Springtime

A healthy condition of the kidneys is the best safe-guard against all the ills incidental to the season. Tone the system by using

DODD'S Kidney Pills

The best blood purifier on earth, and the only Absolute Cure for all diseases of the kidneys

THE....
Wall Paper ....King
OF CANADA

Offers 250,000 ROLLS of Elegant New Spring Wall Papers to select from and the prices are positively the lowest in ALL Canada.

We are doing the mail-order business of the Dominion.

Write us to-day for our Beautiful Large Bound Books of Samples. You should mention about the prices you wish to pay and the rooms you are thinking of papering. Also where you saw this "ad."

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Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

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References, Can. and Dom. Express Cos

Some Women Don't

care about saving money. If their parlor or dining room furniture gets scratched or dim looking, they send it to the cabinet-maker at house-cleaning time to have it re-polished.

Others Do Not

wish to spend money when with little extra trouble it can be saved. These are the ones who ought to know about Hobart's Furniture Cream. It makes old furniture look like new. This is not an empty boast. Many have tried it—no one has found it wanting. The price is 25c. Its value, judged by its worth, is many dollars. There is nothing just as good, there is nothing nearly as good as Hobart's Furniture Cream.

HOBART'S | MEDICAL HALL.

The Feat of Fitting Men's Feet

is not a simple one and does not always receive the attention it deserves. We pay special attention to this department and wish to call your attention to the fact that we have recently received a Spring shipment of Stylish American Boots for men. They are very nobby and thoroughly up to date. See them.

SUTHERLAND'S,
Retailers of Up to Date Footwear

Have Some STYLE

See that your house is well painted within and without. Cleanliness is next to Godliness and neatness is its twin sister.

Buy Paints at Corbett's.

GET A GAIT ON
To do it superbly ride a Bicycle.

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Have few equals and no superiors. Examine them. Bicycle sundries a specialty at

CORBETT'S HARDWARE
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What about that Cough or those Weak Lungs? We can supply you with all the leading preparations for either Weak Lungs or a Grippy Cold.

CURACOUGHA

Does exactly what its name implies. It's the best. Then we have Gray's Syrup, Howard Syrup, Piro's and Shiloh's Cure, Scott's and Miller's Emulsion, all good lung healers. When you want them call on us.

HOAG'S
Drug Store, Opposite Windsor Hotel.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

63rd YEAR.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG is published every evening at 306-308-310 King street, Kingston, Ont., at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, payable in advance; otherwise $7.50 will be charged.

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.

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THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

HIS HONOR VERY GUARDED.

Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick, the lieutenant-governor for Ontario, has been mentioned as a possible candidate in the interest of the conservative party in Kingston. That was, of course, to be contingent upon the appointment of Mr. Metcalfe to the wardenship of the penitentiary, which, it seems, is now hanging fire. If he does not get the place he expects Mr. Metcalfe will be a candidate again whether the party desires it or not. He has realized that to be set aside temporarly is to be permanently ignored, and the only way to get favors from the government, provided his side wins in the approaching election, which is not at all probable, is to be in a position to command them.

Meanwhile Mr. Kirkpatrick is very noncommital as to what he will do. A member of the Toronto News staff called upon him yesterday, and referred to the rumors that he was to be a member of the cabinet at Ottawa. Asked if he had anything to say as to the truth or untruth of these rumors, he replied:

"You may say that while I am in my present position I am out of politics."

This was all that his honor had to say about the matter, remarking in response to further queries:

"That is my reply on the question. Pleasant day, isn't it?"

His honor has become quite a fencer since his removal to the queen city, and since he has been bumping up against the wits that represent the people in the Ontario legislature. It is quite apparent to everybody that while he holds his present office he will not accept another, but there is nothing to prevent him resigning government house to-morrow if he desired to do so. What's the matter with Frontenac? Have the patrons driven the conservatives out of politics? Have they all been absorbed into the order?

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

There is a species of panic among the supporters of the government at Ottawa. These, including members of parliament, have been promised the distinguished consideration of the government, and in order to merit it they have been unduly anxious to serve their masters.

