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

CORBETT'S HARDWARE PRINCESS STREET.

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. "
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Measurements by a solid scale, twelve lines to the inch.

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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"

SIR DONALD'S ELECTION.

The appointment of Sir Donald Smith to the office of high commissioner in England was a surprise to most people. Sir Donald was not looked upon as an office seeker, and besides it was understood that Sir Charles Tupper had a desire to hold it subject to the contingencies of an election.

The fact that Sir Donald has been selected for the place is regarded as significant, and for two reasons: (1) that Tupper has given it up, because he is unable to hold it, and would, in all probability, be unable to accept it after the campaign; and (2) that Sir Donald Smith is not a partizan of the ordinary type, that he is dissatisfied with the outlook of the party on the school question, that he was not disposed to appeal to the electors of Montreal West as a remedialist, and that in his elevation to the commissionership the man was honored and the government relieved of a great embarrassment.

Read his interview in the papers, study his declaration that he liked public life free of party spirit, that he accepted office as one neutral and no longer known as a politician, that he has not a word to say in praise of Sir Charles Tupper and the coercionists, while of Mr. Laurier he says:

"I consider Mr. Laurier an honorable man, who was as anxious as anybody that the school question should be settled, and who would have been only too willing to help the commissioners when they went to Winnipeg. I do not believe he wanted to make capital out of this question at all. He was sincere, as far as my conviction goes, and I have ever regarded him as a well intentioned statesman."

Sir Donald Smith out of Montreal West leaves the government without the prospect of electing a successor to him on the conservative side. Only Sir Donald Smith could carry the constituency in the conservative interest, and one who has been so good a citizen, so princely in his contributions to the public institutions, so generous in every good movement, deserved the honor of election to parliament. The liberals allowed him to go in by acclamation in the last election, and they would probably have allowed of his return by acclamation in the election of next June.

Sir Donald was a power in himself, and a power in the influences he represented. He originally represented a north-west constituency, and during the memorable debate on the Pacific scandal took an independent stand, voted against the government, and helped to defeat it. For that act he incurred the enmity of the man who, at a later date, used grossly offensive language towards him in the commons, and fawned upon him later as he became a force in the land as one of the C.P.R. syndicate. Perhaps the remembrance of that incident suggests the expediency of retiring him now when his independence is asserting itself.

MR. LAURIER IN MONTREAL.

The full reports of the liberal demonstration in Montreal are to hand, and they indicate that the reception accorded to Mr. Laurier was warm and enthusiastic. The Witness says that it was unprecedented in every particular. The Star says that "in point of numbers, and in the degree of enthusiasm which prevailed from start to finish, it has been seldom equalled in this city or elsewhere. It was a spontaneous tribute on the part of the citizens of Canada's metropolis to the honorable gentleman's stirling integrity and charming personality."

From a political standpoint it was the event of the season, as indicating the confidence reposed in Mr. Laurier and their cordial support of his leadership without regard to race or creed or party. There is no doubt that in this campaign Mr. Laurier will win to his side the united liberal party, and in addition many who have been accustomed to vote conservative, but who now feel what the St. John News, a government paper, so freely confesses, that "the best thing that could happen the conservative party would be defeat." Why? Let the same paper answer: "The long use of power has unfitted them for the task of governing. They have been enervated by the security of possession and fatness. Keen cerebral processes have been strangled at their birth by the lethargy of satiety. And the leaders through being for long years a law unto themselves, have lost that keenness of moral sense which only a season of opposition can restore." Again: "'Twill be a mercy for the country to put the conservatives in opposition for at least five years. The effect will be illuminative, and dense creatures will feel the need of growing brains as well as fat. Bumptious individuals will learn in the cool shades of opposition that, the glamor of office being gone, ability only is the passport to popular favor."

Referring to the school question Mr. Laurier said his sympathies were with the minority of Manitoba, that he favored the giving of religious instruction in the schools, "but it is not by force that justice will be obtained for a minority. To obtain it methods of conciliation must be adopted, and it is by such methods that the Laurier government, if there is a Laurier government, as I hope, will settle that question." And he added:

"What I am saying here has been heard by the province of Ontario, and all the other provinces as well as that province are disposed to approve my declaration. What we want, we of the liberal party, is that equal justice be done; but we do not approve of the methods of the present government. We do not wish to take a province by the throat. If the government last July had done what it did in the month of March, if it bad sent a delegation to Winnipeg as it should have done, it is very probable it could have been hoped that at the present moment this question would have been settled.

