FOR SUMMER READING.

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W. J. WILSON'S,

PHARMACY," 185 Princess Street.—
Ayer's Unscented Soap and all the
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Water Melons,

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Everything in the Vegetable and Fruit Line in season.

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WITH MODERATE RATES. A COUNTRY RESORT WITH THE

MINERAL WATERS AND BATHS,

Beneficial to all, make it the desirable summer resort.
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KEEP COOL.

LINEN COATS, LUSTRE COATS, THIN UNDERWEAR, STRAW HATS, Etc.

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J. R. RATTENBURY'S,

Opposite Windsor Hotel.

BOATS, BOATS.

WE TAKE THE LEAD.

THE CHAMPION SAILING SKIFF and Launch, new and old, for sale. A large stock of New Boats light, tight, strong, easily rowing and fast sailing, as cheap as the cheapest and good as the best. Boats for hire and everything in the line on hand or made to order at the old establishment, foot of Simcoe street, near the Park. T. N. SHARMAN

BICYCLES,

NEW AND SECOND HAND, from $25 to $125. E. C. Hill, 115 Brock-st. Open Tuesday Thursday and Saturday evenings

SUMMER COTTAGES TO RENT

ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, one-half mile from the city. One is furnished with seven rooms. One unfurnished with 4 rooms and kitchen. Apply to D. ROGERS, Front Road, Pittsburg.

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A GREAT CUT IN PRICES

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A Special Cut on All Work.

PRICES ON CANADIAN TWEED SUITS
The Lowest in the City.

PRICES OF SCOTCH TWEED SUITS
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PRICES ON FINE BLACK SUITS
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PRICES ON READY-MADE SUITS,
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
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A Large Stock of WORKING OVERALLS SMOCKS and SHIRTS, including the Famous KENTUCKY JEAN Overall just opened out.
First-Class Workmanship and Fit guaranteed at the

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SPEAK VOLUMES.

Our Work Speaks For Itself.

INSPECTION INVITED.
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Prompt despatch given.

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Merchant Tailors,

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FOR THE HAIR

Restores the color, beauty and softness to grey hair and is

NOT A DYE.

At all chemists. 50c a bottle

DRESSMAKING

APPRENTICES WANTED—All kinds of Dresses, Coats, Wraps, etc., for ladies and children, made at the AMERICAN DRESSMAKING ROOMS. All work warranted. [illegible] DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT. For terms enquire of MISS W. M. SMITH, No. 184, Wellington Street, Over Clarke's Picture Store.

J. E. HUTCHESON,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT

HAS LEASED THE LARGE PREMISES, PRINCESS STREET, one door below King street, lately occupied by Mr. Patterson, and will keep a GENERAL SALES ROOM for Household Goods and Property, Etc. J. E. HUTCHESON, Auctioneer.

WOOD and COAL YARD,

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE BRITISH WHIG is published every evening, at 186 King Street, Kingston, Ontario, at six dollars a year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For four lines, one or two insertions	50 cts
For four lines, each subsequent insertion	15 "
Over four lines, first insertion	10c per line
Each subsequent consecutive insertion	5c "
Once a week, subsequent insertion	10c "
Twice a week, subsequent insertion	8c "
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Twelve lines to the inch.

Advertisements measured by a scale of nonpareil.

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All charges for advertising, subscription, and job printing are payable in advance—this must be distinctly understood.

Officers of unincorporate Associations or Societies will be held personally responsible for all orders they give.

Attaches to the paper to one of the best Job offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; eight improved printing presses.

The WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 8 pages, 56 columns, is published every Thursday morning at $1 a year, positively in advance, otherwise $1.50 will be charged.

EDW. J. B. PENSE, Proprietor.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING FROM New York every Saturday. Authorised Agent, F. A. Folger, Ferry Dock, foot of Brock St., Kingston

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

GOVERNMENT ENDORSED.