But the situation is somewhat disturbing. The government has manifested a reluctance to make appointments just now. It is, at the same time, undergoing reconstruction, and the pledges of men going out of office will not be binding upon their successors. Moreover, the government is likely to sustain a woeful defeat in the election, and so there is a tremendous clamor for the places which were supposed to be held in reserve for the faithful ones. The premier wants to go to the people free of entanglements, and he has certainly learned a lesson from the Masson case which is having its effect.

Mr. Masson was appointed the senior judge of the county of Huron in a dreadful hurry, in order, it was alleged, to escape the provisions of a provincial act which came into force immediately afterwards. The idea was repudiated that Mr. Masson was rewarded for his support of the remedial bill, but the fact was remembered that he supported the bill though he knew that his constituency would not have it, and that he had no hope of re-election by an antagonized people. When it was intimated that the junior judge desired promotion, and deserved it, the minister of justice said he had not applied for the place, but in the house, on Tuesday, it was shown: (1) That Judge Doyle desired to become judge of the county and do all its work; (2) that he wrote a letter to that effect to the minister of justice on May 16th, 1895; (3) that, in addition, a petition was forwarded from all the practising barristers in the county recommending Judge Doyle for the office.

The production of this evidence against the government surprised even Mr. Dickey, and he had to confess that he did not understand that Judge Doyle was an applicant for the office, and he had not seen the petition. Had he known as much before the appointment as he knows now he would not have made it. Under the circumstances will it stand? Is it legal? Mr. Dickey thinks it is. Others think it is not. Certain it is that these hasty appointments, and all of them, will pass under review by the new government which Mr. Laurier will be called upon to govern. The performance of the conservative government, in removing every liberal possible from office during its reign, has not been forgotten.

MANIFESTO OF THE PATRONS.

The grand lodge of the patrons of industry for this province, through its president, Mr. Mallory, has issued a flaming manifesto, and the reading of which at the usual meetings of the brethren will create a sensation.

At the outset Mr. Mallory takes it for granted that the promise of office has preserved to it the working majority which the government has been able to command in the crisis through which it has passed, and he proceeds to scarify those servile men.

The country, he says, wants independent men to serve it in parliament, and "the patrons of industry desire by placing a healthy balance of power in the commons to stem the tide of corruption which has made us a by-word in other lands." And it is added: "They desire that the independence of parliament shall be so safeguarded that it shall never again be said of a Canadian parliament that a number sufficient to yield a majority has been purchased by the promise of office to support measures against their convictions and contrary to the wishes of their constituents."

It is hard to play the part of a buffer between two political parties as the independents have to do, and experience in the past has taught us that men do not occupy this position very long. Some men who have been elected as independents have gravitated like, Mr. Foster, toward the stronger party. Some who have been elected as supporters of a government and become independent have, as Mr. McCarthy and Col. O'Brien, and Hon. P. Mitchell can testify, had a very unpleasant time of it, and few indeed have envied their lot. The ambition to operate as a balance between the government and the opposition in parliament is not as important as the ambition to champion good measures at any cost and hazards.

Incidentally the grand president of the patrons condemns the franchise act of the dominion, which now debars from voting all young men who have reached their majority in the last three years; he likewise condemns the cattle embargo regulations, for which, in the main, he holds the Canadian government responsible; and he lauds the position of Mr. Chamberlain on the trade question, and hopes for the early development of a British Empire trade policy. "By reducing taxation," he holds, "we may make Canada a cheap place to live in and thus invite millions from abroad to possess our fertile lands. By the nearest approach possible to free trade with the mother land we will induce British capital to open up our vast and undeveloped resources. By imposing taxes for revenue only, and with due regard to the ability of every citizen to pay, we will render it possible for our people to be contented and prosperous."

The grand president's peroration is very eloquent. Read:

"By nearly a hundred thousand ballots the electors of Ontario proved that it was possible for men schooled in partnership to unite for the common good. Greater issues are now upon us, issues involving the preservation of our homes and the welfare of our land. The contest will be a bitter one. The tiger does not relinquish its prey until compelled to do so by superior force, and we cannot expect the pampered monopolies will relinquish their power to bleed the masses without a struggle. The boodler will be abroad and sinister efforts be made to snatch a verdict."

The idea is that the patrons are to taboo bribery and corruption and put it down. The patron vote is to be a honest one, influenced only by a deep and abiding sense of the eternal fitness of things. All of which is very promising. But it cannot be forgotten that in the constituencies in which the patrons profess to be strong, it has, according to rumor, cost a great deal to run an election, and some people have been led to wonder where the money went.