"Gentlemen, mark this well. Divided though we be—be we of French origin, be we of English origin, be we Protestants, be we Catholics—after all, I tell you one thing: In the heart of each of us a fibre has been placed by the Creator, a fibre which lives whenever the end of justice touches it.

"There, gentlemen, is my moral conviction, and I am sure that the day when we shall approach thisquestion, not with force, but with measures of conciliation, this justice will be done as it should be done. That is the policy of the liberal part on this question."

In proceeding Mr. Laurier dwelt with the tariff, which he said the liberals proposed to change in the interest of the farmer, the workingman, and even the manufacturer, these changes being made gradually, progressively, and with all due consideration for vested rights, and especially without doing injury to established industries. The programme of the liberal party, also, was to aim at a more economical administration of public affairs, and to run the government free of the scandals that have been injurious to the national reputation.

His appeal for the support of the business, professional men and the workingmen, and the commendation of the candidates who are supporting the liberal banner in the district of Montreal, were cheered to the echo, and no public man could be more encouraged than Mr. Laurier in this the inauguration of the campaign of 1896. That he will win and be an honor to the country who gave him birth and that he loves so much, is the ardent hope and expectation of every liberal and sympathizer with their platform.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Messrs. Daly and Ouimet are giving up their residences in Ottawa, which is suggestive of the inference that the people will have no use for them in the government after the next election.

* * *

Is there any law in Canada which will enable a hotel man to refuse accommodation to a colored gentleman of sober and respectable mein? The question is worth a test by some person who is interested in the color line in Canada.

* * *

Mr. Chamberlain is the ideal leader of men. He is rapid in thought and action, and ready at all times for the excitement of debate. He is likely to be soon the leader of the commons, and ere long he may be the premier of England, when his ambition will be gratified.

* * *

Here's a scorcher. United Canada, a Catholic journal at Ottawa, accuses Sir Charles Tupper of having been instrumental in sending spies to Canada to hunt up evidence against Parnell. Under such circumstances it does not take much stock in Sir Charles' professed desire to sacrifice himself in defence of Catholic interests.

* * *

Public life sooner or later breaks down the best of men physically. The collapse of Lord Salisbury's health comes in the nature of a shock. He was looked upon as an athlete, and his case, following the insomnia which well nigh made a wreck of Lord Rosebery, has its lessons. The anxieties of public office are not to be measured in words.

* * *

Chief Justice Meredith was asked to put at rest the rumor that he was again to enter public life, and he replied: "I am not going to say anything about it, good, bad or indifferent," said the chief justice. "People have been using my name without consulting me for some weeks past. Now, let the people who have exercised their imagination thus far exercise it still farther." This is the language of a huffy individual. It's not going to trouble the gossips at all. They will buzz away the same as ever.

Death of a Pioneer.

Napanee Express.

Another of the pioneers of this country passed away at his residence in Clarksville on Friday last, in the person of Joseph Lucas, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Lucas was a lifelong resident of this country, and in many ways identified with its progress. He was at one time a prominent agriculturist, and farmed 200 acres of the finest land in the township of Camden. Deceased was also for many years a justice of the peace for Camden, and an active worker in the Methodist church, occupying for a long period the position of class leader and church steward. He was a kind-hearted man, generous to a fault—in fact it might be said he was too generous, as this trait in his character was often taken advantage of. Mr. Lucas was twice married, his second wife preceding him to the grave a few years ago. He had four children, three of whom survive him, one son, Joseph, residing in Kansas, and two daughters, Mrs. Silas Vrooman, of Napanee, and Mrs. (Rev. Dr.) Mavety, of Peoria, Ill. One son, Rev. Dr. Lucas, a prominent Methodist preacher, died several years ago. Mr Lucas gave all his family superior educations, and proved a devoted father. Mrs. John W. Metzler, of Napanee, was a grand-daughter of deceased. Deceased was a resident of Napanee for about twenty years, and the funeral on Sunday to the Huffman cemetery was largely attended. The Rev. David Wilson, of Gretna, a lifelong friend of the deceased, conducted the services, the Rev. Amos Campbell, of Belleville, another old friend assisting.

