Congregational of Notre Dame, Kingston, and costing many of the recreation hours of two years past. One wing of the Palace is likely to be filled by this department.

HARDWARE.

The hardware department has displayed the broadest competition of the day. Each local store makes a big show, taking a section to itself. McMillan not only produces a great variety of tools, nick-nacks, shooting-irons, but a window blind that does what every other blind pretends to do—supersedes all others. The acme is so simple and serviceable that it is worth an examination.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

The carriage department should be visited by every body, though it may be a little out of the way. The exhibition is worthy of a more pretentious Fair. The competition is shared in by Brown & Co., G.W. Robinson, J.F. McDermott and Jas. Laturney, of Kingston; Watts & Jones, of Odessa; Webster & Boyes, of Napanee; and C. Ashley, of Foxboro, the last of whom shows a magnificent corriage.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weber & Co. lead off the piano and organ rivalry by two of their Centennial prize pianos.

STOVES.

The stove men fill a centre section, and make a show far in advance of any previous one in style. The steel clads are fifty years in advance of the old stoves. Dunn shows off the Jewel, Cliff the Splendid, McKelvey & Birch the Toronto, Gurney and Chown & Cunningham exhibit their own patterns.

FLORAL DISPLAY.

The floral department is not yet filled to the proportions of last Friday's city show, but more is coming. One very fine entry has been made for Vick's prize—a collection.

FRUIT.

The fruit is exceedingly large and healthy. Mr. Allen's grapes are excelsior again, and Prof. Williamson, Messrs. Grass and Hora send fine collections of apples.

POULTRY SHOW.

The poultry is very good—above the general average, especially in the pigeon line. The horses or cattle are not half in, and will scarcely be presentable as a general show till to-morrow. But so far the horses and sheep are very fine, and the cattle poor in quality owing to the dry season and poor pasturage.

LIVE STOCK.

Attention may be called the Mr. Nimmo's two Ayrshire bulls. Mr. D. Nicol, of Cataraqui, lost a valuable pig this morning. It died on its way to the Fair. It was too fat to travel, evidently. It cost $40 when a porcine infant.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

The farm implement display is a big one in ploughs, harrows and rollers. The Champion Mower, and Sayers' Canadian Harvester and Haggart Bro.'s Reapers are in competition. D. McEwen & Son show a useful portable engine, and Bawthe C. H. man, enters a Montreal two horse thresher. The irrepressible stone lifter, is there as well.

CHARIVARI.

Last night a citizen known as "Cockney Bill" received the indelicate attention of a charivari party. The person aforesaid was married on Monday evening to one of tender years; and as this was the fourth partner whom he had taken to his bosom, the boys could not be constrained to remain at peace and view the alliance without demonstration. The police protected the pair on Monday evening, but last night this vigilance was relaxed and an excited scene occurred. A number of young men collected and carried on in a manner for which no palliation can be offered. Insulting language was used, and ever and anon a volley of stones were delivered, and crash went the glass in the windows. The attack was unwarranted and unjustifiable, and if the offenders are known they should be punished severely for their conduct. In the house a number of persons had collected for social pastime and enjoyment, but the disorder of the attacking party created a good deal of uneasiness and apprehension. The physicians disclaim any connection with the outrage. They allege that the affair was committed by irresponsible persons. There is a limit to everything, and the law must step in and maintain the dignity and liberty of citizenship. Innocent masquerading is well enough, but when it comes to such offending as the above society and decency revolts against it.

A Nice One.

A nice young man visited the police station yesterday. He was in a terrible sweat, he had been robbed of his watch, and he wanted the thief hunted for his property. He felt very much like doing some great bodily harm to the man who had his time piece, and mentally he had passed through the ordeal of sitting on the victim several times. The police force were thrown into a violent agitation, and the town was scoured for the man who had made away with the valuable chronometer. And he was found, and with the watch in his pocket, and the thief was the owner himself. He had the jewel on his person all the while, but he had so many pockets that he didn't know where he put it, and he imagined all the rest.

The September Gale.

(*Palladium.*)

Last evening at half past five o'clock it was evident that a storm of no mean proportions was brewing in the north-west. The gale began at six o'clock and blew at the rate of 24 miles an hour until eight o'clock, when it slackened to 12 miles, and from 11 p.m. until morning it varied from 16 to 20 miles.

The Samana, lying below the Merchants' elevator, parted her moorings and ran against that building, breaking her jibboom.

The Nellie Theress, in rounding to, ran into the Northwestern elevator and was slightly damaged.