FOUR YOUNG RUNAWAYS.

Left Their Homes in the City Yesterday Forenoon.

Tuesday forenoon four lads of ages ranging from about ten to twelve years, who had become tired of the effete and galling customs of the place of their birth, departed from the city on a trip to a town where the restrictions upon juvenile, but aspiring ambition, are not so irritating as they are here. One of the young fellows had been sent home from school for some misdemeanor, and smarting under the humiliation, he determined to throw off the shackles of civilization, and gathering his faithful comrades and fellow-sufferers about him, to depart for a town where fair play is given to young, but ardent, Indian fighters and hunters in embryo. He summoned to meet him, three other lads, stated the cruel indignity that had been put upon him, and he then proposed that the party "strike out for Gananoque." The proposal met with the approval of the others, and the party at once began their trip. No word was sent to their relatives of the daring journey undertaken, and when dinner time arrived and the youngsters came not to their respective homes, some anxiety was felt, which increased as the time passed, and the young adventurers were still absent. Enquiries were made, and it was found that one of the party had stated their intention of "running away" to Gananoque to a friend. The lad, when questioned, gave the names of the four who had gone. The parents of the young knights-errant were almost distracted on receipt of this news lest misfortune should befall their offspring. The police were communicated with and were requested to telephone to Gananoque to have the boys captured and detained there. This course was not followed, however.

When night came on and no word had been received of the whereabouts of the wanderers it was thought they had lost their way, and grief and anxiety were at their height when, at about eleven o'clock p.m., in walked each youngster at his respective home. The courage of the party had failed after they had traversed a part of the way to Gananoque, and fatigue also helped to cause them to forego their intention for the present at least.

Land Slide on the Opeongo.

Eganville Enterprise.

Quite a land slide took place on the Opeongo road in the township of Grattan, near the former residence of J. J. Gorman. Part of the side of the mountain, consisting of a strip extending about one hundred and fifty feet, and over thirty-five feet up the side of the mountain, slid down across the road, spreading as it passed along. The moving mass consisted of earth, stones and rocks, and in its passage it levelled large trees. The road for a length of two hundred feet was covered with a mass of stone, rocks and earth, in some places to a height of twenty feet. Part of the mass tore through the bush for quite a distance. Two large springs are now gushing out of the rock where the slide took place, and this is supposed to have caused the damage.

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

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

Canadian Nurses In New York.

The value of Canadian hospital nurses has always been highly recognized. A young lady from Newburgh is head of a private hospital at New York at a salary of $75 a month. Another Canadian is in the same hospital at $60 a month. In one hospital in New York, all the nurses are Canadians, which speaks highly for the young ladies.

Women with pale colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

BUT LANDLORDISM ABIDES.

FARMERS OF CANADA WHITHER ARE YOU DRIFTING?

Protection Forcing Farmers Into a Subservient Position—The Trouble in England is Not Free Trade But Burdens of Rent and Tithes.

OTTAWA, April 21.—(To the Editor): A persistent effort is being made by the protectionist orators and press of Canada to lead electors to believe that the abrogation of protection in Great Britain was followed by a fall in farm land values in that country, and that the competition induced by this measure brought on the agricultural depression that now prevails there. The notion that farm land in Great Britain fell in value after the final abrogation of protection in 1859 is absolutely false and contrary to fact. It is equally false to assume that the competition induced by free trade reduced the farmers' profits.

The broad fact is that the average value of farm land in Great Britain advanced steadily for thirty-seven years after the first great move towards free trade became law in 1842.

The official returns give the total rent of farm land in England and Wales for 1843 and 1880 as follows: 1843, $200,850,000; 1880, $259,000,000.

These figures indicate an advance in rents of thirty per cent. The fact that rent did advance during this period proves that the competition induced by free trade increased the profits of agriculture, for owing to the monopoly of the land by one class, the landed gentry (10,207 of whom own two-thirds of the land of England and Wales) and competition among the farmers (who are continually increasing) for the privilege of renting the land, rents are always at a point that leaves the farmer but a bare living. Therefore a steady increase of rent such as we see took place after protection was abolished must have been the result of an increase in farmers' profits. A reference to a list of prices for this period such as you will find in Mullhall's dictionary of statistics, discovers the fact that though competition and other causes reduced prices pretty generally, the price of all the farmer had to buy fell at a greater ratio than the price of the things he produced.

