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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.

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Day Classes will re-open on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th. Prospectus of fees, etc., to be had at the rooms, corner of Princess and Montreal sts. CHAS. E. WRENSHALL, Principal.

KINGSTON LADIES' COLLEGE, A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. "Glenburn," Kingston.

RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 11th. Full staff of University Graduates.

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

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For terms and prospectus apply to MRS. CORNWALL, M.A., Principal, or to Mrs. J. S. Muckleston, King street.

Evening Classes RE-OPEN AT THE BUSINESS COLLEGE OCTOBER 1st.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT:— Book-Keeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Arithmetic, &c

MISS H. MACAROW will have charge of the Pitman Shorthand Class and MR. WM. R. TANDY will instruct in the Pernin system. For further information call on or address J. B. McKAY, President.

NEW.... BOOKS

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The March of the White Guard, by Gilbert Parker. ....75c.

Wolfe, by A. G. Bradley. ....90c.

F. NISBET'S The Corner Bookstore.

Found At Last! After 26 years. What everybody likes. Can you guess what it is? It's a Home-Made Soda Biscuit. Don't let your grocer put you off with any other. Made by W. J. CROTHERS, WELLINGTON STREET.

A SPICEY ....WINDOW Is the name given to our display, the reason being that we are making a display of Pure Spices, Pickling Requisites, such as, Corks, Bees Wax, Sealing Wax, Resin, &c. MORAL: Be sure and buy only PURE SPICES and these requisites. Buy them at HOAG'S Drug Store, Opposite Windsor Hotel.

If you want the Cheapest and Best FURNITURE, Of all descriptions, call at H. BRAME'S, Princess Street, corner of Sydenham Street, Kingston.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

62nd 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.

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 on 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, 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.

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

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THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

PRACTICAL RELIEF OF POOR.

The WHIG has referred to the various schemes, adopted in various cities, for the relief of the indigent poor. The leading magazines have given symposiums in which leading men, experienced in municipal affairs, have discussed the best methods of relieving distress in the populous centres without adding to the indolence and pauperism of the people. Of all the plans under review none was so practical and so attractive as that projected by Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, whose idea was to afford the seed and appliances, at public expense, if the owners of vacant land would allow it to be cultivated by the men, women and children who were in need of work and food. Detroit has had a two years' trial of this plan of public relief, and one of its papers, the News, thus describes the situation:

"The work of harvesting the Pingree potato patches has just begun, and there is every indication that the crop will be a big one. It is conservatively estimated that the potato crop will amount to over 60,000 bushels, and may reach 80,000. The yield in dollars and cents will be $20,000 at least, and possibly a few thousand more.

"In addition to that there will be a snug little revenue from the beans, corn, tomatoes and other vegetables that have been raised, making the total value of the Pingree crop at least $30,000. On an investment of $5,000 this is not bad interest for the city of Detroit to realize.

"Last year the crop netted from $12,000 to $14,000 on an investment of $3,600. None of the persons engaged in municipal farming have worked a day at it when they could get something else to do.

"A large part of the work has been done by women and children, and the mayor says it represents clear gain to the city, for whatever the farmers have made out of their crops represents that much which the city will not be obliged to contribute to their support next winter.

"Mayor Pingree is delighted with the prospects, and it is probable that next year the city farms will be continued on a larger scale than ever."

These results demonstrate the practicability of the scheme, and commend it to all municipalities which have to deal with the cry for work or bread. Kingston has to-day a lot of men who have earned very little money during the year, whose time has been wasted, and who could have, under intelligent direction, such as the idle men and women in Detroit had, have cultivated some vacant patch of land and reaped from it a harvest of potatoes and vegetables sufficient to tide them over the winter and have them free, in the inclement season, to devote their earnings to clothing and other incidental expenses. The city of Brooklyn tried the Detroit plan of aiding its poor, but the results have not been published. It is expected, however, that they will be quite satisfactory.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Canada Presbyterian says there has been enough agitation in the Manitoba school question. What is now wanted is a fair settlement of the case. But how is it to be got? That is the question.

* * *

There is talk of a hurried election in Jacques Cartier, which has become vacant by Mr. Girouard's elevation to the bench. What of West Huron? Is it not entitled to representation at the next session of parliament?