The grand lodge of Good Templars, in session at Guelph, and representing over 13,000 temperance workers in Ontario, passed a resolution in which they "hailed with thankfulness and approbation the definite progress made in the restrictive amendments to our liquor laws, enacted by our legislative assembly at its recent session, specially commending the prohibition of the sale of liquors to persons under eighteen years of age, the prohibition of the sale of liquors on board vessels, the requiring applicants for new licenses to secure the consent of a majority of ratepayers, and the granting to municipalities the power to absolutely prohibit the liquor traffic within their respective limits." Some people did not think the Good Templars did wisely, but we think they did. Every step that has a tendency to lessen the evils of the liquor traffic should have the cordial endorsement of the temperance men. The idea in the minds of many may be that prohibition is the greatest thing desired, but it cannot be hoped for until the way is prepared for it by restrictive laws which, by degrees, accustom the consumers of liquor to the abstinence that it is sought eventually to make perpetual. A great deal of good has been done by the legislation of the Ontario parliament in recent years, and the moral reformers do well to applaud. If they cannot secure what they want and what they aim at they should not be above saying a kindly work of that which is helpful to their plans and stimulating to their aspirations. The Good Templars have, indeed, exemplified the fact that they are possessed of a rare good common sense, and it will carry them through.

PUBLIC ADVERTISING.

Have you noticed how liberally the Toronto people, regardless of class and business, have contributed to the expense of the summer carnival? Have you read that "so heartily did the citizens enter into the spirit of the event that there was a fear of the material for decorations running short?" Have you read that so thoroughly has the city been advertised that ten clerks had to be secured to attend to the correspondence? All that Toronto exhibits this week is free. All that one has to do to see the display is to visit the queen city, and the people of it, especially the business men, who have subscribed large sums towards the cost of providing the attractions. Galt has had its summer carnival. Berlin holds its this week. Hamilton follows later on with a band competition. What are the merchants of Kingston doing towards advertising themselves and their business? Do they realize that the more people come to the city the better for them? Every visitor spends at least $3, and 5,000 of them would put in circulation $15,000. It pays to spend something in public entertainment; it pays to advertise the town. Hamilton gives $1,000 to its Central fair; Carleton county gives $1,000 to the Ottawa central. Kingston gives $300 to the Midland Central fair and the county promises it nothing, and still people wonder why it is not a greater institution than it is. The fact is Kingston institutions are just what the people make them, nothing more and nothing less. If these want to be more enterprising and more progressive let them be imitators of the men who know what success in its larger sense means.

LICENSE COMPENSATION.

The Salisbury government has narrowly escaped defeat and doesn't appear to realize the fact. In the decision upon the license measures, taken in the house of commons, the ministry had a majority of only four, a circumstance which it was attempted to explain away by saying that many of the supporters of the government were at the Ascot races. The explanation does not appear to have been very well grounded, however, of which fact abundant evidence was supplied in the withdrawal of the compensation feature of the license act. Without this clause the bill becomes of really no value or effect. The liquor men wanted some promise of protection against loss by the removal of licenses, and the purpose is to pay them something when the county councils saw fit to revoke the permits to do business, which the licenses really are. The government recognized the liquor party as a strong one—vigorous and determined in action and of great pecuniary assistance in campaign work—and so made ready to favor them in the way which they appreciated most, in the way most calculated to affect their pockets. As might be expected the temperance people and the prohibitionists were aroused, and so was the press, and so effective was the attack on the government that it hastily withdrew the compensation feature. It hoped, thereby, to escape further and disastrous criticism, but based its calculations on erroneous assumptions. That is, it unreasonably sought a successful support of a half way measure. It desired the power of still going on levying taxes for a purpose, uncertain and unspecified, and against such a proposition the liberals and home rulers and even the unionists went with a persistency that knew no weakening. What the upshot of the issue will be no one can tell, but it is quite clear to any one who has followed the discussion that the government has lost prestige by its blundering action and cannot recover its position. Perhaps its experiment will convey a lesson to those in Canada who have advocated a settlement of the liquor business on a similar basis, and have so far failed to induce the majority to endorse their views. "Compensation" is not any more popular in Canada than in the mother country. The moral sentiment of the day is asserting its power in the right direction. Education and improved tastes are contributing a corrective influence in public opinion and making it harder to foist upon the masses schemes that do not commend themselves to the better judgment. The perpetuity of a business cannot be guaranteed when its existence depends upon the [illegible] majority, and that [illegible]

FAIR KENTUCKY FACES.

DAISY FITZHUGH WRITES GLOWINGLY OF THE BLUEGRASS BELLES.

Their Manifold Charms of Mind and Feature Dwelt Upon with Graceful Diffusiveness—A Bouquet of Buds Not Always to Be Matched.