When we consider the obvious truth that the farmers of England, like our own, have only one way of profitably utilizing their surplus products, and that is by exchanging them for things they cannot or do not produce, it is easy to understand why the English farmers' profits increased as prices fell. These profits were promptly eaten up by an advance in rent. The following is one case out of many that came before the "royal commission on agricultural depression in Great Britain" (the final report of which is in course of preparation) that points to the real cause of the distress amongst English farmers:

It appears from the books of a well managed farm in Lincolnshire that between the years 1879 & 1893 the net profit to the tenant was $275, or about $19 per annum. During the same period he paid his landlord in cold cash as rent the enormous sum of $69,435, or about $5,000 per annum. Second report, page fifty-two.

In 1548 Latimer in a sermon before the king and his courtiers, rated them soundly for rack renting their tenants and causing the suffering amongst the agricultural class of the time.

According to the late Prof. I. E. T. Rogers, between the early part of the fifteenth century and 1879 the average rent of English farm land advanced 9,000 per cent. or from 12c to $10.80 per acre.

According to the new doomsday book published in 1876, the farmers of England alone paid $621,000,000 in rent and tithes for the year 1873. Ency. Brit. Vol. 8. page 223.

The peculiar conditions under which agriculture is carried on in England (the conditions in Ireland and Scotland are more favorable to the tenant owing to the long leases in one case, and government intervention in the other) must always tend to increase rents at a greater ratio than farmers' profits. Hence we find that distress has overtaken the English farmer when prices have been excessively exalted for any length of time, as when prices are normal, as at present.

It will be seen from the foregoing that English farmers were benefited by free trade, as farmers anywhere in the world would be benefited by a similar measure, that the real cause of their distress is the enormous burden of rent and tithes they are obliged to pay for the privilege of tilling the soil.

Protection is fast forcing the once independent yeomen farmers of the U. S. into a similar subservient position. According to their last census fifty-two per cent. of the farmers there now are rent-paying tenants. Before protection was introduced in the sixties rent-paying tenants were almost unknown.

According to our last census we increased the number of tenant farmers in this free Canada of ours fifty per cent. more rapidly under the first decade of protection than we did under the last decade of revenue tariff.

Farmers of Canada, whither are you drifting? Forty per cent. of the value of the farms you have with such infinite toil won from the wilderness has already been frittered away, by the most corrupt government Canada was ever cursed with. Remember the privileges granted under protection can be voted away but landlordism cannot.—H. WASHINGTON.

Kingston General Hospital.

KINGSTON, April 22.—(To the Editor): I see by a circular issued on hospital Sunday that the deficit for 1895 was $2,679.15. Now, I know of a plan that exists in the city of Dublin, Ireland, in some of the hospitals. A person of wealth will pay about $50 per year in a public ward for the support of a bed. By doing so the bed will have the subscriber's name attached. The subscriber finds out if the bed has all the necessary clothing including slippers and dressing gown. Of slippers there are none in Kingston hospital and the dressing gowns are not fit to be seen. I trust that our citizens will take this good work up for the sake of Him who said "a cup of cold water given in My name will not lose its reward." Now, Mr. Editor, you can do something to aid in this good work; you can send a copy of your paper to each of the four wards putting the name of the wards on each paper, Yates, Samson, Strange and St. George.—A LATE PATIENT.

A PENSION FOR ALL SOLDIERS.

Every Man Who Served May Get $6 Per Month.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The invalid pensions committee of the house decided to begin the consideration of a general service pension for all soldiers of the late war. A number of such bills have been referred to the committe, but the latter will formulate their own measure. They have been furnished data, showing that a pension of $8 a month to all soldiers who served ninety days or longer, and who have reached the age of sixty-two years, will increase the annual budget by from $9,000,000 to $10,000,000 for a few years, when the amount will decrease, as a result of death. It has also been estimated that a pension of $6 a month, with a per diem increase above that figure, will aggregate $42,000,000. From this will be deducted pensions which are now being drawn for an equal figure and which will reduce the amount to $25,000,000 or not exceeding $30,000,000. The disposition of some of the republican members of the committee is to give each pensioner not less than $6 a month, irrespective of his length of service.