Licenses For Addington.

The following applicants have been granted tavern licenses in the district of Addington for the license year of 1896-7: Sampson Shields, Tamworth; Richard Mahoney, Mrs. Hanorah Phalen, Erinsville; Thomas Palmatier, Erinsville Station; R. Mellon, Addington Road; M. A. Williams, Croyden; Mrs. Hester McCarthy, Camden East; C. J. Phillips, T. A. Carroll, Yarker; G. W. Shangraw, Colebrooke; E. Hamilton, John Whalen, Mrs. M. Kennedy, Enterprise; J. Evans, Mrs. Annie Kennedy, Centerville; John McIlroy, Flinton; James A. Douglass, Arden; John Watt, Ompah; A. P. Wickware, Cloyne; Harry H. Roberts, Sharbot Lake; Robert Burke, Clarendon Station; George W. Berryman, Tichborne; F. R. Leisler, Picadilla; John J. McGillivray, Parham.

The applications of J. H. McAvoy and John Jennings, Newburgh, and James Burns, Tamworth, were laid over until 1st May. Wm. Parfit, Flinton, and Philip McKim, Arden, were refused licenses.

Mr. Tree's Appointment.

Eli M. Tree, son-in-law of John Sutherland, Barrie street, is now steward and housekeeper of Hotel Aberdeen, St. John, N.B. The Telegraph says: "Mr. Tree is familiar with all the details of housekeeping, his whole life, (thirty years) having been spent in the leading hotels and clubs of this country. General excellence of the cuisine and perfection, as near as can be of service, are characteristics of the establishments where Mr. Tree has been employed."

Paid Just in Time.

Mrs. Cockerill, widow of Colonel John A. Cockerill, will receive nearly $50,000 insurance which her husband carried on his life. One day before his death Richard W. Criswell, one of his closest personal friends, and for many years a co-laborer with him in the field of journalism, paid $471, which was the amount due on his various policies.

A Great Chance Indeed.

Toronto Star.

We have a great chance not only to defeat an iniquitous bill, but to reorganize our government. The leeches and barnacles will never be removed while any one party imagines that it owns Canada and cannot be defeated.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

DELIVERED AT QUEEN'S BY REV. W. T. HERRIDGE, OTTAWA.

The Christian is the True Type of Man—What Gave Force to the Teaching of Paul—Physical Exercises Need Not Fall Into Vicious Courses—The Triumph of a Man.

An audience sufficient in number to overflow the capacity of convocation hall was attracted to Queen's college yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the delivering of the annual baccalaureate sermon by Rev. W. T. Herridge, B.D., Ottawa. The effort was masterful, eloquent and comprehensive, proving the speaker to be well-read in the life of St. Paul the Apostle, who furnished the theme for the discourse by his remarks in his defence before the Roman emperor Tertullus, found in Acts XXIV. and 16th verse:

"And herein do I exercise myself, to have always a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man."

The speaker said he made no apology for offering, what he called, a plain discourse, having nothing distinctively academic about it. After giving a few brief words of advice to the graduates he spoke in part:

"Attention has been frequently drawn to the fact that St. Paul's metaphors are chosen for the most part from the stenuous and heroic sides of life. To his thought, the christian, so far from being an unnatural growth, or a cold and colorless nonentity, is the true type of man, pre-eminent in all manly qualities; a warrior who is not afraid to go forth to hazardous combat, trusting in his good sword, wielded by a strong right arm to hew his way to victory; an athlete who submits himself to long and severe discipline, having his muscles trained to endurance that he may run and wrestle in the joy of his strength and win the laurel crown. So we find him constantly appealing to moral courage, as when he says to his young friend Timothy, 'Endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ;' or again, 'Exercise thyself unto godliness.'