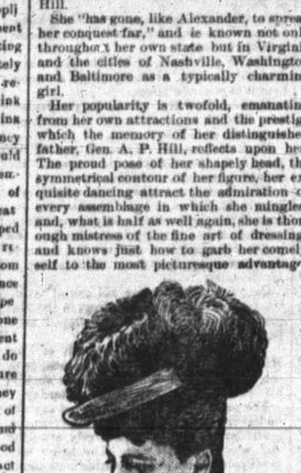
[Copyright by American Press Association.]

MISS LUCY LEE HILL.

Among the many handsome maidens that that land of dear delights, the Bluegrass region, is proud to boast none reflects a nobler luster than Miss Lucy Lee Hill.

She "has gone, like Alexander, to spread her conquest far," and is known not only throughout her own state but in Virginia and the cities of Nashville, Washington and Baltimore as a typically charming girl.

Her popularity is twofold, emanating from her own attractions and the prestige which the memory of her distinguished father, Gen. A. P. Hill, reflects upon her. The proud poise of her shapely head, the symmetrical contour of her figure, her exquisite dancing attract the admiration of every assemblage in which she mingles, and, what is half as well again, she is thorough mistress of the fine art of dressing, and knows just how to garb her comely self to the most picturesque advantage



MISS CORINNE BLACKBURN.

There is a vivacious grace in her manner, a whole souled "bon camaraderie" in her pleasant greeting that calls down many a blessing on her pretty head.

The two handsome young daughters of United States Senator J. C. S. Blackburn have been conspicuous figures on the social canvas ever since their career of youthful belleihood first began.

In their contrasting styles of beauty each serves as an effective foil for the other, the combination making a most harmonious whole.

Miss Corinne has the coloring and contour of a Spanish senorita, with all the coquetry and sparkle of a French girl.

Miss Lucille is a blonde of pure Anglo-Saxon type, with features like a cameo and a pretty, demure little trick of manner—"Beware! take care!"—that has wrought more havoc than a two edged sword.

A girlish lissomeness characterizes each graceful figure, which is shown to best advantage on horseback. They are, like all thorough going Bluegrass girls, in their element in the saddle, and are never happier than when cantering briskly along the beautiful pikes that form a network about their Woodford county home.

MISS LUCILLE BLACKBURN.

They have sipped the sweets of two Washington winters, have been wined and dined and feted till such allurements are as a thrice told tale, and yet with the buoyancy of happy youth are ever ready for fresh frays.

Not many miles from these two lassies dwells another maiden fair to see, in a luxurious Bluegrass home.

Miss Willetta Robb is almost Hebe like in the glow and freshness of her vigorous young beauty and in the exhaustless fund of animal spirits that keeps her always gay. There is the richest bloom upon her cheek, the prettiest plentitude in her golden locks, the sweetest, most childlike surprise in her wide gray eyes that, coupled with the subtle charm of her gracious manner, makes her one of the most winsome daughters of the land.

A coquette from the crown of her head to the tips of her tiny boot is Miss Ruth Stanton, daughter of Maj. H. S. Stanton, one of the state's most prominent literary men.

She has the sweetest blue eyes in the land, soft and innocent, and "rubbed in with a smutty finger," seemingly, so heavy and dark are the lashes about them. Her tinting is as vivid and fresh as that of a wild flower, while there is just enough divergence from the classic in her saucy profile to lend the piquancy and dash that is half her charm.

Miss Louise Saunders is one of this season's prettiest buds—a bud though before it had hardly fully expanded that was transplanted to the balmier climes of the Bahama Islands. She is gray eyed and fair, with a prettily rounded figure and a fresh spontaneity of manner, and although her career has hardly begun has been winning her social laurels at several fashionable watering places and at home, as well as at Nassau, where she has been spending the season with prominent English relatives, surrounded by sunshine and orange flowers and the bright hues of the tropics.

One of the blithest, gayest black eyed maids that ever held captives in thrall with her glances is Miss Madelle Goodloe, a charming scion of one of the most distinguished families of the state.

Her mother, Mrs. M. E. S. Ransom, is a woman of great beauty and social prominence, famed far and wide for the elegance of the entertainments she is wont to give, both at her luxurious Lexington home and her more recent residence in Louisville. The honors as daughter of the house are shared by Miss Goodloe with her pretty sister Miss Marie, both gypsey like brunettes, who made their bow to the social world last winter with one of the most magnificent entertainments ever given in Louisville.

They are all vivacity and dash, with the happy faculty of extracting only the sunshine of life.