The Best Time Made.

The following comparative table shows the best time made by the fastest running horse and by the bicycle:

	¼ Mile. Sec.	½ Mile. Sec.	¾ Mile. M. S.	1 Mile. M. S.
Salvator	23 3-4	47 1-1	1 11 1-2	1 35 1-2
John S. Johnson	21 2-5	46 4-5	1 11 4-5	1 35 2-5
E. F. Leonert				1 35.

Free! Free! Free!

Write S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y., for pamphlet on "Four National Foes" and sample of their celebrated Karl's Clover Root Tea. At Wade's Drug Store.

CORRESPONDENTS ARRESTED.

The Latest News About the Troubles in Cuba.

HAVANA, April 22.—Messrs. O'Leary and Darley, respectively correspondents of the Philadelphia Bulletin and Harper's Weekly of New York, have been arrested by the authorities at Matanzas, charged with maintaining relations with Alfonso Lopez, who was also arrested on suspicion of being a rebel spy.

The rebels have burned the splendid Carmen estate near Union, in the Matanzas province. The estate was owned by Marica Crespo. The last crop made upon the plantation yielded over 100,000 bags of sugar.

The rebels have also burned the estates of Santa Ana and Armnoia, near Bolondron. The troops encamped upon the last named estate succeeded in saving the machinery and repulsing the rebels. The insurgents later made an attack upon the estates of San Joaquin, owned by the Pedroso heirs and Sewillers. All of the estates mentioned are situated in the Matanzas province.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Herald's Havana special says: The insurgents declare that Gomez is on his way east, toward Havana province, where he will join the forces led by Jose Maceo, Pahnco, Carrillo, Serafin, Sanchez, Mayia Rodriguez, Aguirre, Lacret, Roque, Nunez, Masso and Parra. These comprise about 18,000 men. It is believed Gomez will make a demonstration this side of the strong line in order to concentrate the Spanish troops at one point, so that Antonio Maceo may have a chance to break through at another point if he should need food. Jose Maceo is now at La Salud, Havana province, with 2,500 men. Reports say Pericho Delgado, with 300 men, has crossed the line.

The Herald's Madrid correspondent says: Canovas Del Castillo, Spanish premier, authorizes him to state that there is no truth whatever in the report that his government has the intention of granting immediate autonomy to Cuba. When Gen. Weyler considers that the time has arrived the government will endeavor to institute the reforms already approved, but no immediate action is contemplated.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY.

He Sympathizes With the Armenians and Sends Aid For Their Relief.

TORONTO, April 22.—Dr. Geikie, treasurer of the Armenian fund, has received the following letter from archbishop Walsh, of the Roman Catholic church:

"In reply to your favor of the 11th inst., re Armenian relief fund, I need hardly assure you that my deepest sympathies are with the suffering Armenians, the victims of fiendish cruelty and savage atrocity of the Turks, and that I heartily endorse the movement, having for its object the relief of those hapless and oppressed christians whose cry for help coming from broken hearts and from the midst of tears and blood appeal with irresistable pathos and force, not alone to all christian people, but to the great heart of humanity at large.

"I regret to say, however, that the congregations of this archdiocese have been called on so often for monetary contributions towards necessary local works of religion and charity, and the times being so hard, I have not the courage to make an additional demand upon them as congregations.

"I herewith enclose my mite for the purpose and beg to remain yours very respectfully, (Signed,) JOHN WALSH, Archbishop of Toronto."

The letter was accompanied by a subscription of $10.

TROUBLE OVER ELECTIONS.

The Negroes Are In Arms Against The Whites.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 22.—A serious state of affairs prevails in St. John's parish, where a mob of 500 negroes, fully armed, have organized. The whites are in a minority there, and many have sent their families to New Orleans for safety. Appeals have come to the governor for troops, but as the sheriff is a negro, the governor was in doubt as to whether he should put soldiers under his orders. It was finally decided, however, to send troops to attempt to quell the trouble. The Louisiana field artillery left on a special train.

The colored people are claiming the election of their candidate. Indications point now that Gov. Foster will carry this city by 3,000 majority, and the returns from a large number of parishes in the county indicate that Foster will have a majority of 20,000. The democrats will control both houses of the legislature. They will have a small majority in the senate and a considerable majority in the house.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 23.—At midnight the chairman of the democrat state party authorizes the following: "We estimate the democratic majority outside of New Orleans at 30,000 to 35,000. The legislature is reliably democratic in both houses."