* * *

The ex-president of the P.P.A. wants Lambton to abandon Lister because he has not secured a new post office for Sarnia. So Mr. Madill believes in town and cities being bribed to support government candidates by public works, does he? When did that become a plank of the P.P.A.?

* * *

The Chicago Times-Herald congratulates itself that it has reformed the city council, so that now "there is little jostling, few filthy jokes, and little swearing." And this reform was pounded rather than preached into them. A club in the hand of the average editor is a power for good.

* * *

The Farmers' Sun has it that the record in the Kingston election shows that Harty corrupted 432 votes. Where did it get this information? The record shows that there was corruption on the part of agents, too much of it, but that Mr. Harty personally did not corrupt a vote. The Sun has not been giving the light this time.

* * *

W. B. Scarth, Winnipeg, has been appointed deputy minister of agriculture in place of John Lowe, and will go to Ottawa to reside. Scarth was to get the dominion commissionership of lands, but Mr. Smith declined to give up the position and go to Ottawa unless he was given the same salary, which was refused. Smith has a level head and is a credit to the great fraternity of Smiths.

To Knitters.

We offer a very fine grade of Scotch fingering yarn at 60c. per lb. The same yarn is to-day being sold by wholesale houses at 59c. Wyvern Saxony, Baldwin's Beehive, Eider and factory yarns at equally low prices. Boys' heavy ribbed seamless hose 25c per pair; men's Scotch lamb's wool shirts and drawers $1.25 per suit. We are in a position to buy cheap and can afford to sell cheap. R. McFaul, Kingston carpet warehouse.

Sick Headache.

Biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles are quickly cured by taking Wade's Mandrake Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 doses for 25c. Sold only at Wade's drug store.

FOUR HUNDRED YEARS GONE.

PROPOSED CELEBRATION OF THE DISCOVERY OF CANADA.

It Was the Substantial Beginning of European Exploration and Settlement—A Red Letter Event in History of Which England and Canada Must be Conscious And Proud.

On 24th June, 1497, John Cabot sighted that extreme eastern part of Nova Scotia known as Cape Breton. It was the first discovery of the continent of America authoratively recorded. It took place under the English flag, and heralded the course of exploration along the Atlantic coast and St. Lawrence river to the great lakes and interior of the continent. While Columbus discovered the islands of the West Indies five years earlier, and the coast of South America a year later than 1497, it was due to Cabot's discovery and the explorations which followed that the North American continent became the scene of vigorous French and English colonization. It is felt that the anniversary should be commemorated as an historic event of world-wide interest. To Canada, whose soil was the scene of Cabot's landfall, appropriately falls the duty of taking the initiative in the movement. General scientific interest and local patriotic feeling attach to the occasion. The study of the principles of national genesis is a branch of social science. Of the spontaneous growth and organization of a nation, Canada is one of the most remarkable object lessons in modern history.

The union created in 1865 covers the northern half of the continent; the dominion has become a self-contained and self-reliant nation, looking forward hopefully and resolutely to the utilization of vast resources. Its relations with the imperial organization are ripening rapidly and becoming settled. The complete federal anatomy of Canada, within her own borders, may be fully recognized. Her right to a participating voice in the negotiation, in the name of the crown, of all international treaties, conventions and controversies which affect her interests, is well understood. When Canadian representatives are not actually present, as they were in the case of the Washington treaty and the Behring sea arbitration, it is well understood that the crown will not hereafter act without due consultation with her majesty's Canadian advisers. As an integral part of the empire Canada has entered into the cognizance of foreign powers. Occasion, therefore, seems meet for celebrating the conclusion of a great and interesting era of political development, along with the event in which it had its beginning. It will be also an appropriate demonstration of our substantial unity as a nation, notwithstanding diversities of origin and varieties of religion and opinion existing in our population. The empire and the nations of the world may be becomingly invited to assist at the ceremony, as the festival of Canada's coming of age. A purely historical international exhibition has never taken place. Another repetition of a great industrial world's fair would probably meet with a cold response. On the other hand, a purely historical exhibition is quite within the limits of our means, and of our claims upon the attention of the world. It is proposed to mark the 400th anniversary of the landing of John Cabot on the shore of Nova Scotia on St. Jean Baptiste day, 1497, by a national Canadian demonstration, including:

(1) The foundation of a monument upon Cape Breton on the scene of the discoverer's land fall. This will be undertaken by the Royal society of Canada, which will hold its meeting in Halifax in June, 1897.