"A well worn proverb assures us that it is easier to preach than to practice. Perhaps a still better statement of the case would be that it is even harder to practice than to preach, for preaching is hard enough. We need to be inspired by example. We need also to be inspired by precept, and it is a noble task to stir up, by ringing words of earnest sincerity, the highest faculties of our nature. The ideal of life thus set forth by any ardent mind may well be in advance of personal attainments; but the whole current of action must tend that way, or mere words will be almost valueless. It is this union of practice with theory which gives such force to the teaching of the apostle Paul. We are apt to think of him as so absorbingly devoted to his great mission that virtue became a kind of second nature without any trouble at all. But if we study his letters we shall find that this opinion is scarcely confirmed by them. It is true, indeed, that he possessed a sensitive conscience which kept him from the grosser forms of evil; but he was a man of the nervous, impulsive temperament—a good temperament to have if you can manage it—but by no means an easy one to manage. If we suppose that Paul was a narrow fanatic who had neither eyes nor ears for anything outside his special enthusiasm, we have failed to comprehend the many-sidedness which gives him a place among the world's great reformers. His tremendous power of concentration was the result of deliberate training. His bodily presence, he tells us, was weak, and his speech contemptible; but what there was of him was alive at all points and there was a great deal of him too when you looked below mere superficial appearances. He was a close student, but not a recluse; a mystic, but not an idle dreamer. That fiery zeal which once persecuted the church burned within him to the end and while it enabled him to perform herculean labors for christianity, necessitated that continuous self-discipline which should round and complete them all. His emotional nature was not less strongly marked than his intellectual, and he had to buffet his body and bring it into bondage, lest having preached to others he himself should be rejected.

"It may be some comfort to know that one whose name has become immortal through his devoted christian life and labors did not by any means consider himself removed beyond the ordinary weaknesses and temptations of humanity. Goodness is not an official perquisite. It is not the property of a class. Even an apostle may fall. None are exempt from the friction of some kind of trial which will test the strength of manhood. Virtue is not an accident, but an achievement. It will not come by chance. It will not come by lazily wishing for it. It will not come by the vain attempt to prolong the period of unconscious innocence. To know the difference between right and wrong, to feel, perhaps, a strong impulse towards the wrong, yet none the less to do the right, that is virtue. And such a triumph, it goes without saying, must involve constant self-discipline. Many tendencies of our own nature rise in rebellion against it. Many of the world's maxims laugh it to scorn. We shall not glide into the kingdom of heaven as a vessel with fair wind and clear sky glides into harbor.

"There is a widespread passion for certain kinds of athleticism. Though the ancient glory is gone, Greece has recently made an almost pathetic effort to revive the splendour of the great Olympiads. Even some seats of learning are as well known from the success of the campus as from the class-rooms. Though possibly we may sometimes go too far in these matters, the roughness of our favorite sports is itself a tribute to the firm-set, stalwart young manhood which loves to revel in them. It is a good thing for the world that some voices, at least, can grow hilarious over a football struggle, and shout themselves hoarse in the wild delight of victory. We must all have some physical exercise if we are to maintain our vigor. There is no need to fall into vicious courses.

"When Paul tells us to put off 'the old man with his deeds,' he does not mean that we are to put on the old woman. The idea undoubtedly exists in the minds of some that if youth wants to have its fill of living it had better postpone the adoption of christian principles to some more convenient season. And, perhaps, the cant and sour visage and portentous piety which now and then are seen in the church, may be in part responsible for such an error. Young men are not likely to be attracted by stock phrases which have come to mean nothing, nor by mournful goody-goodyness, nor by Pecksniffian sainteiness. Christianity is indeed the higher life. But if in order to attain the higher life we must needs affect contempt of everything that has to do with mundane affairs, then give me the lower, the life in which I can feel playing around me the fresh time breezes; when I can move about, sometimes falling, sometimes overcoming, yet with a heart that beats in sympathy with all that is best and noblest and that feels some throb of genuine comradeship with my fellow toilers throughout the world. Christianity without self-discipline is shorn of its grandeur and its power. There is no room for those who are not properly equipped for the discharge of duty, or who have dissipated their strength by vice and idleness.