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH DAVIN

A Movement to Select a Strictly Independent Candidate.

REGINA, N.W.T., April 22.—Prominent citizens have started a movement to bring out a strictly independent candidate for Western Assiniboia. It is felt that neither Mr. Davin nor Mr. MacInnes, patron, are suitable. In the event of an acceptable man being selected, it is understood the liberal convention will endorse him, instead of nominating a straight liberal candidate. Premier Haultain, G. W. Brown and J. W. Smith are mentioned.

FELL DOWN THE SHAFT.

A Hero Named Carlson Found Dead at the Bottom of the Sultana Mine.

RAT PORTAGE, April 22.—A man named Carlson was found dead at the foot of the shaft of the Sultana gold mines Tuesday morning. It is supposed he fell from the ladder, as the men were changing shifts. A few months ago Carlson was presented with the Royal humane society's medal for his gallant conduct in rescuing a number of men from the burning shaft in the Sultana mine.

Raided A Gamblers' Den.

Sackett's Harbor has had a sensation. That usually quiet town was alive with excitement Saturday morning, when it became known that a gambling den had been raided by chief of police Gowing and about thirty-five of Uncle Sam's boys from Madison barracks, with a few citizens from the village, had been surprised at the gaming tables, with the sport under full headway. When the den was raided several hundred dollars were found upon the tables, but in the excitement someone gathered it in.

A Building Collapsed.

MARKHAM, Ont., April 22.—A large three-story brick building in course of erection, on Main street, collapsed to-day. Fortunately there was no loss of life, although Mr. Kelett, one of the workmen, had a very narrow escape, being in the drain in front of the building at the time. The drain was partly filled with flying bricks and lumber, some of which struck Mr. Kelett, but he escaped without serious injury.

Stinging Corns.

Next to a stinging conscience, makes life a misery. The stinging pain of a corn may be speedily and painlessly removed by the use of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Twenty-four hours after Putnam's is applied the corn may be removed.

A Couple Married.

PARIS, April 22.—The civil marriage of Princess Marguerite, of Orleans, daughter of the Duc De Chartes, to Major Patrick McMahon, Duc De Magenta, son of the late marshal McMahon, took place to-day and attracted a large crowd of curiosity seekers.

Over the Vetoes of Mayors.

ALBANY, N.Y., April 22.—The vote as announced in the assembly on passing the Greater New York bill over the vetoes of mayors was: Ayes, seventy-eight; nays, sixty-nine.

Boys' two and three-piece suits in great variety and perfect fitters. Star Hall.

HE COMMITTED FORGERY.

HAD A FAC SIMILE OF THE OFFICIAL SEAL.

Counsel Tried to Prove That the Arrest of The Prisoner Was Illegal.—Three Years Penal Servitude and Loss of Civil Rights Was His Punishment.

BERLIN, April 22.—The trial of Baron Von Hammerstein, former editor of the Kreuz Zeitung and former conservative leader, who fled from Berlin and was brought back from Athens in last December, began to-day. The court was crowded with people. Dr. Rieck, president of the court, pointed out that politics should not be introduced into the proceedings and urged that the latter be confined strictly to the charges of forgery, fraud and breach of trust presented.

Counsel for the defence vainly sought to quash these charges on the ground that the arrest of prisoner at Athens and the proceedings at Brandisi were illegal. During his examination, the accused admitted having committed forgery in connection with the paper contracts, and said he procured a rubber stamp fac simile of the official seal used in certifying Herr Finkenstein's signature.

In his conviction the court sentenced Hammerstein to three years penal servitude, to suffer the loss of his civil rights for five years and pay a fine of 1,200 marks.

GOES OUT IN A FURORE.

Pastor Cleveland's Farewell Words to His Flock—He Tells of His Plans.

Watertown Times.

Rev. William N. Cleveland preached his final sermon in the Presbyterian church at Chaumont on Sunday. The presbytery allowed him until July 1st, but he chose to leave the pastorate immediately. He will move out of the pastoral residence some time this week, but will not leave Chaumont, as his wife is ill, though not seriously.