(2) A naval procession or pilgrimage through the St. Lawrence river and gulf, touching at historic places on the route; and continuing by way of Ottawa in the track of Champlain's route to the great lakes.

(3) An international historical exhibition in the summer and autumn of 1897 in the parliament buildings and universities, in Queen's park, Toronto, illustrating by relics, aboriginal remains, maps, original and other records, pictures, tableaux, arms, clothing, furniture, ship and other models, the course of discovery, civilization and colonization following the St. Lawrence route to the interior of the continent; the explorations towards the Arctic and the Pacific; the whole history of Canada; exhibiting its three great stages: first the romantic or pioneer period, ending about 1793; the period of constitutional development and internal union, concluded by the confederation constitution of 1865; and thirdly, the present, the unification as a nation of the empire.

Descendants of the governors under the French regime and also of the English governors, together with later governors-general still living, may be invited to Canada. A re-union of the descendants of the U. E. Loyalists and the "Sons and Daughters of Revolution" may be also arranged to join in celebrating the century of progress which has followed a century of conflict. Possibly there may be formed a commemorative pilgrimage, participated in by warships of various nations, following the route of Cartier and Champlain from Cape Breton to Montreal. The track of the discoverers may thence be followed by steamer and rail up the valley of the Ottawa towards the great lakes, the guests arriving in Toronto in time to open the international historical exhibition in July, 1897.

It is not too soon to prepare for such an important celebration. The Canadian institute has already taken action and an invitation has been extended to the British association to hold its meeting in Toronto in 1897, to add interest and lustre to the celebration. The committee of the institute has already secured the co-operation of the Royal society of Canada, the historical societies of Ontario and Quebec, the universities of Toronto, Trinity and Victoria at Toronto, Queen's, of Kingston, Laval, of Quebec, and the seminary of Montreal.

The co-operation of all scientific, educational, historical, literary and national institutions and societies will be invited. Every possible help or kindly interest will be solicited and gratefully accepted. Upon such co-operation, indeed, the success of this ambitious movement depends. Canada needs more national spirit; it is being worked up with painful steps and slow. The celebration proposed is pregnant with the germs of public-self respect and national life. O. A. Howland, M.P.P., the originator and chief formulator of the programme has the Canadian germ deeply imbedded in heart and mind, so that the central committee will not lack the power of a strong impulse. His ability to direct the important preparations is undoubted; and Canadians may feel confident that his good judgment will put a bar to those extravagances which national committees are sometimes prone to.

Hamilton's Butternut Pills for Dyspepsia One a Dose.

It is too often forgotten that impaired digestion, flatulence, sour stomach, eructation of gas from the stomach, all have their origin in a disordered condition of the liver. No remedy can equal Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut for the cure of all diseases of the liver, stomach and bowels. They are vegetable, mild in action, and safe for old and young under all circumstances. Sold by all dealers in medicine and at Polson's drug store.

Scotch Islands In The Market.

The number of Scotch islands in the property market is rather large just now. The Kilmuir estate, which is to be put up to auction in the autumn, embraces all the northern portion of the island of Syke, and comprises several small islands; but besides these there are also for sale the islands of Graemsey, near Stromness, Para and Walls, Orkney. The island of Walls, or Hoy, comprises about forty thousand acres, and includes numerous shooting lodges and arable farms.

Distressing Cough Cured.

Dear sirs,—Having a most distressing cough for some time, I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and after taking a few doses found great relief, and one bottle entirely cured me. It is the best cough medicine I have ever taken.—WALTER PIZZEY, Balmerino, Man.

Try a bottle of McLeod's Household Ammonia. A good thing, only 10c.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

Mapping Out a Programme—It Would be Worth Considering.

Dr. S. A. Aykroyd spoke on "Social Questions" at a gathering in Brock street Methodist church, and as follows:

Mr. chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I stand before you to-night for the brief space of seven or eight minutes, not as a socialist nor a communist, not as a single taxer, nor as an anarchist, for there is anarchy enough in society now, but simply as a student of sociology, to urge upon you the study of social questions.