[illegible] Secretary Buford Smith is the beautiful [illegible] of Gen. Green Clay Smith, a man [illegible] distinguished career, born in politics and in the ministry.

Miss Smith has a figure gracefully undulant and regally tall. She has luminous, great brown eyes and poetic golden brown hair that curls in soft tendrils about the low brow.

MISS WILLETTA ROBB.

After a course of professional study she has just made her debut as a dramatic reader and scored a success. Her talents and the rare charm of her personality is a combination few could resist.

Just on the confines of the Bluegrass region dwells a maiden who has been feted and caressed, wined and dined, talked about and written about enough to turn the heads of a dozen girls less sensible. She comes of a race distinguished for legal acumen and statesmanship, and is the daughter of Congressman Phil B. Thompson, of Harrodsburg—"Little Phil." Miss Mattie Thompson has that charming grace and affability of manner that wins her on the spot the enthusiastic allegiance of almost every one with whom she comes in contact.

A charming debutante—a "bud with half its sweetest leaves yet folded," is Miss Lily Duncan. Her figure is svelte and undulating, and the bloom upon her laughing face is like to that of Hebe. She is fairest in straight white muslins, gathered simply baby fashion around her pretty shoulders, with a rosebud in her loosely knotted hair. Tall and willowy, with a face approaching the spiritually, is that lovely young matron, Mrs. Spencer Berryman, with her refined, distingue air, and that quiet grace of manner that "stamps the caste of Vere de Vere."

MISS RUTH STANTON

A winsome, wee thing is pocket edition of a lovely woman, is Miss Mary Bradley, with a wit as sparkling as her pretty brown eyes. She is nowhere more debonair than when, surrounded by a bevy of fair comrades. Busy amid the mysteries of the dressing room of some swell assembly, she keeps the whole room a smile with constant spicy sallies.

And so the story goes—the legend of fair women that might be traced yet further. Few sections have so brave a showing of God's noblest masterpieces as the Bluegrass lands of old Kentucky, and specimens more typical could scarcely be conceived than these whose graces are here descanted upon or whose "counterfeit presentments" shown.

DAISY FITZHUGH.

MISS MADELLE GOODLOE.

An Old Landmark Going.

The old Baltimore inns, with their swinging signs, their substantial fare, large yards and stables and jolly landlords, are rapidly passing away. The Gen. Wayne inn, the last of its kind, with shingled hip roof, quaint gable windows, sturdy chimneys and the swinging sign of Mad Anthony in continental uniform, is being torn down by its owner, Col. J. Thomas Scharf, who will put in its place a large warehouse. It was built shortly after the revolution by Col. John Eager Howard, and was in the direct route north and south and to Washington. It sheltered many prominent persons, and from it the Lafayette procession of 1824 started.

Western teamsters and drovers made it a favorite haunt, and the highways were nightly blockaded by great Conestoga wagons drawn by six and eight horses. The old swinging sign will find a resting place with the Maryland Historical society. The inn was remarkably solid in construction, and had considerable architectural pretension in the style of Queen Anne and the Georges. In the interior could be traced the influence of Sir Christopher Wren and the French architects of Louis XV. and XVI. The joinery of the roof has been a study to the many architects who have visited the scene since the tearing down began.—Baltimore Sun.

A Buhach Plantation.

The work of gathering and drying the buhach blossoms is in full blast at the buhach plantation. About one hundred men are scattered through the fields picking the blossoms. As fast as they are picked they are stowed away about two inches deep in wooden boxes, the boxes being two and one-half feet square. Wagons are employed in hauling the boxes to the drying house. Probably it is called a drying house because it is alongside of the spot where the drying is done. Certainly no artificial heat is needed at the buhach plantation to dry anything at this time of the year.

The sun's rays come down within the inclosure of big poplar trees with a force that makes it pleasant to stand from under. The trays are allowed to lie there, the blossoms being stirred up by a force of men until they, the blossoms, are fairly cured. Afterward they are placed on a large platform about sixty feet square, where they remain until dry, and then are sent to the reduction works, where they are ground into dust. This is done by men who are proof against sneezing, otherwise it could not be done at all. Whether or not it makes flies and mosquitoes sneeze we don't know, but it is certainly the best preventive in use to keep those insects at a distance.—Merced (Cal.) Star.

A Royal Painter.

