LEGAL.

J. M. PARRELL, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., 20 CLARENCE STREET. Money to loan. Collections promptly attended to.

F. O. KIRKPATRICK, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c., 20 Clarence street, opposite Post Office. Money to loan at lowest rates.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 6, AND 6 PER CENT. on good city property, and also money to loan on farm property. WM. MUNDELL, 18 Wellington street.

ARCHITECTURAL.

POWER & SON, ARCHITECTS AND BUILDING Surveyors. Office—Wellington Street, Kingston.

ARTHUR ELLIS, (Member of the Ontario Association of Architects), ARCHITECT AND APPRAISER. Offices—81 Brock Street, Kingston, Ont.

W. M. NEWLANDS, ARCHITECT AND Appraiser, corner of Brock and King streets, over Wade's Drug Store. Entrance on King street, next to White office.

DENTAL.

LEONARD CLEMENTS, L.D.S., DENTIST directly opposite the Post Office, Wellington street, Kingston. Established in 1870. Telephone No. 357. Residence, 254 King street East.

R. E. SPARKS, D.D.S., L.D.S., M.D., DENTIST. Office, 220 Princess street. Residence, 152 University Avenue. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday evening, 8 to 10. Telephone 346. S. A. Aykroyd, D.D.S., L.D.S., Assistant.

FINANCIAL.

J. S. B. McCANN, ACCOUNTANT AND REAL Estate Agent. Rents and accounts collected. Money to loan. Office, 352 King street, over Wade's Drug Store.

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

HORSE LIVERY.

F. A. BIBBY, 139 BROCK STREET, THE leading hack and livery stable in the city. Telephone No. 26.

BUSINESS POINTERS.

STAMPS RUBBER STAMPS OF all Kinds. Self-Inkers, Linen Markers, Daters, Seals, Stencils, Bank, Ticket & Office Stamps, etc. Repairs promptly done. JOHN OFFORD, WHIG Office.

BINDING YOU CANNOT AFFORD to allow your Papers and Magazines to lie around loose, or to be lost or destroyed, when it costs so little to have them bound. Send them to C. H. OTTO, 151 Wellington street, and he will put them into a shape convenient for reference and ornamental to your library.

WILLIAMS THE LATEST AND Best of the Typewriters. Prints direct from the type. No more bother or expense with ribbons. The simplest machine yet most perfect. Fewest wires to get out of order. Has stood the test of use and experiment. See sample at WHIG Office.

EDUCATIONAL.

KINGSTON LADIES' COLLEGE,
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, "Cleeburn," Kingston.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to students preparing for examinations. The refining influence of home combined with high mental training.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT is in charge of ARTHUR FISHER, Esq., Mus. Bac., A.C.O., England.

Students received at any time and fees charged from date of entrance.

For terms and prospectus apply to MRS. CORNWALL, M.A., Principal, at the College.

SITUATIONS
Have been secured for all recent Graduates of the
KINGSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Proof that this college leads all other Business Colleges in Canada, sent upon application. Address J. B. McKAY, Kingston, Ont.

Manufacturers' Life INSURANCE COMPANY.
SOLID SOUND SURE
CASH ASSETS. LARGE SURPLUS
MAKES NO CONDITIONS AS TO
Travel
Residence
Occupation
Military Service
Naval Service
Manner of Death
Ninety per cent. of all accumulations of surplus returned to the policy-holders.
All claims are paid without delay or discount, immediately on proof of death or maturity of endowment.
T. D. MINNES,
District Manager,
159 Wellington Street, Kingston.

FLOUR FEED
LIFE IS TOO SHORT
To catalogue in detail the numerous lines we handle.
The many reasons why purchasers should buy and use our goods.
A Peep at the Samples
A fair trial of the stuff is all we ask.
Everyone not already numbered among our many customers should read, mark, learn and inwardly digest this.
THE RATHBUN COMPANY
Cor. Princess And Sydenham-Sts.
A. CHADWICK, Agent.

SEEDS SALT
FIRE, FIRE!
Twenty risks every day to put in the following: London and Lancashire Insurance Company of Liverpool, Eng.; Western Fire Insurance Company, Toronto, Ont.; Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford; Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, Waterloo, Ont.; Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company, London; the Canada Accident Insurance Company, Montreal; the Federal Life Insurance Company, Hamilton, at lowest possible rates.
J. A. GARDINER,
Sole Agent, Kingston.
Also money to loan on mortgage at from 5 per cent. to 6½ per cent. on real estate. Houses and farms bought and sold, rents collected, estates managed. Valuator and appraiser. A commissioner for taking affidavits. Don't forget the office, GARDINER'S REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE OFFICE, 37 Wellington street, opposite Post Office. Telephone 93. Agents wanted.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO.
SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY. Authorized agent, F. A. FOLGER, Ferry Dock, foot of Brock street, Kingston.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

61st YEAR.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG is published every evening at 225 King street, Kingston, Ont., at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, payable in advance; otherwise $7.50 will be charged.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

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

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

Reading Notices, 15c. per line; reduced rate when a display advertisement accompanies, or special contracts for over 500 lines. Minimum charge for a notice, 30c.