"I appeal to you, then, my brothers, as you go forth from these halls, rightly to use the powers which God has given you. Put away all meanness and hypocrisy, all sloth and enfeeblement. Gird your lions to the heroic task of achieving for your native land a true and permanent renown. For the sake of the hearthstone which sheltered your childhood; for the sake of the mother love which, of all earthly loves, endures the longest; for the sake of the best instincts of your own nature; for the sake of the Christ who still, as in the olden time, looks upon youth with eyes of divine sympathy, listen not, I beseech you, to the voice of temptation, however seductive may be its call. Contend stoutly against every foe which assails your moral freedom, and let God and His angels behold a glorious and decisive triumph—the triumph of a man!"

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR

Advocated By Dr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C., Yesterday.

Dr. Stackhouse was in the chair at the closing meeting of the workingmen's society yesterday, and Dr. R. T. Walkem, Q.C., spoke on "Shorter Hours of Labor." There are several points of view from which to look at the question, the first being the humane point of view. Chain a person down to labor for ten or twelve hours a day and you condemn that person to the less of his or her birthright—God's light, His scenery, everything that makes life happy. There is no need for this. Machinery has made it possible to reduce the hours of labor to eight hours a day with benefit to all concerned. The economic point of view is of more value in England, Germany, etc., than in Canada. Ten to fifteen per cent. of the population of London, England, are living on the verge of starvation, though they are willing and anxious to work. Hundreds of thousands in the large cities in the United States are in a similar condition. It is the duty of employers to pay the highest possible wages to their employees. The introduction of machinery has made labor monotonous and dreary, for a man is no longer able to make an article in its entirety, but only one part of it, and the making of this part is repeated daily, weekly, yearly. There is no education in such work. The man who is condemned to it has the greatest need of opportunities of recreation and pleasure. Seven men in modern times, with improved machinery, can feed one thousand. Formerly a man had enough to do to feed himself and family. From this it will be seen what great opportunities for recreation there are. Shortened hours of labor have resulted in greater production, in more work being done in eight hours than was formerly done in nine hours, on account of the cheerful energy that the employees brought to their work. Long hours are a modern system. In the early days of England's manufacturing industries a day's work consisted of eight hours, and every extra hour's work was paid for. With short hours a man preserves his health, his energy, his cheerfulness, and is able to do more in a shorter time than he could formerly do in the long day.

The remedy in the case, Dr. Walkem said, lay in the contention that the matter should be left to the men themselves, so that by co-operation, etc., they could make it advantageous and economical to reduce the hours of labor.

M. S. Burnett denied that the matter should be left to the laboring classes to improve. After centuries of false systems it is impossible that they should have brains enough to solve this question. The only solution heretofore has been the red hand of bloody revolution, and in his opinion, such would be the case again. The "military racket," the aristocracy and the stand of the church are some of the obstacles in the way of reform.

W. Quinn said machinery and unskilled labor curse the country to-day. The speaker outlined a colonization scheme and claimed that it was preferable to reduction of the hours of labor.

W. Carnegie pointed out that a reduction of the hours of labor will not give work to the unemployed. If as much is done in eight hours as is now done in nine hours the reduction provides no work for the idle. Piece work is rapidly coming into favor and superceding the "hours system."

J. M. Machar dwelt on the danger of giving individuals control of large tracts of land. Short hours have been tried and have been a success in New Zealand and Australia.

Sergt. Wanless, of "A" battery, replied to the "short-sighted attack upon the military system, made by Mr. Burnett, and he pointed out that the civilized nations of old spread at the "bayonet's point and cannon's mouth the doctrines of their own philosophers." Nations must have armies to protect them from encroachment.

J. George asked whether it would be better for children of poor parents to work in factories at tender ages or not to work and to starve.

Gunner Compton, of "A" battery, said that had it not been for labor-saving machinery neither the mother country nor Canada would have progressed as they have done.

A. Hoppins urged the necessity of finding a measure of amelioration upon which all can agree before any reform can be secured.

Dr. Ackroyd thought the eight hour system an aid, but not a remedy. A better land system is absolutely necessary and the single tax system is the best known of.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Walkem for his able address, in conveying which, the chairman said the questions under discussion would settle themselves.

Dr. Walkem agreed with every word said by Sergt. Wanless. No cast iron rules regarding the hours of labor can be laid down. The speaker rebutted the various arguments adduced against his theories. The project of state colonization is absolutely impracticable.

A NEW CLUB.