The Reuben Dowd arrived from Kingston last night minus her jibboom.

The John R. Noyes ran back with a split staysail and mainsail, and grounded hard opposite the Mains elevator. She was lightened and was got off this morning.

The Florence ran back with the loss of a topsail.

The Sweet Home, lying at the West pier, bound out, parted her lines and was with difficulty secured.

The Richardson, Agnes Hope and Geo. Suffel were obliged to put back, but sustained no serious damage.

Capt. John Allen, of the schooner Bermuda, reports that he left here yesterday afternoon bound for Big Sodus to load coal for Oshawa, that he encountered the gale off Little Sodus and made that harbor. He made fast to the pier, but the tug E. P. Ross came out and he took a tow. She parted her lines and abandoned the attempt to take the Bermuda in. The schooner was making water so rapidly that Capt. Allen scuttled her and she now lies on West side of the harbor full of water to her decks.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Christ's Coming Must be Near at Hand.

Last evening the third of the course of sermons on the second coming of the Lord was delivered by Rev. W. W. Andrews, in the Catholic Apostolic Church. After reading Luke XXI. and singing, the preacher for the benefit of those who had not been present on the previous stormy evening, briefly reviewed the sentiments of his second sermon in regard to the Lord's return to earth. Then he continued: When is this glorious vision to be fulfilled! May we not reasonably look forward to the advent of Him on whose coming such momentous issues hang? Surely every christian will say, come Lord Jesus, come quickly, come and relieve us of the miseries of this evil world, come to break the yoke of the captive, come and bring in the new age in which man shall be lifted up into the true divinity. Is not that our cry? But he knew well the dangerous ground on which he was treading when he proposed to talk of the time of the Lord's coming. He did not forget that all real Christians look for Him; that even the Apostles desired and hoped for His return in their day, that Paul wished that he might not die but be changed and see

THE LORD COMING IN THE AIR.

But Paul fell asleep, and his generation fell asleep, and the Lord came not. The hope of His coming lingered for three generations, and still He came not. Later down Gregory the Great, one of the noblest bishops that ever sat in the See of Rome, thought the coming of the Lord would occur in his day, the Roman Empire was so full of conflicts and distresses. But He came not. Further on, there was a great agitation all over Europe, the people believing that at that time the years had run their course, and that the Judge was coming, and men felt strange fears, lived in church-yards, gave away their property, and acted like servants in fear of the tyranny of the Master, rather than the bride waiting for the returning of the bridegroom. But all this agitation passed away and the Lord came not. There was no renewal of the hope until the time of the Reformation, and then men like Knox and Cranmer and Latimer felt that the Lord must come to destroy the risen Anti-Christ. There were others afterward. He need not dwell upon them. But he remembered when a devout and most learned German of the last century fixed the Lord's coming for 1836, and what a revolution it made in France; how

MEN STUDIED PROPHECY

until the Battle of Waterloo disappointed the hopes of the people who had come to look upon Napoleon as the Anti-Christ. But there came in our country a remarkable movement, the movement of the Adventists, about thirty years ago, and Millar fixed on the year 1843 as the date of the Lord's return. They knew the agitation which prevailed, how thousands forsook their occupations, threw open their stores for every one to help himself, how that men even went so far as to put on ascension robes to meet the Lord, as if robes woven by man would be fitted to adorn the bride. But that agitation passed away, and here we are in the year of grace 1877, and the Lord is still at the right hand of God. Did they ask, was he going to repeat these mistakes and subject many to fresh disappointment? By no means. He was not going to declare the time of the Lord's coming, for he did not know it. It was one of the secrets hidden in the Father's bosom. That day or hour he had no means of knowing. Jesus did not know it when on earth, but it may have been revealed to Him by the Holy Ghost since His ascension to the Throne of God. No one knows when He will come. The Lord charged the disciples, and the charge came down to us through the intervening centuries, "Watch always." They should watch year by year, and day by day, for this event; for the time is unknown, and the Lord may come as a thief in the night. They were bound, in every generation of the Church, to keep in the attitude of watchfulness, and the loyal and loving heart will keep on hoping for the return of Christ. It is a sort of instinct which leads the wife to desire the coming back of the absent husband, especially when sorrows are pressing upon her; she knows that when he returns he will lift the bondage which bore heavily upon her spirit. Therefore every one should seek to cultivate an attitude of watchfulness, aiding in the good work, for the Church was becoming indifferent to the Lord's return. She dismisses Him from her thoughts and substitutes death for Him,