Contracts for a specified space are made for long terms for mercantile announcements, but notices of help wanted, for sale, to-let, partnerships, lenders 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, 56 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.

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

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

TELEPHONES.
Business Office . . . 243.
Editorial Rooms . . . 229.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Optifer per Orbem Decor."

BONUSED INSTITUTIONS.

A representative of Woodstock's enterprise, who has been visiting Peterboro, draws a gloomy picture, in his correspondence with the Woodstock "Sentinel-Review," of the evil effect of bonusing industries. He speaks, especially, of the electric works in regard to which there is widespread dissatisfaction. The location of them in Peterboro cost the town from $30,000 to $50,000, because it gave the management thirty acres of land, the right of way for two railways, an expensive sewer and other things, all of which cost $15,000 more than was expected. "And," says Mr. Sawtell, "as is nearly all the other institutions in the limited Canadian market so in this. It was worked, for a time, up to its full capacity of 500 or more hands, and very largely of skilled workmen. Now the number is reduced probably 300 in number, composed of many girls and saw-hands, with sufficient skilled workmen to teach and superintend." And this, by the way, was the institution regarding which some people have not ceased to reproach our aldermen because they did not secure its location here. They were not consulted about it, and if they were it is a question if they could have been prevailed upon to accede to its demands. Peterboro has by some been envied its luck, but, apparently, there is not much foundation for this feeling. The old philosophy, that there is no money and no advantage in bonused industries, is strikingly true. It is doubted at times, and by those who either have no experience to offer or neglect to profit by it, but it is sure to be revived, and illustrated by object lessons such as Peterboro now represents.

THE STAR IS RIGHT.

The Montreal Star has undertaken to establish in the highest courts the liability or non-reliability of a newspaper to action for publishing a speech of a public man, that report being admittedly correct and published as a matter of public interest.

The Star reported the speech of Hon. J. A. Ouimet, minister of public works, at an official nomination meeting, and it was sued by one Pelland for damages for repeating a statement which the said minister of public works made and affecting him. The jury, it seems, returned a verdict to the effect that the report was a true one, that it was published in good faith and in the public interest, but that the plaintiff had sustained damages by the publication to the extent of $150, it being left to the court to decide whether or not the defendants were legally responsible for that amount and the costs.

Now that is a peculiar result. A newspaper has nothing to do with an alleged slander, but gives it as it is presented publicly by a responsible person, a member of the government, it is acquitted of malice, and it is still muleted in damages. No wonder the Star is dissatisfied and disposed to test the soundness of the ruling. Hear it:

"If it be the law of the land that a newspaper cannot legally publish a true and faithful report of a speech, delivered publicly by such a responsible person as a minister of the crown, such report being published admittedly in good faith and in the public interest, it becomes of importance not only to the press but to the public that the law should be definitely declared beyond the possibility of cavil or question. We, therefore, propose, as a matter of principle, to carry this question to the final court."

And we hope it will succeed. If there is to be any one punished for the use of reckless statements in public it should be the public man who knows better and who should be above the wickedness the facts in this case reveal. The independence of the press must be preserved.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Belleville Intelligencer is trying to identify the high price of wheat with the N.P. But the effect is a painful one.

* * *

It is declared that the business outlook, while not very bright, is certainly improving. Rain and the assurance of good crops would help things greatly.

* * *

Flour went up 10c per cwt., and this suggested an increase in the cost of bread of 2c per loaf. A hundred weight of flour makes a good many loaves.

* * *

What's the matter with the government that it persistently declines to bring down information which is asked for in the shape of returns? Is this an evidence of Foster's statesmanship?

* * *

It is to be hoped the report of the joint committee on the blast furnace deal will be presented to the council on Monday evening. There should be no further suspense in the case.

* * *

Newfoundland secures a loan from England which tides it over its present difficulties, and the confederation of the colony with Canada, is, according to Hon. R. Bond, a dead issue.