Name Suggested For a New Social Organization in London.

LONDON, (Special) April 27.—It has been facetiously suggested that a new social club in process of organization in this city, should be entitled "The Dodd Kidney Pill Club," as the present members are all enthusiastic advocates of that remedy, and in common with many other citizens, declare that in all cases of kidney trouble no other agent has been found so completely effective. Most Londoners have at their fingers' ends the particulars of many marvellous cures through the use of this specific. In every drug store in the city the medicine is kept in large quantities and warmly recommended.

Athens Affairs.

ATHENS, April 22.—George Slack left for Manchester, Mass., on Wednesday, after spending a week here. We are glad to say that P. P. Slack, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is able to be up again. Walter S. Beatty, M.P.P., was in town on Wednesday. D. W. Hayes, Brockville, is visiting his brother here. The sugar-making season was short and sweet. A. D. Moore, of Chicago, and Mrs. Catherine Slack, of Athens, were married at the Presbyterian house on Wednesday, 15th inst.

There is scarcely a vacant house in Athens. Road-overseer Walsh and a gang of men are building a sidewalk and repairing the road on Church street. There will be a large number of 'cyclists in Athens this summer. Many new wheels have been sold. The little daughter of Lester Brown is progressing nicely. Mrs. Howe, of Wellington street, is better, and also Mrs. Stone. Where, Oh where is our Toledo baker? We never see him now.

The Misses Roe, of Brockville are visiting at S. B. Saunders'. J. Baun, of Brockville, passed through here, on Monday, with a load of stuff for Cedar park.

A Treatment For Dyspepsia.

Much will depend upon the care exercised in the selection of food, so important to the dyspeptic. Hamilton's Pills may be used with the greatest benefit in cases where liver and bowel complications are produced by or are a result of dyspepsia. Commence with one pill every second day, immediately after dinner, and reduce the dose gradually until one-quarter of a pill only is taken, which will be found sufficient to stimulate the liver and assist the assimilation of food in the stomach. Dyspeptic, try HAMILTON'S PILLS OF MANDRAKE AND BUTTERNUT. One a dose. For sale at Hobart's.

The Twenty Leaders.

In all British North America, consisting of British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Northwest territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Newfoundland, there are but twenty other weekly papers credited with so large an issue as is accorded to the BRITISH WHIG, and the publishers of the American Newspaper Directory will guarantee the accuracy of the circulation rating accorded to this paper by a reward of one hundred dollars, payable to the first person who successfully assails it.

Rev. R. H. Chase, of Sarnia, a full-blooded Indian, is in the city to-day.

THE NEWS OF THE DISTRICT.

SPICE OF THE ARTICLES IN THE VICINITY NEWSPAPERS.

The News Put Into Condensed Shape—The Episodes That Create Talk in the Country and Hereabouts—A Column of Interesting Items.

A bicycle manufactory is shortly to be established in Smith's Falls.

John McLean, Picton, is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

H. J. Frame, Clayton, N.Y., has graduated at the Baltimore medical college.

T. W. R. McRae, Belleville, has been appointed adjutant of the 15th battalion.

Wm. Leslie is appointed meat and milk inspector for Deseronto at $25 per annum.

A great deal of sowing has already been done in various parts of Prince Edward.

The donation to the Rev. W. N. Cleveland, Chaumont, N.Y., on Thursday last, realized $175.

L. H. Bennett succeeds Mr. Mills in the insurance department of the Rathbun company, Deseronto.

The Clayton On-the-St. Lawrence will be published daily during the summer season this year, as usual.

Grace church, Gananoque, is to be enlarged. The young people have promised $1,000 towards the scheme.

Miss Jean Russell, Napanee, has secured a position as teacher in a school in the neighborhood of Tamworth.

Two million whitefish and trout have been taken from the Cape Vincent fish hatchery and placed in Lake Ontario.

James C. Perry, a former resident of Napanee, is one of the leading druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., and has two large stores.

An $8,000 hospital is proposed to be built by Renfrew and adjoining municipalities with government assistance for maintenance.

The directors of Hotel Quinte, Belleville, have decided to make a change. C. H. Hunter retires, and J. Baird, clerk, will be the future manager.