So far as I know, I am the first layman in Kingston who has been asked to address an audience, in a church, on social reform. I am thankful for the privilege, and I appreciate the honor. It is a wonder to me why the church is so slow in taking up the discussion of social questions, or why societies are not formed for the systematic and scientific study of them. May I express the hope that Brock street Methodist church will be the first in the city to do so; because, brethren, the time is coming when, if the church at large wishes to regain her slipping hold on men she will be obliged to assist in the impending struggle for freedom in the industrial world. If she does not she is short-sighted, recreant to her trust, and will fail to accomplish her mission among men. In the past the individual side of man's nature has been emphasized by religious teachers to the almost total exclusion of the social side, the individual conscience developed to the neglect of the social conscience, seeming to forget that religion has to do with society exactly as it has to do with the individual. I am glad to be able to add, however, that this is becoming recognized now, as evidenced by the plank of "good citizenship" in the platform of the christian endeavor societies, and the preachers taking such subjects for a Sunday evening discourse as "Purity in Elections." The world if ever saved will be saved by recognizing the difference between the individual and the institution, and by seeking to save not the first alone, leaving him to work on the second, but by working simultaneously and persistently on both. Both the man and his society must be saved. There is little use in converting men if their social environment is such that they are daily and hourly tempted. Yes, even obliged to sin to live. By neglecting social environment we are not preparing the way of the Lord or making His paths straight. Besides when you come down to the borderland of poverty, you will find it useless to even talk religion to a man who is out of employment and no bread in the house with which to feed his starving children. There can be no morality, and social progress is impossible without morality, without sufficient nutricious food in the stomachs of at least the vast majority of the members of any society, to ensure some measure of emancipation of the intellect and passions from the individualistic concerns of life on a purely physical plane.

The majority of church-going people seem to think that they have discharged their duty to themselves, their fellow-men and their God by simply going to church on Sunday and occasionally dropping a little into the contribution box for "organized charity," that miserable and degrading makeshift, which should be speedily supplanted by "organized justice." Is church-going enough? Is alms-giving enough? When we look at the condition of society as it is to-day, with its extremes of riches and poverty, with its ignorance and want, with its idleness and crime, with the plutocrat on the one hand and the prolitariat on the other, will that secure for our fellow-man justice and equity? If not, what are we to do? We are told to obey the golden rule. Well, that is not such an easy matter to do. It may be done by those whose hearts are right, in the small affairs of individual life, but when we come to the more complex affairs of society it is not so easy. To obey the golden rule in any situation in life requires knowledge and wisdom, as well as love, for we should know what it would be wise to have others do for us before we do the same for them. Is it wise to give charity or to give work to the unemployed? It is my opinion that indifference and ignorance are at the bottom of most of our social troubles, for if men knew what was best to do for themselves, as a society, they would be selfish enough to do it.

The first requisite for social reform work is a general campaign of education.

"What we now need," says a recent writer, "is a revival, not simply of religion, although the kind of religion that Christ taught is much needed, heaven knows, but a revival of common sense and political economy that will enable us to discover the causes and cure of poverty, and that will lead us to forsake the sin of charging up to God the responsibility for the infamous deeds of men."

The aphorism, "We must educate or we must perish," is to-day taking on a new and a deeper meaning. The education we need is not the kind that prepares the individual to "get on" in the world by getting somebody else off, but the kind that will enable us to detect the methods of the Vampires and Shylocks, and to save society from their ravages. We daily hear the cry that "times are hard," that "money is scarce," and that men are out of work. But not many seem to know why, few even to think, that the institutions and the systems under which we live and by which we are governed are, in a large measure, responsible for these things.

Let me briefly refer to some of the systems that must be reformed if we are to make any further progress or permanent improvement in society. The first I would name is the electoral system, for the ballot should be our weapon of war. The remedy must be political, the government being the only representative of the whole people, organized justice can only be secured through it, but justice can never be obtained under our present system of "party government," for it is fundamentally bad and morally corrupt. Those who think to purify it by preaching against bribery will be disappointed. The whole system must be revolutionized. Bribery and corruption is a result of the system, and you cannot cure a disease without removing the cause. As a Kingstonian I am ashamed to mention election, especially in a church.