The Princess of Waldemar is one of the most accomplished lady artists in Europe. Before her marriage she was so passionately devoted to painting that she would be installed before her easel at 7 o'clock in the morning, and she could scarcely be torn from her beloved occupation to attend to her other studies or to take needful exercise. She paints animals with an accuracy and vigor which have caused her to be called the royal Rosa Bonheur. In her new home at the Court of Denmark she still devotes several hours each day to art, and her husband has formed quite a gallery of her productions.—Cor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Besides being much more expeditious in its workings the electrical fanning process turns out leather having 17 per cent. more tensile strength than that tanned by the ordinary process.

Nasal Balm at Wade's Drug Store.

THE SUGAR BEET.

HOW IT MAY MOST PROFITABLY BE CULTIVATED.

Free Exposure to Sunlight Absolutely Necessary—Competitive Merits of Oats and Barley From Various Points of View—The Philosophy of Butter Making.

From an advance copy of a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture the following is taken:—The soil should be drained and with a good exposure to the sight. It should be of loose texture, easily pulverized and of average fertility. Barnyard manure should not be applied immediately before planting, but if the soil has received a dressing of well-rotted manure the previous autumn, which has been well ploughed in and left over winter, it may be of advantage. If fertilizers are employed superphosphates of lime, containing from 10 to 15 per cent. of available phosphoric acid, may be used at the rate of 250 to 300 pounds per acre; if nitrogen is employed, it should be only in moderate quantities and best in the form of nitrate of soda at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre; potash may be supplied in the form of kainite at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds per acre; or a high grade sulphate at the rate of 50 to 100 pounds per acre. It is probable that in most soils where experiments are made this year no fertilizers of any kind will be used and very good beets can be grown on most of our western soils without the use of fertilizers at present. When fertilizers are used they may be sown broadcast or drilled in the rows and best at the time of planting.

If the soil is deep and rich it may be ploughed at once to the depth of 12 or 15 inches. In less fertile soils it is best to plough to the depth of 8 or 9 inches and subsoil to the depth of 4 or 5 inches. The land should be thoroughly harrowed and reduced to a fine condition of tilth before planting. For small patches the seed can be put in by hand. For larger fields drills can be provided. In, general, the rows should be 18 inches apart and the seed planted so as to give one for about every three inches. When the beets begin to show four leaves they should be thinned so they will stand at a distance of from 6 to 9 inches apart in the rows, according to the fertility of the soil. This regular thinning of the beets is absolutely necessary to secure a high sugar content and it should be completed before they show six leaves. In very fertile soils the beets should be left closer together, while in less fertile ones they should be further apart. The object, in all cases, should be to grow a beet which will weigh about 1 pound after it is cleaned and topped.

It is best to have the beets cultivated flat and not planted in ridges. Any method of cultivation which will keep out the weeds and keep the ground thoroughly stirred, will be sufficient. It is important that the hoe should be used, especially at the time of thinning and, to secure good results, this method of cultivation should not be neglected. The cultivation of beets should be continued about the same time as for ordinary crops and they should be laid by when the leaves begin to thoroughly cover the ground. If beets are planted in small patches, they should be in such a position as not to be shaded by other growing crops, especially corn, the free exposure to sunlight is absolutely necessary to produce a beet containing a maximum precentage of sugar.

Oats and Barley.

Barley has never been as successful a crop in this country as in England, says Mr. S. W. Chambers in the American Cultivator, Boston, where there is a great and steady demand for it for malting purposes. One reason is that the American barley has always been inferior in quality to that grown in Europe, and very few first-class English maltsters would buy the American product for their work. The English have lately bought up many of the American breweries, and the question is propounded among farmers whether this will not tend to increase the demand for first-class American barley. The question is asked, will oats or barley pay the best? Evidently the former is the surer crop, beer is being made without barley now, and it is doubtful if a very heavy demand for this purpose will ever be made again. Last year there was little or no demand for barley, and those who raised this crop could not dispose of it profitably. Barley certainly improves the land, and leaves it in better condition for wheat, and barley straw is superior to oat straw for feeding purposes. The latter, however, is nearly twice as great in quantity. The whole question then is that it is not safe to raise barley for the markets, but for feeding purposes it is. Even in this latter respect oats seems to be the superior crop.