The board of managers of St. Andrew's church, Renfrew, will erect a new manse. The cost of the structure will likely run between $3,000 and $4,000.

Andrew Culbertson, Deseronto, for being drunk and disorderly, and disturbing the girls in the match factory, was given three months in the Central prison.

Charles G. Young, Mountain View, died Friday night after a long illness of Bright's disease. Deceased was in his fiftieth year, and for the past year acted as tax collector.

Although Mrs. Letitia Youmans is invalided in Toronto and requires a skilled nurse, her wants are well provided for, as deserveth one who has done so much for the temperance cause.

Mary Conmee, Belleville, died Friday evening. She was born in 1813 in Richmond, Va., and a resident of Belleville since she was nine years of age. The deceased was an aunt of James Conmee, ex-M.P.P.

Mrs. James Smith, Lanark township, is in her ninety-ninth year, and yet she was able to visit her daughter, Mrs. Charles Finlayson, of Hillside, Ramsay. She enjoys excellent health, and can read the finest print without the aid of glasses.

Pictonians were shocked on Friday to learn of the sudden death of J. F. Spencer. Mr. Spencer was prostrated by grippe several weeks ago and had favorable prospects of recovery. However, he suffered a relapse, heart failure ensued, and he died on Friday.

J. Park, Renfrew, has finished his canvass for special prizes for the fair. His list totals over $150. The most humorous prize is that offered by G. Eady, jr. It is "$4 for the best looking lady on the grounds of any age; to become the property of the donor!"

Dr. H. Landon, Manistee, Mich., died on April 6th. His remains were brought to Lansdowne for burial. He went west in 1871, and built up a large practice. He was only sick two days when he succumbed to what the doctors in Manistee called congestion of the brain.

A resident of Hungerford is said to have seduced his niece and induced his son to become intimate with her. The father threw all the blame on his son's shoulders and urged him to marry the girl. He refused and left home. It is said the guilty man has disappeared as criminal proceedings are being taken.

A meeting of the Quinte cricket club, Picton, was held on Monday when the club was re-organized. Officers: G. W. Drummond, president; A. W. Hepburn, vice-president; A. E. Wilson, captain; Jellett Barker, secretary-treasurer. Extra efforts will be put forth to make the Quinte team of 1896 one of the best.

A strange fact came to light in connection with the death of Miss Jessie V. McDonald, Pembroke. For so young a girl she was tall when she took ill, and while in bed fading away of consumption she continued to grow in length at a terrible rate, so that when she died she was actually six feet five inches in height.

On Friday, 17th inst., Thomas I. Spowart, Centreville, was married in Bath to Emma George Wemp, one of Bath's fairest damsels. The bride was given away by her brother, Edward Wemp, and J. M. Wemp, another brother, and Miss Anna G. Hogle ably assisted as groomsman and bridesmaid. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents.

William Green, one of the prominent farmers in the county of Leeds, died suddenly on Friday. Deceased was in his seventy-fifth year, and had been ailing for some time. Four children survive, viz.: R. J. Green, reeve of Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne; Ormond Green, who resides near the homestead; Mrs. J. Cole, Brockville, and Mrs. Hudson, Edmonton, N.W.T.

In Penetrating Power.

No remedy in the world equals Nerviline—nerve pain cure. Neuralgia and rheumatism are relieved almost instantly, and the minor aches and pains are cured by a single application. Nerviline—nerve pain cure—is sure to cure.

Those Awful Headaches.

What is their cause?
Can they be cured?
They come from kidney trouble often.

Doan's Kidney Pills will cure them. [illegible] People [illegible] Kingston say so. Here is one [illegible] Mrs. Presley, 190 [illegible] Kingston, says: "I have [illegible] sufferer from kidney trouble for several years. The pain in my back was almost unbearable, and I felt completely worn out and tired all the time. I tried several remedies but got no degree of relief, and I was troubled with terribly violent headaches. When I arose in the morning I had a very bad taste in my mouth and my tongue was much coated.

"Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills advertisement, I went to McLeod's Drug Store and procured a box. They gave me great relief from the very first. Before taking them I hadn't been able to do a day's work for over a month, and I am now able to do my house-work with ease. I have no kidney and bladder trouble at present and the bad taste in my mouth has disappeared, as also have the headaches.