The second I would mention is our financial system, which is based on a lie. The system of usury has no foundation in either the laws of nature or the word of God, and is the biggest curse born of the spirit of evil in the world to-day. It, too, must go if man is to ever obtain justice as a social being. Under it the indebtedness of the world is rapidly increasing and thousands of honest and industrious men are being driven from off their land and out of their homes.

Third, the system of land tenure which allows the earth to be monopolized for the benefit of the few, when it should be the heritage of all. Rent and interest complicates the whole social question. They are very closely attired, destroy one and you do much to destroy both, and we shall not quarrel with our single taxers which should be destroyed first.

Fourth, the average system which should be co-operative very largely, instead of competitive. The growth of labor saving machinery which should have proved a blessing to the race, has proved a curse to millions of toilers because labor has not shared in the gain of the machine. Fifth, monopoly in transportation, railroads and other public franchises which are in their monopolies. Sixth, inheritance, but I must stop for my time is up, and I have given programme enough for a winter's study. Let me say in closing:

"He is true to God who is true to man, wherever wrong is done,
To the humblest and the weakest 'neath the all beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us; and they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves, and not for all their race."

"'Tis ours to save our brethren, with peace and love to win,
Their darkened hearts from error, ere they harden it to sin;
But if before his duty man with listless spirit stands,
Ere long the Great Avenger takes the work from out his hands."

Failure Impossible.

When nerviline—nerve pain cure—is applied. It matters not of how long standing, its penetrating and pain subduing power is such that relief is almost instantaneous. Nerviline is a nerve pain cure. This statement expresses all. Try it and be convinced.

THE MANY KINDS OF PRUDES.

LADY COOK, NEE TENNESSEE C. CLAFLIN, DESCRIBES THEM.

Every Walk of Life Infested With Some Form of Prudery—Defective Moral Training—Prudery Grows By What it Feeds Upon—The Laws Need Improving.

The practice of prudery is tolerably ancient, although the word itself is somewhat modern and comes from the same derivation as prudent, namely from the Latin "prudens," contracted from "providens," foreseeing; and thus prudent is equivalent to wary, circumspect, discreet. Prudery, however, is the affectation of these; and is to prudence what pedantry is to learning. There is a very large class of well-meaning but excessively narrow-minded people always in our midst; their zeal is usually intense in proportion to their shallowness; the shallower they are the more ardent. They are never moderate, but always in extremes. They scorn the happy man. And thus, a misery to themselves and a terror to others, they are like those

"Whose life the church and scandal share,
For ever in a passion or a prayer."

"What is prudery?" asked Miss Howe of Alexander Pope, and he replied:

"'Tis a bedlam,
Seen with wit and beauty seldom,
'Tis a fear that starts at shadows,
'Tis (no 'tisn't) like Miss Meadows.
And it urges, strains, and pants,
Deep within the breasts of chants
'Tis a virgin hard of feature,
Old, and void of all good nature;
Lean and fretful; would seem wise,
Yet plays the fool before she dies.
'Tis an ugly envious shrew,
That rails at pleasure and at you."

Since Pope's time the world has become so common, owing, unfortunately, to the "overmuch nicety" of a great many, that there are no Miss Howes now who need to ask its meaning. And since those who commend the quality chiefly belong to our sex, still "virgins hard of feature," or "ugly envious shrews," they have been dubbed prudes, although really the specimens of both sexes are well-nigh equally divided. In this way two very expressive words have been added to our copious mother tongue. We wonder when they will become obsolete? Not until prudence drives prudery from the field, and the prude become as extinct as the dodo. As, however, both are still active, and particularly so of late, we venture to point out the evils that are caused by them.

Injustice is the first. And this gives rise to persecution, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness. In "The Blithedale Romance," by the author of "The Scarlet Letter," Zenobia says, "The whole universe, her own sex and yours, and providence or destiny to boot, make a common cause against the women who swerves one hair's breadth out of the beaten track." But this was because among the puritan New Englanders prudery was a universal habit. Like Hudibras, they belong to

"A sect whose chief devotion lies
In odd, perverse antipathies,
In falling out with that or this,
In finding something still amiss."

And so prudes to-day are still accustomed to

"Compound for sins they are inclined to
By damning those they have no mind to."