THE KING OF TERRORS

for the loving bridegroom in Heaven. The lapse of time, however, brought us nearer to the Lord's coming. Eighteen centuries have passed since Christ charged His people to be watchful, eighteen centuries nearer the great momentous event. Surely it is not a time for us to relax our watchfulness. He must be nearer; He may be near. He was not going into any arithmetical calculations, or into an examination of prophetic numbers. He did not care to define the time of the Lord's return to earth; indeed he should thank no man to tell him the day of the month or the hour of the Lord's return, if able to do it, no more than he would thank any one to tell him of the hour of his death, if able to do so. It is better that a veil of uncertainty should overhang these great events in order that they may be kept in an attitude of expectation. The only point to which he called special attention was this: What did the Lord say of the condition of things in the Church, amongst the nations, in human society, in all regions at the time of His coming? Did they find the present condition of things in all these departments answering the description which the Lord, through His apostles, had given them? He quoted from Thessalonians, to the effect that Paul pointed out and declared that the

SECOND COMING OF THE LORD

should not take place until there should be, first, the Apostacy of the Christian Church, and, secondly, the revelation of the man of sin who shall oppose and exalt himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped, so that he sat in the temple showing himself that he is God. Has there been a falling away of the Christian Church? Or, has the Church retained all the spiritual perfections and glory with which God endowed her, that is to say, one body, one faith, one hope, one baptism, one Lord and one spirit? Has she got these now? Has she kept fully in the unity of the Spirit and in the bond of peace? Or, as we look over Christendom, do we not see the body of Christians rent asunder, distractions where there should be unity, and schisms dividing east and west? Had there been no falling off from the fundamental doctrines of the Church, from unity? He thought so, and on account of apostacy, not utter apostacy but apostacy in certain stages and certain steps, which was enough to create divisions and a breach in that body which the Lord gave to the Church in the beginning. The falling off was caused, too, by strifes, otherwise the Greek and Roman Churches could not have separated from the spiritual places they once occupied. But

IS THE CHURCH HOLY?

Are all the baptized holy? Every one became a member of the Church of Christ when he, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, received the holy baptism, and were instruments in the hands of the Church for the promotion of holiness. Look to the nations of the baptised. In the Oriental land, where the Greek Church prevails, are the baptised holy? Has the Church of God not been filled with every abomination? He had no time to speak of superstition and error of doctrine, he had only time to touch upon other points before him. He would merely say that the Church had fallen away and became Babylon, so that on that account the coming of the Lord need never be deferred. But how is it as to the revelation of the man of sin? It has been until lately the Protestant teaching that

THE POPE WAS THE MAN OF SIN.

At one time the mind could think of nothing worse than the Papacy, for here was a man claiming to be infallible, the head and front of the christian church, who directed the destinies of great nations. It was natural that it should be said that this man was the anti-Christ who was to sit in the temple, and point to Himself as God. To-day, however there were worse forms of wickedness, for God's name was not only dropped in some churches, but it was erased. The Pope never did that. From whom does he claim his authority? From Christ through St. Peter, thence down to the present. The Pope claimed his authority came from Christ, link by link and step by step. The Pope does not deny God or the incarnation of the Son of Man. All the Roman Catholic Churches begin their service with the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, though they worship the Virgin Mary and the Saints. It was another form of wickedness which Paul described, that which showed itself in the lineaments of the great revolution in France, almost a century ago, when Christianity was abolished, and when a harlot was elevated on the altar of the Church of Notre Dame to receive homage and devotion. Noting these things he was constrained to believe that there was a giving up of the doctrine of Christ, and

A GROWING SCEPTICISM

everywhere in regard to the things which the bible reveals. This book is being superseded. It was well enough in its day, but it is to be replaced by a gospel better suited to the nineteenth century! This mode of unbelief was growing in every land, and the forerunner of that race of men who will see no God and recognize no Christ. Humanity will be their God. This man shall be esteemed the highest, intellect and earthly effort be made to supply the place of Godhead. Many are already prophesying him now, and when he comes they will worship him. They saw the beginning, and that which will be its consummation, and hence they can believe that the coming of the Lord is near at hand, for when He does come He shall find His rival and destroy him. He then referred to the substance of the XXI of Luke, and to the other evils which should exist in the world, to the fact that before Christ came again Jerusalem should be trodden down until the time of the Gentiles should be fulfilled, the distress of nations, &c. In this discourse the Apostle set up

THE LANDMARKS OF PROPHECY.