* * *

Ottawa has a case of child insurance which is attracting attention. The medical health officer holds that this insurance is contributing to a wilful neglect of children under circumstances that have been made painfully evident to him during the year. In other words the desire to profit by child insurance criminally tends to child mortality.

* * *

The P.P.A. lodge in Hamilton has become defunct. And its burial has not been attended by any public lamentations. Its existence depended upon prejudices which make for inharmony and the extinction of which precedes the dawn of a better day.

* * *

Co-operation in butter making is certainly to be desired if its tendency is to give the price from 6c to 7c per lb. to 20c and 22c per lb. Renfrew's new creamery, fashioned after that at St. Alban's, is pronounced a great success. There is no difficulty in getting rid of its products.

* * *

Certain charges against the accountant of the customs department have been investigated and unproved. The accuser is related to Hon. C. H. Tupper, or, as he is familiarly termed, Charley's cousin. He seems, in some respects, to stand on a par with the famous character of Charley's aunt.

* * *

The public accounts committee has held only three meetings during the present session of parliament. The inference is that there are some things about the investigation of which the government is not hurried. But the facts must come out, so that the sooner they are known the sooner some of the agony will be over.

* * *

The premier, replying to Senator Boulton in the senate, declared that he did not know whether the Hudson's Bay railway company, in commencing its line at Winnipeg, was acting within the laws. Moreover, he did not know whether it was intended to build the line at all. It is a matter of importance to know, then, on what information the government passed the order-in-council re the grant of $2,500,000 to this road.

A GREAT CUSTOMS FRAUD.

Inspector at Mansonville Makes a Valuable Discovery.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 31.—Canadian authorities are interested now in the discovery of one of the greatest customs frauds ever known in the dominion. The laws of Canada allow free importation of corn from the United States for ensilage and soiling purposes, while on all corn used for feeding purposes is laid a duty of seven and a half cents per bushel. The large amount of corn imported from the United States for the alleged purpose aroused the attention of Capt. A. A. Mooney, who for the last eighteen years has acted as customs officer at Mansonville, P.Q. One morning, while examining a lady's baggage he heard a remark between two gentlemen which led him to make a more careful search of the lady's goods, and before the task was finished he had learned where one of the suspected lots of corn was to be delivered. Mr. Mooney at once went to the man's place of business under the disguise of an American buying potatoes and other farm products, and winning his way into the dealer's confidence drew from him a complete statement of his plans, the merchant informing him that the expected corn had been delayed, and the farmers were anxiously waiting for it that they might get it for feed. As soon as possible the seizure was made. The owner paid the government the full value of his corn as a penalty for his offence.

Meanwhile Mr. Mooney and his assistant had made some startling discoveries and they found that this form of smuggling was common all through Quebec and a large part of Ontario. They estimate that the value of the smuggled goods is $100,000, although their seizures at the present time are only about $4,000 worth of corn. The great difficulty which the officers meet with is the security which the law gives to the offenders. No corn can be seized until it has been removed from the car and the officers find it being ground or stored in a mill for grinding purposes. The smuggler can even take it from the car and store it in a building to make it more convenient for the farmers to secure it and the officer cannot touch it until he finds some one actually grinding or feeding it. In speaking of the matter, Mr. O'Hara, inspector of customs, says that it is one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated upon the Canadian government and that the value of the corn thus entered will exceed instead of falling short of the $100,000 mark.

MINING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Outlook is Promising—Good Results at Cariboo.

Hon. J. H. Turner, of British Columbia, says the mining prospects of the province are very promising. We guaranteed the bonds of the Nakusp & Slocan railway. The line was opened at the beginning of the year, and is eminently successful in taking out ore; in fact, there is more traffic than it can carry. At present the ore goes to the United States, to Helena, to be smelted. It has to be picked, and only the richest is sent away. It must run $160 to $200 to the ton to make it worth while to send it away. But that will be remedied. A larger smelter is about to be opened at Pilot Bay, on Kootenay lake, and the ore will be sent direct there for smelting, to the great advantage of the province. Another very large smelter is being built near Revelstoke, on the Canadian Pacific railway, by a United States company, to take the ore of that district. Great developments are in progress at Cariboo in the way of hydraulic mining. A clean up was reported last autumn, said to have been the result of a few days' working, the net result of which was somewhere about $5,000 or $6,000. The ground is very rich, but the difficulty has been to get enough water. They have now completed their ditches—the Quesnelle one is sixteen miles, and the other eight or nine miles. An English company is opening up the old Cariboo mines—the old placer mines—and is sending in gigantic steam pumping and hydraulic machinery. These mines were abandoned many years ago, after the miners had got out as much as they could of the surface gold. One of the mines, held by the widow of an old-time miner, and unsaleable before, has just been bought by the company for $30,000, so that the outlook in Cariboo is most promising.