Thus every walk of life is infested with some form of prudery. Are we accustomed to enjoy with a thankful heart and a cheerful countenance the blessings which God gives us, the heavy prude draws an elongated face and accuses us of frivolity. Do we partake sparingly of the glass that cheers and avoid inebriety, the teetotal prude frowns and says, "Touch not, taste not, handle not." But as Dean Hole has just written in his interesting book, "More Memories," "I only ask them to give me credit, in turn, for the sincerity of my convictions, that temperance means moderation, and that the moderate use of alcohol is a blessing and not a curse. Abuse does not necessitate disuse, and I fail to see why I should shave my head because another man has brain fever, or rather water on the brain; why I should discard raiment because some do not pay their tailors; or why I should abstain from horse-exercise because others have ruined them selves by racing. So please don't say 'Because I don't, you must'nt.'

Are we good neighbours, fond husbands, true wives, reverencing our Maker and striving to do unto others as we would be done unto? The theological prude presents us with a bundle of dry creeds and demands our unqualified assent under pain of eternal damnation. Do we regard all living creatures as our co-heirs of joy and sorrow, believing with Coleridge, that

"He payeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small?"

The vegetarian prude thrusts herself or himself before us and says with Ovid, "Nec sanguine sanguis alatur"—let not blood be nourished by blood. All these modes of prudery, however, are mild and harmless compared to that which relates to sex or sexual relations. We have seen young matrons blush with shame when strangers have gazed upon their naked babes. The beautiful sight of these little, rosy, fragile incarnations of innocence, pure and spotless as from the Maker's hands, could crimson their own mothers with blushes. What folly is this! What irreverence to Him who made us, and saw all His work that "it was very good." It was not thus that Mary presented the infant Jesus to those who came to do Him honor, and doubtless for many a year He ran and played with other children as they do even now in the East, without a vestige of covering. The prurient mock-modesty which is horrified by the sight of a naked child or nude statue or picture, is a reproach to our weak-mindedness and to our defective moral training. If we were not so nice as we are our ideas would not be so nasty. We want more common sense, more philosophy on sexual matters, before the minds of our children can be trained to purity and vice be more lessened thereby. For it is not what we see but how we see. If impurity exist in the soul, it will be inflamed by the most innocent cause, but if pure it will regard all things of evil with indifference and all of good with approbation. It follows then that prudery is a particular form of impurity.

But the mischief is that prudery grows by what it feeds upon. If we encourage it we make a rod of iron for our own backs. It demands that all shall rigidly conform to its precepts, shall love what it loves and hate what it hates. Are we then to give way and be ruled by faddist formalists, and moral mountebanks? Are there to be no more "cakes and ale," no merry music nor sprightly dance, no play nor song for those whose hard-working and weary minds and bodies need recreation? Are the preposterous nostrums of hired agitators to be forced down our throats whether we will or not? Such a course would end in reaction like that which followed the commonwealth upon the restoration. We should sound deeper depths of depravity than have even been known and the very foundations of virtue would be sapped.

There is an old saying that "prevention is better than cure," and experience proves it to be true. If the very fussy ladies of both sexes of the "genus" prude, who have lately been hounding the "unfortunates" from public places of amusement—although these paid for their seats and behaved as well as others—if these, we say, wish to prove their sincerity in their work, let them practice prevention and avoid persecution. Let them cease harrying the immoral women who are irreclaimable, and whose vices are to a great degree the faults of society and of immoral men, and let them strike at the root of our great social evil. This cannot be done by adding to the hardships of adults, but by improving our laws and ameliorating the lives of the children. It is too late when social pests have been manufactured by unjust laws and cruel conditions to blame them for the misfortune of their existence. Rather let us place the sin where it deservedly stands upon our own shoulders. We, a Christian people, rejoicing in wealth and freedom, permit tens of thousands of our poor to herd like beasts and to grow up like brutes. Our slums are crowded with those who live, one, two, three, or more families, in one room, where every function of life is performed by all. These frequently comprise many grown or growing up youths of both sexes. Brothers and sisters, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, huddled together in the same miserable bed, every shred of modesty stripped from each from their very infancy, every decency of civilized life daily violated. And the owners of such places often pocket the profitable proceeds of these incestuous tenements, and then persecute the prostitutes who have been born and bred there. As well blame mushrooms for growing on a dunghill. Lady Clara Vere de Vere cannot always keep her honor unsmirched although surrounded by all the advantages of wealth and refinement. The divorce court proves to us how frequently passion works unrestrainedly in the breasts of peeresses as of peasants. Yet she expects the victims of poverty and profligacy, whose caresses were kicks and their blessings foul oaths, bred like flies in summer from rottenness, to lead lives more virtuous than her own. Is it any wonder that young girls, educated in the fetid moral atmosphere which they inspired with their birth, seek a solace in illicit love for youths of their own class, and that these are soon exchanged for the mercenary embraces of wealthier admirers? Let the prudes attack the immoral crowding, the foul homes of these unfortunate ones, and urge town and county councils to assist them. Let them insist on the demolition of tenements that necessarily breed thieves and prostitutes, and then they will be prudes no longer, but those prudent and merciful ones who deserve well of humanity.