The English, even with all of their barley raising, prefer oats for fattening animals, and say that oats make better and firmer meat than any of the other grains. Barley is an excellent feed for store sheep and for cows in milk; but it would not pay to raise it for these alone unless large numbers of the animals were raised. On a dairy farm there is no doubt but a field of barley would pay the owner; but where animals are fed for the market, or for home use, the oat crop is by far preferable. For work animals the oats give more solid flesh and muscle than nearly twice the amount of barley. A great many, working upon the assumption that the new English breweries will increase the demand for barley next year, are preparing to raise this crop more extensively than even before. It is a little doubtful yet as to what course these breweries will pursue. It is not likely that they will import barley from England, but rather than use the inferior barley which has been grown in this country it is very probable that they will make their beer without the use of this grain. If American farmers are anxious to compete in this market, better crops of barley must be raised, and superior culture be given to it at the outset. The English excel in this crop, and American barley is always compared with their high-grade home product.

The Milking Stool.

You can churn sweet cream and get all the butter out of it; you can churn slightly acid cream and get all the butter, or you can churn thick, sour cream and get all the butter.

The sweet cream will make butter, of very mild flavor; if you prefer its flavor to that of ripened cream then the question is settled so far as you are concerned.

Tastes differ; if you are making butter to sell you must consult the taste of your customers.

If you gather the butter in the churn before washing it you will have butter with a decided buttermilk flavor. There is no objection to this—if one likes it—but it is not true butter flavor.

Some of those who have been accustomed to eating buttermilk-flavored butter do not at first like the flavor of butter washed while in grains, but after they use it for a while they object to the other kind.

Butter can be salted too much when it is dry-salted, but not when it is brine salted. The latter method requires the most salt and the best salt, besides being sure to salt the butter evenly.

When brine-salted there is no use in waiting for the butter to absorb the brine when it is put into the churn; if you are ready to print or pack give the churn a few turns, draw off the brine and the butter will be as salt as if it were allowed to remain in the brine for an hour.

Little grains of butter do not "absorb" brine, but each grain becomes coated with a film of brine, which salts it sufficiently to suit most tastes.

Cream can be kept sweet until wanted for churning by keeping it at a low temperature, but it should be stirred twice a day.

If the cream is well stirred, properly ripened, churned at the right temperature and the butter washed with brine while in small grains there will be no white specks in it. And if it is brine-salted there will be no streaks on it.

After the cream is brought to the right temperature to go into the churn the churn must be warmed to the same degree; otherwise a very cold churn may chill the cream too much.

When the "witches" get into the cream and the butter won't come hang a horseshoe over the dairy door and then find out the reason why the butter doesn't come. If the cause proves to be too low temperature of the cream, and the thermometer you use is one of your fingers, take down the horseshoe, hunt up enough more of them to sell an old iron for 50 cents and trade the dairy thermometer. This will bring whole piles of "luck" into your dairy and kept out a good many "witches."—Stockman.

Those who desire a cool, refreshing drink should call at W. J. Wilson's, "The Pharmacy," and get a sparkling soda from the new artic, flavored with the purest syrups. Telephone No. 243. W. J. Wilson.

Dried pitted cherries, 20c. J. Crawford.

THE TEA TABLE.

Read This Hour and You Will Be Well Entertained and Posted.