Mr. Cleveland talked with a Times representative to-day. He said that he had decided not to appeal to the Presbyterian synod, but will abide by the decision of the presbytery. He also said: "I have received many offers to go to other places, but have not considered any of them. It is probable that my wife and I will remove to Ohio. My sons reside there, one in Columbus and the other in Cleveland. My sister, Mrs. Richard Bacon, lives in Toledo and she is anxious to have us come there to live. I have not received a call from a New York church and consider such a move improbable."

Six influential members have given up their pews and many more are expected to follow within a few days. There is talk of building a chapel and asking Mr. Cleveland to remain. His friends purpose giving him a donation this Thursday evening. B. J. Saxe, with his usual generosity, gives the use of his house for that purpose.

CANNOT BE RUPTURED.

Patience And Statesmanship Will Win the Victory Says Ambassador Bayard.

LONDON, April 22.—United States ambassador Bayard, to-day, visited the principal educational and literary institutions of Birmingham, and was afterwards entertained at a public luncheon by mayor Smith, recently raised to the dignity of lord mayor. In replying to a toast proposed by the lord mayor, Mr. Bayard alluded to the interest which the late John Bright, long a member of parliament for Birmingham, had always displayed towards the United States. In dealing with the contrast between Birmingham and Boston, in an article written by Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain for an American magazine, Bayard said that it was evident that the public of Birmingham were actuated by the laudable principle that it was every man's duty to contribute to the public weal and community of kinship and language. The interest between America and England, he said, was so strong that it was impossible for it to be ever ruptured, and it only required patience and statesmanship on both sides to satisfactorily adjust all the minor differences, which existed between the two peoples.

FOR TIRED FEELING.

Exhaustion is Waste—Overwork Means Shorter Life—Dodd's Kidney Pills Mean Rest For the Kidneys.

Overwork is what you do after common sense asks you to quit.

Overwork of any kind does more than tire, it exhausts you.

Just a little more after you ought to quit is the "too much" that uses you up.

The blood goes out to all parts faster than usual when you overwork.

If the kidneys are not in perfect filtering order, more poison is injected through them to all parts of the body than usual, and then work, to say nothing of overwork, is harmful.

As soon as your kidneys commence doing good work there is less and less poison in the blood every minute.

This explains why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure so promptly and permanently.

A Nursery Jingle.

Laura E. Richards, in St. Nicholas.

O, Peterkin Pout and Gregory Grout,
Are two little goblins black!
Full oft from my house I've driven them out,
But somehow they still come back.
They clamber up to the baby's mouth,
And pull the corners down;
They perch aloft on the baby's brow,
And twist it into a frown.
And one says "Shall!" and t'other says "Shant!"
And one says "Must!" and t'other says "Can't!"
O, Peterkin Pout and Gregory Grout,
I pray you, now, from my house keep out.

But Samuel Smile and Lemuel Laugh
Are two little fairies light;
They're always ready for fun and chaff,
And sunshine is their delight.
And when they creep into baby's eyes,
Why, there the sunbeams are;
And when they peep through her rosy lips,
Her laughter rings near and far.
And one says "Please!" and t'other says "Do!"
And both together say, "I love you!"
So, Lemuel Laugh and Samuel Smile,
Come in, my dears, and tarry awhile!

Quick relief and sure cure follow the use of Norway Pine Syrup in all diseases of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, hoarseness, etc. Price 25c., all druggists.

Try "Pratt's" Headache Powders, 3 in a packet, 10c. Only at McLeod's drug store.

DOAN'S

Kidney Pills first proved to the people that Kidney disease is curable. Being the original Kidney remedy in pill form, the cures they have made, and the fame they have attained have opened the way for a host of imitations and substitutes, but those who have been cured of

KIDNEY

Complaints through the use of this wonderful medicine, those whose lame back is now free from pain, those who now have no headaches, those who have escaped from the death grip of Diabetes and Bright's disease by the use of Doan's Kidney

PILLS

are the ones whose opinion is valuable. When scores of such people come forward and tell publicly that Doan's Kidney Pills cured them after other means failed, it is evident that the only

CURE

for Kidney Disease, Bladder and Urinary difficulties, Lame Back, and the numberless results of disordered Kidneys is Doan's Kidney Pills. Be sure to get Doan's. Price fifty cents per box.

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases: Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, etc.

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.

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