One thing further is needed. The women who fall into vicious lives through their own love of self-indulgence or through male seduction are not all derived from the lowest stratum. All classes contribute. Those who were dandled on the knees of pious parents are painted harlots. How is this? Because their own mothers never pointed to them the dangers of concealed attachments, the pernicious consequence of vanity, flattery, and love of dress. Because all sexual possibilities were sedulously concealed from them lest a divulgence might injure their modesty. The mothers play the prude to their own daughters, refuse to tell them what they never can learn with propriety from any other, and so at the first assault of temptation they fall like ripe corn before the sickle of the reaper.

A VERY PRETTY WEDDING.

A Happy Event In Napanee—The Movements Of People.

NAPANEE, Oct. 3.—One of the prettiest house weddings that has ever occurred in Napanee took place last evening when Miss Edith Botting was united in marriage to Harry E. Fralick. The bridesmaid was Miss Henrietta Botting, of Deseronto, and groomsman Clark Botting, brother of the bride. The bride was handsomely attired in white and looked indeed very winsome. The nuptial knot was tied at eight o'clock by the Rev. Dr. McDiarmid, after which the guests, about sixty in number, sat down to a sumptuous repast. After a few pleasant hours spent in social enjoyment, Mr. and Mrs. Fralick took the two o'clock train for the west to spend their honeymoon. The presents were numerous and elegant, comprising both the useful and ornamental. The young couple are very popular in social circles and their host of friends wish them every happiness. After a ten days' sojourn in the west they will return and take up their residence on Centre street.

At the cheese board yesterday 1,095 boxes of cheese were boarded, being 235 white and 860 colored. Two bids of 7½c. and 7 13-16c. were made, but no sales.

A. Gall, of Smith's Falls, is conducting evangelistic work in town this week. Miss Shibley McKim is rapidly recovering from her recent illness. W. T. Gibbard presented H. E. Fralick with a handsome oak bedroom suite on the eve of his marriage. McHenry, of Toronto, bought the stock of J. F. McAllister at yesterday's sale.

Miss Delia Duckworth, of Belleville, came down yesterday to attend the wedding of her friend, Miss Edith Botting. Mayor Stevens has gone to New York. J. W. Schryver has removed his boot and shoe shop to R. Rook's harness shop. W. H. Hunter, of the Royal hotel, is having the vacant shop re-fitted and putting in a couple more billiard tables.

Mrs. D. S. Warner is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. M. O'Beirne, of Stratford. Lillian Hall is visiting friends in Toronto this week.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

An American Will Make Arrangements With a Canadian Firm.

OTTAWA (special) Sept. 30.—An American who has been here interviewing the members of the government of private business, has left for Toronto, where it is understood he will try and make an arrangement with the Dodd's Medicine Company of that city for the establishment of a manufactory of Dodd's Kidney Pills in New York state. He declined to specify the locality. During his stay in Ottawa he has been investigating the now celebrated case of G. H. Kent, who was saved by this remedy when in the last stages of Bright's disease, and has satisfied himself of the genuine nature of the case. He asserts that the medicine is now universally used throughout the state.

Literary Notices.

During the coming year St. Nicholas magazine will print a series of characteristic letters by Robert Louis Stevenson to a boy relative, describing romantic incidents of life in Samoa, enriched by pictures from photographs.