Jerusalem had been trodden down, and the time of the Gentiles was going on, they were receiving the blessings which the Jews rejected. He passed on to notice the evidences of the distress of nations, the failing of men's hearts, &c. Many nations had been in trouble within the last thirty years. During that time Louis Phillipe had been turned adrift and became an exile on the shores of that land (England) which had been the resting place of so many dethroned monarchs. He remembered the remarks of an eminent Englishman in 1851, when he said that five years before that date Europe had undergone great changes in her Christian history, altho' for a time he thought the people were going back,

THE BARBARISM OF THE 5TH CENTURY.

Then he recollected the Crimean war, and the terrible revolt in India, the Italian war of 1858 and the American civil war, when millions were mingled in the shock of battle; then the Austrian war of 1866; then the fearful struggle between France and Germany, when another French monarch was dethroned and driven into exile, and finally the combat in the east between Christianity and Mahommedanism. What had been the history of these thirty years! Such had been the conflict in national and political and social circles, that the order of the elements was almost broken. Did they point him to the increase in wealth and power? No doubt he could not exaggerate it. The inventions of the age were wonderful and almost miraculous; the memory of some of them could go back to the beginning of some of these discoveries, but they could receive no benefit from the railway,

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE TELEPHONE

so long as Satan were allowed to use them as instruments for his gain. In Noah's days there was wonderful advance in arts and civilization, and yet the deluge followed gross immorality. When the Son of Man cometh will he find faith on earth?—faith binding one to another and all to God? These are the questions of the day. He had not exaggerated or misrepresented. He felt he had come far short of the fearful reality. The daily press described in far more vivid colours the wickedness of modern society. There can be but one solution. We are coming near the end of the Christian dispensation, and the indications are that the Lord will not tolerate the present state of things much longer, and will come to claim His own. Did they tell him religion and philanthropy were active? He rejoiced to know it, but will Christ be less welcome because men have been seeking to do good amongst the habitations of the wretched? Oh no. They were come to the eve of the Lord's return, and the great question was how shall the Church of God be made ready for the meeting. Such will be the theme of this evening's sermon.

WILL CURE CONSUMPTION.—To all suffering from the following diseases a ray of hope is offered through the kindness of a missionary friend who has sent me the formula of a purely vegetable medicine which has long been used by the native medicine men of Hindostan—for the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulty, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and all nervous affections, its nervous affections, its power has been tested in hundreds of cases without a failure. I now feel it my sacred duty as far as possible to relieve human misery and will send the recipe FREE OF CHARGE—to any person who may desire it with directions for using. Sent by return mail by addressing with 2 stamps naming this paper, Dr. O. R. Brigham, Drawer 28, Utica, N.Y.

TWEEDS! TWEEDS!

GRAND CHANCE for CHEAP TWEEDS

McNAUGHTON & CO.

Are now offering SPLENDID BARGAINS IN TWEEDS, having a Large Stock on hand and desirous of Clearing them out before the Fall, we have Reduced them regardless of Cost to prices that will tempt the closest buyers.

Our Ready-Made Stock is Well Assorted and all Marked Down VERY LOW.

Just Received—a Splendid Assortment of HATS and CAPS. ☞ All Goods marked in Plain Figures, one Price asked and no less taken.

McNAUGHTON & CO'S.
Sept 15, 1877. Corner King and Princess St.

FALL STOCK NOW COMPLETE
AT WALDRON'S.

300 Pieces New Dress Goods—New Styles.
New Mattalasse Cloakings, $1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and 3.00.
New Fancy Dresses, 12 1-2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30 and 35c.
300 Handsome Wool Shawls—Extra Cheap.
Navy, Seal, Myrtle, Plum Cashmeres, 50c, 60 and 75c.
100 Dozen New Kid Gloves. 2 Buttons and 4 Buttons,
(These Goods are made to our own order and warranted.)
☞ All New Goods are Cheaper this Fall than for the last 15 years.
For Handsome Goods, New Goods and Cheap Goods, go to
R. WALDRON'S, Wilson's Buildings.
Sept. 14, 1877.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
—AT—
HICKEY & ILETT'S
Princess Street.

New Black Silks.
New Black and Colored Cashmeres, very cheap.
New Tweeds, Cloths, and Fancy Coatings.
Tickings, Table Linens, Sheetings, Towels and Towelling.
New Dress Goods in all the leading colours.
New Prints, New Winceys, Plain and Fancy.
New Shawls, Mantles and Mantle Cloths.
Flannels, Blankets, Cottons, and Sairtings.

(All New and Prices Lower than Ever.)