He Is A Social Anxiety.

LONDON, Eng., June 1.—Nazralla Khan, the second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, who is now visiting England, is not a social success. When he makes visits, accompanied by some of the members of his suite, he becomes a social anxiety. The natives of the party live in barbaric style at Dorchester house. They sleep on mattresses placed on the floor and cover themselves with rugs, declining to use the more comfortable beds. The English officials who are supervising the party had to correct their habit of pocketing the silver plate from the table of their entertainers, a habit which occasioned considerable more or less adverse comment during their stay in India, but which, it appears, they were then allowed to follow if they could escape the observant eyes of their hosts.

Killed His Son-in-Law.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 1.—George F. Woodis, a well-known farmer, in Rutland, shot and killed his son-in-law, John Adams, this morning, and then shot himself. He died within a few minutes. They quarrelled about a horse.

A Very Fine Race Track.

QUEBEC, Que., June 1.—The "Compagnie de Haras de Quebec" is having a fine race track and club house built just outside of the city limits. The track will measure about half a mile and will cost about $15,000.

Pills Do Not Cure.

Pills do not cure Constipation. They only aggravate. Karl's Clover Root Tea gives perfect regularity of the bowels. For sale at Wade's drug store.

DR. WM. SPANKIE'S ADDRESS.

PATRIOTISM SHOULD BE THE AIM OF TEACHERS.

The Inspector Tells About the Way Canadian History Should Be Taught to the Rising Generation—It Should be Made a Living, Active Force.

At the recent meeting of the county teachers' association Dr. Spankie, delivered an address on "Canadian History, and How to Teach It." He based his remarks on the following extract from an address of her excellency Lady Aberdeen at Toronto:

"The beginnings of Canadian history are so noble—the traditions of Canadian heroes and heroines are so inspiring—the Canadian stock is one from which we may reasonably expect such fair fruit, that it is but fitting that the womanhood of Canada should unite themselves in a sacred sisterhood for high aims, and work to do their part—and it cannot be no small part—in furthering and fostering 'whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report.'"

Proceeding, Dr. Spankie said this was a terse summing up of our situation, which could not fail to be interesting to all the teachers of the county. He made the clipping and thought the present a good opportunity to bring it to the notice of teachers, and calling their attention to the rich mine of wholesome history within their reach, and with which they might and should interest, and instruct their pupils. The text-book on history was inadequate as a source of knowledge, and he thought the best teachers made the least use of it.

To teach history successfully the teacher must read much. The great cause of embarrassment to teachers was want of preparation, lack of knowledge to present and illustrate a history lesson. It was therefore necessary at the outset that each teacher possess at least one of the larger histories of Canada, and to read it and thus become familiar with the beautiful stories of our country.

Another important matter was to give pupils a clear idea of what history really is. Make your lessons largely conversational. Let them see that the events which they are required to memorize are really stories relating to the actions of the people, and that these stories may be related briefly or at greater length to suit the occasion or the compass of the book.

Referring to the remarks quoted the speaker said: "Can your pupils tell me of the beginnings of Canadian history, and why they are noble; or, can they enumerate a list of Canadian heroes and heroines and tell me why they are inspiring? Have you made the story of Columbus interesting to them, and have they learned the lesson which his struggles teach, never for one repulse to forego the object they resolved to effect. Have you read Irving's or any other work on this subject. If not, such are available to you through the library of this association.

The speaker here showed how he would teach this lesson, and then proceeded:

It was the brave sea-captain of St. Malo—Jacques Cartier—who first of Europeans set foot on Canadian soil. Have you pictured to your pupils his reception at Hochelaga, and the child-like faith of the native Indians; how he, disdaining to take advantage of their simple credulity, read to them from the gospel of St. John? Have you drawn the lesson from this, namely, that kindness begets kindness, for ere the welcome sunshine of spring unbound the icy fetters of his ships, Cartier and many of his men were saved from death by the infusion of spruce boughs brought to them by these children of the forest. And thus was he enabled to return to France, where

"He told them of the Algonquin braves, the hunters of the wild;
Of how the Indian mother in the forest rocks her child."

And in connection with this lesson do you read and explain to them this beautiful poem, "Cartier at Hochelaga," written by a Canadian statesman—the late lamented Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee.