A cold shake—A milk punch.
About women—Fancy belts.
Always a parent—A Mormon elder.
A fashion which small boys try to avoid—Cuffs on the ears.
The barber never broaches so absolutely barbarous as when he cuts us.
For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by W. J. Wilson.
It is better for the boarder to be able to find now and then a hair in the butter than to be blind.
Regarding some of the fish stories, it seems that the fishermen will fight it out on that lyin' if it takes all summer.
Will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by W. J. Wilson.
Irate father (to daughter who has asked for a new hat)—This is the last straw! Daughter—Then please make it a Leghorn.
The upper deck on the Mississippi river steamboats is generally occupied by women and children, while the men choose the poker deck.
Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. Sold by W. J. Wilson.
Mr. Younglove—My dear, I was greatly mortified on awaking this morning to find you going through my pockets. Mrs. Y.—You may have been mortified at finding me, but just imagine my feelings.
Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the Remedy for you. Sold by W. J. Wilson.
Mrs. Turist (to young Van Antwerp, who has pulled her little boy out of the icy water)—Oh, thanks, so very much; but since you're as wet as you can get, won'd you mind going in again for Willie's hat?
Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold by W. J. Wilson.
Friend—Do the editors throw all your poems into the waste basket, Miss Bostonia? Miss Bostonia (the Boston poetess, coldly)—No, none of them, but sometimes they consign some of my verse to the waste paper basket.
That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by W. J. Wilson.
Judge—You have been searching for this man for a long time, I believe? Detective—Yes, your honor. J.—And could find no trace of him till yesterday? D.—No, your honor. J.—Where did you find him? D.—He was working in a store that does not advertise.
Hanson's magic corn salve cures corns and bunions with three applications. In boxes 15 cents, at Wade's drug store, corner King and Brock streets.
Poker—I see by your contributions to the papers this week that you are now working a different vein. Joker—Yes, I have decided to give up writing humorous matter for some time and to try the pathetic for a change. Poker—Is that so? By thunder! I thought you were doing just the contrary.
All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.
Mrs. Highwind—Here, my dear, is an advertisement I have written asking for summer board. Please leave it at the office of the *Daily Reliable*, on your way down town. Mr. Highwind—My dear, the *Daily Sensation* has a much larger circulation. Mrs. H.—Very likely; but people who take the *Daily Sensation* are not the sort of people I care to board with.
My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?
Fogg—What's this advertisement you have out in front stating that you are selling goods way below cost? Einstein—It's der truth, my friend, s'help me. Fogg—Now you don't mean to stand there and tell me that you are selling goods so cheap as all that? Einstein—I'll tell you der fact. My gustomers are getting rich buying from me and selling to der rag man.
Ministers, lawyers, teachers, and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

Free Trip to Europe.

The publishers of *The Canadian Queen* will give a free trip to Europe to the person sending them the largest number of words constructed from letters contained in the name of their well known magazine, *The Canadian Queen*. Additional prizes, consisting of silver tea sets, gold watches, china dinner sets, portiere curtains, silk dresses, mantel clocks and many other useful and valuable articles will also be awarded in order of merit. Webster's unabridged dictionary to be used as authority in deciding the contest. This is a popular plan of introducing a popular publication. Every one sending a list of not less than ten words will receive a present. Enclose thirteen 2c. stamps for illustrated catalogue of presents and three month's trial subscription to *The Queen*. Address—*The Canadian Queen*, Toronto, Ont.

Wood Wools.

A machine for making wood wool is being used in England. According to The Commercial Advertiser, wood wool is coming rapidly into favor among manufacturers of glass, cutlery, confectionery, etc., for packing purposes on account of its cleanliness and non-hygroscopic properties, but its adoption is hindered, among other things, by its comparatively high price. The new machine is intended to reduce the price, for it is of such size and design that every manufacturer can have one working on his premises, and can thus turn out his own wood wool. Very little attention is required by the machine and all the parts are easy renewable. Timber of any convenient length can be cut, and waste pieces can also be utilized.

Mixed Fuel for Engines.

At Spezia some experiments have just been made on the Italian man-of-war Messaggiero, with a view to ascertaining the speed attainable with coal and petroleum mixed for fuel. They are said to have resulted in solving the problem of obtaining a certain and high velocity at a given moment. The Messaggiero, which never before surpassed fifteen knots an hour, reached almost seventeen with the new process of combustion. The engineers, however, complain that the immense heat generated affects the boilers injuriously.

To Prevent the Slipping of Belts.

One good way to prevent belts from slipping is to paint the face of the pulley. This can be done, says The Industrial World, by using hot asphaltum or white lead made very thin with turpentine. It will adhere well if allowed to dry thoroughly. A thicker coat of white lead and oil should then be applied and allowed to dry thoroughly before being used. These coatings will not scale off if properly applied.

Hatch Leghorns Now.

As the season is getting late, only the small breeds should be hatched in May for next season's laying. The Leghorns are adapted to May, as the eggs hatch well, and the chicks are active and forage for themselves. They mature early, and begin to lay before they are six months old. It will cost but very little to raise Leghorns now.

Forewarned is Forearmed.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery, colic, etc., come suddenly in the night and speedy and prompt means must be used against them. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure or relieve.

The Old Story.

The enormous and constantly increasing sales of the "Athlete" and "Derby" cigarettes add another to the many proofs that a superior article is the sure road to success.
D. RITCHIE & CO., Montreal

"A Barrel Full of Money"

Is a good thing to have, but what's it good for if your health is poor. Preserve your health by using Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder.

Kickers.

Everybody smokes the "Kicker."