HICKEY & ILETT'S,
Sept. 10, 1877. PRINCESS STREET.

THE NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE
WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS,
THEIR WHOLE SUMMER STOCK AT COST PRICE AND LESS!
IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL STOCK NOW ARRIVING.

Canadian Tweed Pants	$ 2.50
Fine Pants	3.00
A Good All Wool Suit	10.00
Tweed Vests from	1.00
Oxford Dress Shirts	1.00
White Shirts	1.00
Under Shirts and Drawers at Cost.	

A Splendid Assortment of DIAGONAL and FANCY WORSTED GOODS will be sold very low. ORDERED CLOTHING has always been a speciality of this House and our trade in that department is still increasing, from the simple reason that we keep a large variety of Goods, make them in a stylish manner and our prices are as low as any in the city. ☞ A full assortment of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS always in Stock. A fresh arrival of TRUNKS. A complete assortment of HATS and CAPS.

Z. PREVOST,
Aug 10, 1877. BROCK STREET, Four Doors from the Market Square.

A. ROSS
Has Reduced His Summer Dress Goods Very Low
And will continue to sell them at these figures DURING JULY and AUGUST. HE HAS RECEIVED A NEW LOT OF
KID GLOVES IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES!
Which he will sell at A DOLLAR PER PAIR, equal in quality to those sold at $1.25; and along with these have come to hand some NEW PRINTS, extra wide and the very latest in the market. Call and see them if you want a nice stylish wrapper.
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.
July 26, 1877.

To the Inhabitants of this City and the Surrounding District.
THE GOLDEN LION GROCERY
Is receiving its Fall Stock of New Teas, this years growth; Sugars, Syrups, Fruits, Pickles, Sauces, Lemon, Orange and Citron Peels, and the largest assortment of other Groceries and Condiments in Central Canada. We buy in larger quantities than any other house in the city, having greater facilities for disposing of Goods through the Golden Lion, and our Branch Stores in Belleville, Brockville and this City to a larger circle of people, thus enabling us to supply families to a better and cheaper advantage than others.
Notwithstanding the hard times which we hear so much about, our business has been larger this year than any year since we commenced business in 1855. This is evident proof that the people must be satisfied with our way of dealing and the value they receive for their money.
Golden Lion Grocery
W. R. McRAE & CO.
Sept 13, 1877.

L-A-G-E-R B-E-E-R
THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW PREPARED to supply the public with the
BEST QUALITY LAGER BEER.
Manufactured by himself, under the superintendence of one of the best German brewers, whose services can be employed.
Lager Beer is unequalled as a beverage, exhilirating but not intoxicating, and I am prepared to serve an article equal to any in the market. TRY IT.
P. BAJUS.
Sept 13, 1877.

TO ALL THE GENTRY OF KINGSTON!
THOSE WHO HAVE SECOND HAND CLOTHING TO DISPOSE OF WILL please leave their orders with WILLIAM DAVID, who will attend with THE CASH.
WILLIAM DAVID,
DEALER IN
New and Second Hand Goods
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Opposite Mrs. Burgess' Fancy Goods Store
PRINCESS STREET KINGSTON.
CHEAP JOHN

For Sale,
ONE LARGE FAMILY CARRIAGE and two Spring Waggons and Buggy. Apply to the owner.
WM. DAVID,
THE CHEAP JOHN, Princess Street, opposite Burgess Fancy Store.

FOR SALE,
ON the Southwest quarter of Lot 24, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing 50 Acres of good cultivated Land, thereon, are two Dwelling Houses, (occupied); four Wells of water, and 4 Acres of an Orchard, in good condition, with fruit. There is one new Barn, lately built, size 40x48, the best in the Township. This valuable Property is situated near the Perth Road, five miles from Kingston. The property can be purchased by paying one third down. For further particulars as to terms or otherwise. Apply to
WM. DAVID Owner
The Cheap Broker, Princess Street.
Kingston, July 3rd, 1877.

For Sale,
LOT 63, according to the Ordnance Plan, a most eligibly situated on Gordon Street, near Karl, adjoining the residence of William Mudie.
BAWDEN & MACHAR.
Sept 13, 1877.

Lost,
ON Cataraqui Bridge or near the Military College A LADY'S POCKET BOOK, containing money, tickets and papers.
The finder will be liberally rewarded at the WHIG Office.
Sept. 15.

Wanted,
TO borrow for five years on first-class security, $4,500; interest payable half yearly. Address J. E., BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.
Aug 31, 1877.