The events of our history are well celebrated in song and by Canadian singers, I believe the free use of these a very pleasant and profitable way to present our history. Such a poem for instance as "As Redmen Die," by our own Indian poetess, Miss E. P. Johnston, will give children a better idea of the Indian character than many pages of so-called history. Others, including Logan, Roberts, McGee, Mair, Sangster, etc., have written in verse of the Indian and I believe these poems of great power in this respect. "Let me make the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws." The doctor here referred to several poems illustrative of his subject including one by our late citizen, Evan McColl.

He then asked: Have you told the story of the first Canadian home, and then related the story of the beautiful Marguerite de Roberval and her three years residence on the terrible Isle of Demons. Her life there and rescue and return to France make a very interesting account of the early days in Canada. He referred the teachers to this and many other similar stories, to the work of Miss Machar, entitled "Stories of New France." The inspector then said: A text-book is a mere index or chronological table at best and while it may serve very well as a guide or ready reference it should not be looked upon by the teacher as a source of knowledge. It is, I believe, this relying on the text-book that makes history uninviting to children. Children naturally love their country and they show this when you tell them a story relating to their country. The great defence of 1660 and the capture of Quebec in 1759 are generally well-known by pupils, because these are told in an interesting way in their readers.

In teaching Canadian history it is natural and convenient to do so under three heads—Canada under the Indians, Canada under the French and Canada under the English. The first of these periods is generally satisfactorily known. The Indian character and occupations are understood, but it gives an interest to the lessons to tell of their superstitions, their wigwams and their wampum as well as of their feasts, their fights and their councils. The redmen are not without their heroes and the red women without their heroines. The names of Brant, Little Turtle and Blue Jacket must ever be remembered as powerful allies of the British in Canada, and the accounts of the oratory and fighting of Tecumseh will ever adorn the pages of our history. Like Brock, this Indian hero fell with his face to the foe.

"All will mourn for him!
No need had he of schools or learned books
His soul, his mentor, his keen Handbooks
Pierced to the heart of things. Nor needed he
Counsels of strength and goodness. To be free
Required no teacher, no historic page
No large examples sought from age to age.
For such things were himself, and as his breath
Instinctive, pleaders 'gainst the fears of death."

The story of the Indian maiden Pocahontas, and the signal service she rendered the British cannot fail to interest pupils. And "The Great Conspiracy" of that arch-deceiver Pontiac with the women bearing concealed weapons will make a good subject for a half-hour some Friday afternoon.

The study of Canada under the French is the history of a colony. Though it covers a period of two centuries it may be conveniently presented under such topics as: Explorations and discoveries, fur-trading and fur-traders, missions and missionaries, wars and Indian warfare.

A talk on explorations and means of travelling in early days will soon acquaint pupils with explorers. A talk on the fur-bearing animals and their value will soon explain this feature of French occupation. Similarly a talk on the superstitions of the Indians, of their belief in spirits and their vague idea of the Manitou de Great Spirit, in fact

"Of how poor things they fancied in every living thing
A spirit good or evil that claimed their worshipping."

and they will readily understand the work of the good Fathers Brebeouf and Lallemant, who died as martyrs for the sake of the soul of the poor savages to whom they wished to bring the comforts and hopes of the christian.

This period also had its heroes and heroines, typical of which perhaps may be mentioned Daulac and his followers and Madeleine DeVercheres, familiarly known as the "Thermopylae of Canada" and the heroine of "Castle Dangerous."

The spirit of the former is well shown by the closing lines of George Murray's poem, "How Canada Was Saved."

"There with set teeth and nostrils wide,
Daulac the dauntless stood
And dealt his foes remorseless blows 'mid
blinding smoke and blood.
Till hacked and hewn he reeled to earth with
proud unconquered glance.
Dead—but immortalized in death—Leonidas
of France.
True to their oath that glorious band no quarter basely craved.
Soldiers the peerless twenty-two, so Canada was saved."

The story of the brave Madeline may be known, but is not fully appreciated. Select from the class a girl of fourteen to illustrate it. Her scathing reply to the terrified soldier who had the match lighted to blow up fort and lives, was a deserving rebuke to a coward. Her immediate assumption of command and placing of each in position are worthy of special notice, as also are her words to her little brothers aged twelve and ten years: "Let us fight to the death," she said. "We are fighting for our country and our religion. Our father taught you that gentlemen are born to shed their blood for the service of God and the king." The bravery of her mother had saved the fort on a former occasion and thus did Madeline, at this time, with her little brothers, two soldiers, an old man of eighty and some women and children, successfully withstand a siege of seven days and saved the fort and their own lives from those lurking, yelling demons—the Iroquois.