Just before the devoted young African explorer, E. J. Glave, died at Matadi on the Congo river, he sent his papers to the Century Magazine. These have recently arrived in safety, and consist of copious notes and photographic material. Mr. Glave crossed Africa in the interest of the magazine to study the slave trade, and was about to embark for home when he was stricken by African fever.

One of the most desirable building sites in Philadelphia has been purchased by the Ladies' Home Journal. The property, located at Sixth and Walnut streets, fronts on two beautiful squares. The land acquired includes five properties. In May next the houses thereon will be torn down to make room for a building costing $250,000, to be exclusively occupied by the Journal.

Gananoque Budget.

GANANOQUE, Oct. 3.—Gardiner Skinner, of Clayton, N.Y., was in town yesterday. E. S. Webster, of New York, who has spent the summer on Fullerton Island, returned to his home to-day. E. Donald, of Brockville, who formerly managed the steam laundry here, is in town for a few days. Dr. Harry McCammon, of Kingston, is in town. An excursion party from Alexandria Bay, also one from Clayton, touched here yesterday for the dairy show. Miss W. Mercier, of Clayton, N.Y., is visiting friends in town. Wm. McKinley, of Seeley's Bay, was in town yesterday. Miss H. Hamilton, of Kingston, is visiting in town.

Mr. Stevens, of the Toronto Globe, is in town. L. Frankel, Toronto, is in town on business. The funny man of the Harry Lindley troupe caused considerable amusement yesterday afternoon by his antiquated up-to-date apparel and his rather uproarious behavior. The company presented "The Circus Girl" last evening to a good house.

Captain Sweeney, U.S.A.

San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's catarrh remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Wade's drug store.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."
BEECHAM'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE, Disordered Liver, etc.
They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs, Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Facts are admitted by thousands, in all classes of Society. Largest Sale in the World.
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.
Wholesale Agts. Evans & Sons, Ld, Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

LEA AND PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
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From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D., formerly Lecturer at St. George's Hospital, London—"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases; and am perfectly satisfied with the result."
"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla to the effect that cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the only REMEDY of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See Lancet, 1st December, 1864.
CAUTION—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.
CAUTION—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See Times, July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.
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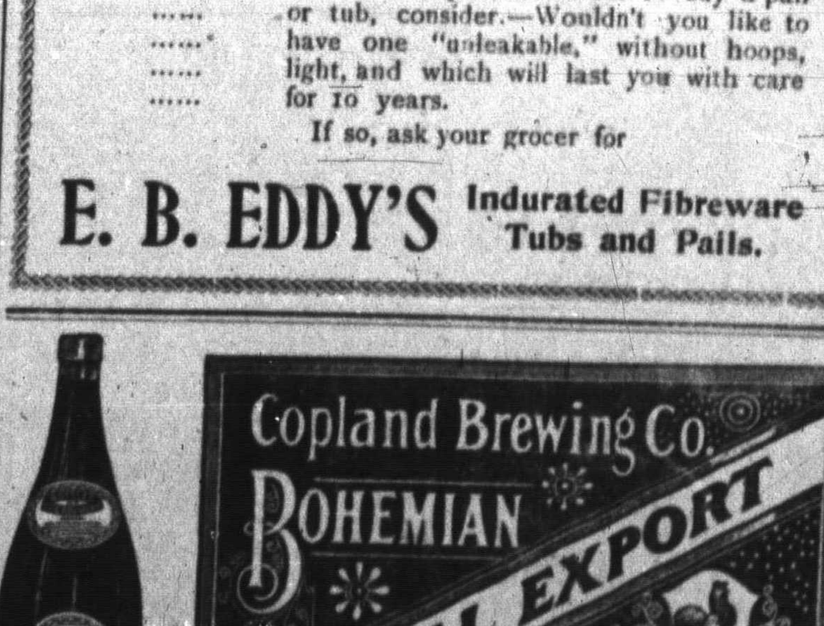
McKELVEY & BIRCH'S
BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.

A Point To Consider
Next time you are about to buy a pail or tub, consider.—Wouldn't you like to have one "unleakable," without hoops, light, and which will last you with care for 10 years.
If so, ask your grocer for
E. B. EDDY'S Indurated Fibreware Tubs and Pails.



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