Probably no modern medicine has obtained wider notoriety, within a given time, than the really wonderful SLOCUM'S OXYGENATED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. To sufferers from lung troubles we say: take no other. As all druggists sell it, it is easily obtained.

Adamant's renovant properties make it particularly valuable in churches, halls, opera houses and all public places. W. I. Jones & Son, agents, Princess street.

TRAVELLING.

CUNARD LINE.

NEW YORK AND LIVERP

CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

The Largest, Fastest and Most Magnificent Ships in the World. Have Never Lost a Passenger and Have Made the Fastest Passages on Record.

OLDEST LINE IN EXISTENCE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

SAURANIA	June 28, 1 p.m
BOTHNIA	July 5 5 a.m.
*UMBRIA	July 5, 7:30 a.m.
SERVIA	July 12, 1 p.m
GALLIA	July 16, 8 a.m
ETRURIA	July 19 7 a.m.
AURANIA	July 26, Noon
BOTHNIA	July 30, 2 p.m

*Will not carry steerage.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin passage $80 and upwards, according to accommodation. Intermediate passage $35, and $40. From Pier 40, N.R., New York.

STEERAGE AT VERY LOW RATES.

Steerage Tickets to and from London and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 4, Bowling Green, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO.

Or in Kingston to—
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, 42 Clarence Street | FRED. A. FOLGER, Foot Brock Street

ALLAN LINE.

SUMMER -:- ARRANGEMENT

LIVERPOOL AND QUEBEC SERVICE.
Rates of Passage, Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool:—

	From Montreal	From Quebec
ROSARIAN	July 2	July 3
CIRCASSIAN	July 9	July 10
SARDINIAN	July 16	July 17
POLYNESIAN	July 23	July 24
PARISIAN	July 30	July 31
ROSARIAN	Aug. 6	Aug. 7

Rates by S.S. Parisian $60, $70, $80 single; $110 $130, $150 return. By other mail steamers $45 $50, $60 single; $95, $100, $115 return. Intermediate, $30; return, $60. Steerage, $20; return, $40.

Passengers wishing to embark at Montreal will leave Kingston by Tuesday afternoon Express, and go on board any time after eight o'clock same evening.

Passengers wishing to embark at Quebec can leave Kingston by Wednesday afternoon's Express and go on board Thursday morning.

Passengers wishing to proceed by steamer from Kingston leave at 5 a.m. on Tuesday, if they wish to embark at Montreal, or on Wednesday if they embark at Quebec.

All information regarding the selection of berths can be obtained in Kingston from

THOMAS HANLEY, Ticket Agent G.T.R., City Station. | J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Ticket Agent, 42 Clarence St

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

SS. "MIRAMICHI"

LEAVES MONTREAL ON MONDAYS

At 4 p.m. 9th and 23rd June, 7th and 21st July, 4th and 18th August, 1st, 15th and 29th September and 13th October, for

Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The finest trip of the season for health and comfort. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For tickets and state rooms apply to C. H. HATCH, Kingston, Ont.

KINGSTON, NAPANEE, AND WESTERN R'Y.

On Arrival of C.P.R. from Toronto and all points west, train leaves

FROM TWEED.

For Kingston, Napanee and all points between, at - - 1:30 p.m.

FROM KINGSTON;

Connecting at Tweed with C. P. R. for all points west at - 1:20 p.m.

FROM KINGSTON.

For Tweed, Napanee and all points between - - 4:45 p.m

FROM TWEED.

For Kingston, Napanee and all points between - - 6:30 a.m

R. C. CARTER, Asst. Gen. Sup'tent. | H. B. SHERWOOD, Sup't & Gen. Pass. Agt
R. W. RATHBUN, General Manager.
J. WILSON, Agent, Kingston.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Kingston & Pembroke and Canadian Pacific Railways will run three Special Colonist Excursions to the

NORTHWEST AND RETURN

ON JUNE 17TH AND 29TH AND JULY 8TH

To Deloraine and Return	$28 00
To Glenboro and Return	28 00
To Moosomin and Return	28 00
To Saltcoats and Return	28 00
To Moosejaw and Return	30 00
To Calgary and Return	35 00

Tickets good for 40 days. Berths free in Colonist Sleepers. Cheap return tickets from Winnipeg will also be given to those who wish to examine other lands in Manitoba and the Northwest.

This is the only route from Kingston to Manito