"Women I am but a girl, but heroes' blood is in my veins,
And I will shed it drop by drop before I see my land in chains;
Brothers mine, though young in years you are old enough to know,
That to shed your blood is noble fighting with your country's foe."

Again in the last stanza of this beautiful poem by Mr. Reade the spirit of enterprise is summed up:

"Seven days and seven nights, with sleepless and bated breath
They held the fort against the foe that lurked around them plotting death:
And as joyous challenge came, it was the brave La Monnerie,
And up to heaven arose the shout 'the foe is fled and we are free.'"

The doctor next referred to the English occupation in Canada and how to teach it. He mentioned as heroines the names of Laggie Lee, the stolen child, who became the flower of the Iroquois, and the heroine of Chateaguay; and Mrs. Laura Secord, whose clever ruse foiled the sentries, and her heroic march of twenty miles through trackless forest, conveyed the intelligence of Boerstler's movements towards Burlington.

"And Boerstler came not but his movements were known
His force was surrounded, his scheme was o'erthrown
By a woman's devotion—on stone he's engraved
The foeman was beaten and Burlington saved."

Wolfe and Montcalm, Brock and Fitzgibbon came in for a share of attention "all" said the inspector "are celebrated in song and by Canadian songsters."

In conclusion he said: "My purpose is served. I wished to point out to you how you might make the study of our history interesting to our pupils. You may think I require too much, but I think not. One dollar will secure for you a good book of stories on our country, and the same amount will get you "Songs of the Great Dominion," a book of nearly 500 pages, and from this I have taken all my quotations to-day. And I recommend you to let your pupils hear these stories and know these songs, and I venture to say that the study of Canadian history will be more pleasant than painful to your pupils. In conclusion I shall now tell you some of the things I would really like to see.

1. I would like to see teachers read and talk more history, even at the expense of less fiction.

2. I would like to see teachers enliven their history classes by relating the lives of our heroes and heroines, and illustrating or embellishing these lessons by the use of the songs memorial of them.

3. I would like to see the flag of our country floating over every school house, and the pupils of every school singing the songs of "Our Dear Native Land."

4. I would like to see our school rooms become historic art galleries, and the photographs of the representative historic personages of every period of our country's history hanging on their walls.

5. I would like to see an organ in every school and a teacher who can play on it.

6. I would like to see the school house and grounds the loveliest spot in the section—made lovely by shady bowers and kept neat and trim by an interested and patriotic people.

For after all

"'Tis the school house that stands by the flag.
Let the nation stand by the school;
'Tis the school-bell that rings for our liberty old,
'Tis the school boy whose ballot shall rule."

I trust these matters will meet with your aproval and I promise you that it will be a pleasure for me to assist you in any way in my power towards their accomplishment.

We have a young country and every reason to be proud of it. We have sculptured marbles and stately columns, but these alone cannot fitly perpetuate the memory of our fallen heroes or our national achievements. Let us tell the stories of our history to our little ones in our schools and at our firesides and thus build for them a more beautiful and more enduring monument in the hearts of a grateful posterity.

Heroic sacrifices are never lost and men's characters are moulded and inspired by what their fathers done. Let us remember our country

Though other skies may be as bright
And other lands as fair,
Though charms of other climes invite
My wandering footsteps there,
Yet there is one, the peer of all,
Beneath bright heaven's dome,
Of thee I sing, oh, happy land,
My own Canadian home.

ITS VALUE PROVED.

Opinions Expressed in Quebec With Regard to the New Specific.

QUEBEC, June 3.—There has been considerable discussion in this city, both among the members of the medical fraternity and private citizens, with regard to the numerous undisputed cures from various diseases of the kidneys through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. The matter has been not only discussed privately among the friends and acquaintances of those who have received benefits from the use of the remedy named, but has been chronicled in the public press. The general consensus of opinion is that the medicine has undergone a thorough test and has proved itself fully deserving of the great praise which has been bestowed upon it.

Popular Summer Religion.

OMAHA, Neb., June 1.—Rev. John Morrow, formerly of Pittsburg, Penn., has established a religion there, all members worship in nature's garb only. Morrow has 200 followers in that city. He graduated at one of the leading eastern colleges, was ordained as a U. P. minister in 1873, and had a charge at Taylorstown, Pa., and later in Allegheny. He was dismissed from the U. P. church on account of faith-cure beliefs. He edited a paper in Pittsburg, known as the Faith of God. He was removed from there because he was in the habit of kissing the sisters.

Marshals Kill One Another.

MONROE, La., June 1.—A fatal mistake was made by Deputy-Sheriffs Ed. Edwards and Willis Baxter. They were sent out to apprehend a man named Hugh Abrams, who has been shooting into passenger trains on the outskirts of the city. They met in the dark and each mistook the other for the culprit and opened fire. Edwards dropped dead and Baxter received a fatal wound.

Wood Yard.

James Campbell, corner of Wellington and Barrack streets, always has on hand a good stock of best maple, cut and uncut, dry slabs, pine and cedar blocks. All cheap for cash. Telephone, No. 116.

Karl's Clover Root Tea.

A sure cure for Headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly. For sale at Wade's drug store.

Urquhart's vegetable restorative, cough and ever cure, at McLeod's drug store.

THINKS SHE HAS DIED.

A WOMAN'S PECULIAR HALLUCINATION ABOUT EXISTENCE.

Mrs. Agnes J. Potter, Wife of a Wealthy Man, Believed That During a Sickness She Died and Her Spirit Entered Another Body—The Case is Puzzling Some of the Physicians.

Mrs. Agnes J. Potter, the wife of Samuel L. Potter, says that she will not consult the spirits nor will she hereafter contract for $10,000 houses or pawn her laces and jewels, or create any more scandal in the family. She has agreed to behave and get the idea out of her head that she is dead. She had the divorce case which she commenced a few days ago dismissed yesterday and discharged her attorney. The latter tried to compromise the case just as soon as he brought it. P. F. Benson had the unhappy woman in hand, and he took twenty-five dollars to call everything square so far as he was concerned.

Mrs. Potter told her rich husband that she would not ask him to divide his $250,000 with her. She wants everything to go along in a harmonious manner and all she demands is $270 a month to run the home. This money is to be given her and the application to have her declared an incompetent is to be dismissed next Monday when it is called up for hearing. The couple are now living in the old home of Supreme Justice Henshaw on the East Oakland Heights. Mrs. Potter bought the place from Judge Henshaw some time ago. He had an offer to sell it for $24,000, when it was found that his wife had placed a homestead on the property.

The case of Mrs. Potter is a very peculiar one, and is puzzling some of the physicians. Some time ago she was taken ill, and it was many months before she was able to move around. Up to that time she had lived a very happy life with her husband. They had been married nearly forty years and had made the fortune together. After the sickness Mrs. Potter was a changed woman. She believes that during her sickness she died and that her spirit entered another body. Now she goes around believing that the real Mrs. Potter is dead and that she is only a counterfeit. Under these conditions, she declines to live with her rich husband, although she consents to remain in the same house. Mrs. Potter when spoken to appears to talk in a very intelligent manner. Her weak point, however, is on the subject of her death. The case is an exceedingly peculiar one, and no treatment to which the physicians have submitted her seems to relieve the woman of the strange impression that has cast such a cloud on her life. She can be persuaded in all other matters, but no one can make her believe that Mrs. Potter is not dead and that she is not somebody else. The capitalist is willing to give up half of his fortune to have his wife restored to her old condition of health. It seems, however, that the physicians can do nothing for her, and she must live on in her own estimation as somebody else. The lady will rule the mansion and this will be her last chance. If she contracts any big bills or does anything very peculiar, the battle for a guardian will be renewed.

Mrs. Potter is very glad the whole thing is settled. She is sane enough to know that a family scandal in court is to be regretted. The other day she ordered a $10,000 home just for the pleasure of seeing it built. Her husband refused to give her money and she pawned laces worth hundreds of dollars for $75. She announced that she was going to start a kindergarten in one of her fine houses. She ordered $700 worth of bric-a-brac from Shreve's for the place and also contracted for several hundred dollars worth of stained glass. Mr. Potter had to keep busy for days in order to call off the contracts. According to the compromise made yesterday, everything will be harmonious for the future in the Potter home.

BALTIC CANAL OPENING.

Will France Take Part In An Important Question.

BERLIN, June 1.—Yesterday's debate in the French senate on the question of the presence of France in a formal and official capacity at the ceremonies at Kiel upon the occasion of the opening of the Baltic-North Sea canal have produced a thoroughly bad impression in official circles here, although the speech of M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, is admitted to have been a fine display of diplomatic tact. The feeling generally is very bitter and upon all sides it is also felt that it would be better for France to find some excuse for the absence of her vessels and representatives from what will be essentially a German celebration. The anti-French feeling is further embittered by reports that communications have passed between M. Hanotaux and the government at St. Petersburg, the former suggesting that the French and Russian war ships remain at Kiel only twenty-four hours, taking their departure from that place together and going to Copenhagen.

The Cologne Gazette commenting upon the situation, says it would by no means have raised an international question if France from the first had declined the invitation of Germany to take part in the inaugural exercises, nor would it disturb Germany, the Gazette says, if France should now recede.

THE HAMILTON RACES.

They Were A Great Success In Every Particular.

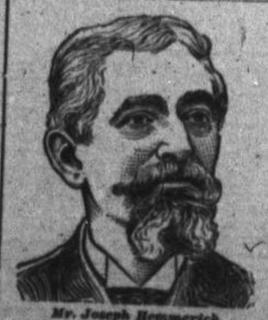
HAMILTON JOCKEY CLUB TRACK, June 1.—The third and closing day of the Hamilton jockey club spring meeting was ushered in by fine weather and a good track. It is probable the attendance will be the largest of any of the three days, as over 12,000 people were on the grounds at 2:15, and the Toronto train, on which about 800 people are expected, was not due for fifteen minutes. To-day's programme calls for seven races, in which are two steeple chase events, and good sport is anticipated. In the first race, welter weight handicap, three quarters of a mile, Joe Miller, G. Wendoline, Coquette and Longbrook were scratched, leaving three starters, with Najangs colt favorite at one to two. Silk Gown, Stepping Stone and Walfling are scratched in the second race for the Knoxley plate.

First-Class Piano Tuning.

H. Cunningham, piano tuner, from Chickering's. Leave orders at McAuley's, City Bookstore, Princess street.

Just received 500 chenille table covers, small size at 50c, larger ones equally cheap; at R. McFaul's Kingston carpet warehouse.

Manley's celery nerve compound at Wade's drug store.



Mr. Joseph Hemmerich

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly enfeebled by Typhoid Fever, and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with Consumption. He has been in poor health since, until he began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Immediately his cough grew lesser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

THIS IS THE SEASON

When you will require a New Carpet. Take a look at our Carpet Window and see the

BRUSSELS : CARPETS
WE ARE OFFERING FOR 65c.
And the Best 5-Frame for $1.00. It will pay you to see our stock of
Brussels, Balmoral, Tapestry, Wool and Union Carpets.

RICHMOND & CO.

MAJESTIC

There is not another $75 list machine on the market with the following '95 points:

Adjustable Handle Bar, Double Forked Crown, 5½ in. Tread, Barrel Bracket, Convertible Rubber or Rat Trap Pedals, Detachable Sprocket, 24 in. Frame, Large Tubing reinforced at all connections.

JOHN TWEDDELL,
Merchant Tailor, 131 Princess Street, one door below City Hotel

Copland Brewing Co.
BOHEMIAN
ROYAL EXPORT
LAGER
TORONTO, CANADA.

W. R. McRAE & CO., Agts., Kingston.

The People's Life Insurance Co., Toronto,
Issues Policies on every plan of insurance, including Ordinary Life, Limited Payment Life Endowment, with or without profits, Deferred Premium, Annuity Bonds at lower rates than any other company.
100 Wellington street, Ottawa, Head Office of the Company.

SUMMER GLOVES.
Ladies' Lisle Gloves, guaranteed Fast Colors.
Taffeta Silk Gloves in all Colors, 20c, 25c.
Pure Silk Gloves in Black, Tan, Grey and White.
Ladies' Pure Silk Lace Mitts, only 25c.
Children's Lisle and Silk Gloves in all sizes.
See the new imitation Kid Glove in Black and Tans.
R. WALDRON.

COCA COLA
The New Soda Water Drink.
For tired nerves and weary head; very refreshing.
On draught only at the soda fountain of
POLSON & CO.

SEEDS, SEEDS!
Field and Garden Seeds, Choice Clover and Timothy Seed, Ensilage Corn, Wheat, Oats, Peas, Barley clean for Seed. New Varieties of Potatoes. Oil Cake very cheap.
JOSEPH FRANKLIN,
Flour, Grain and Seed Store, 117 Brock Street, Kingston, Ont.
If you have clean Seed Grain to sell write me and send sample.

HELLO, IS THAT 494?
YES, THIS IS
SIMMONS BROS.
PLUMBERS & TINSMITHS.
Do you want your Stove removed or stored carefully for season?
MOORE'S REAL ESTATE
—AND—
GENERAL AGENCY,
171 Wellington Street.
Houses and Lots Bought, Sold or Exchanged. Renting of Stores and Houses a Specialty.
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
LAWN MOWERS, HOSE & SPRINKLERS,
Cheapest in Town at
GEO. SEARS,