"I feel like a new woman, and am glad to recommend these wonderful pills to anyone with kidney trouble, headache or lame back."

IT IS SIMPLY

A question of good common sense where you intend to buy your New .. ..

CARPET - - -

This is the place you have heard of—our magnificent stock. Have you called in to see the designs and prices? There will be money saved if you do.

RICHMOND & CO.

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FEATHER BEDS AND PILLOWS.....

We have the only specially constructed machine in the city for renovating feather beds and pillows, which gives great satisfaction. Goods called for and delivered.

Prices: For feather beds, each, $2; feather bolsters, each, 50c.; feather pillows, per pair, 50c.

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This is our specialty. Having the largest staff of skilled mechanics employed by any furniture firm in the city, and with a well equipped factory at their command, we can at all times turn out orders with satisfaction to our customers.

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100 Wellington street, Ottawa, Head Office of the Company.

Before Taking.

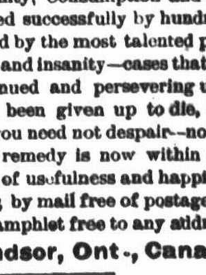
Wood's Phosphodine,—*The Great English Remedy.*

Is the result of over 35 years treating thousands of cases with all known drugs, until at last we have discovered the true remedy and treatment—a combination that will effect a prompt and permanent cure in all stages of *Sexual Debility, Abuse or Excesses, Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Mental Worry, Excessive Use of Opium, Tobacco, or Alcoholic Stimulants,* all of which soon lead to Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Wood's Phosphodine has been used successfully by hundreds of cases that seemed almost hopeless—cases that had been treated by the most talented physicians—cases that were on the verge of despair and insanity—cases that were tottering over the grave—but with the continued and persevering use of Wood's Phosphodine, these cases that had been given up to die, were restored to manly vigor and health—Reader you need not despair—no matter who has given you up as incurable—the remedy is now within your reach, by its use you can be restored to a life of usefulness and happiness.

Price, one package, $1; six packages, $5; by mail free of postage.

One will please, six guaranteed to cure. Pamphlet free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.



After Taking.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold by responsible wholesale and retail druggists in the Dominion.

ST. LAWRENCE LINKS.

The Weekly Round of Life By the River.

ST. LAWRENCE, April 24.—Farmers are busily engaged tilling the soil. The shores are free from ice and the fishermen are toiling upon the deep. The remains of the late Mrs. Joy were laid to rest in the M. E. cemetery on the 21st inst. R. Michea, who has been very ill, is able to be around again. G. Horn has left for Ogdensburg, N.Y., and intends ploughing the stormy deep. E. Bates, carpenter, has returned from the United States. The schooner Maggie L. is loading hay, in the harbor. Sugar-makers report a successful season.

Capt. Bamford has left for the upper lakes, and has charge of a large boat. As a seaman he is unexcelled. We miss the smiling face of G. H. Niles, who is also among the boys wearing jackets blue. Mr. Weaver has placed the engine in his new yacht, which will ply between Cape Vincent and Breakey's Bay. G. A. [illegible] his new house. [illegible] party under the [illegible] of the patrons of industry, will be held at W. Dixon's on the 27th inst. An enjoyable evening was spent at the home of A. Joslin. Forty guests were present. Dancing was indulged in, and not until the rays of the rising sun streamed through the windows did the party break up. Miss Hannah O'Brien, who has been visiting friends at Marysville, has returned home. Our schools are progressing favorably under the able management of Miss Foley and Miss Abbott.

Flashes From Florida.

FLORIDA, April 25.—Farmers are doing their spring work. G. Smith started on his milk route on Monday. Mrs. F. Martin, after spending the winter with her children, has moved into her own house. Miss E. Wallace, after spending the winter with friends at Elgin and Portland, is expected home soon. G. Smith has secured the services of W. Buck, Harrowsmith, for the season. N. Walker expects to go to Whitney to spend the summer. Visitors: Miss L. Walker, Colebrook; J. Phillips and wife, Detroit; Miss A. Wallace, R. N. and Mrs. Lapum; O. Storms and family, Wilton; Mrs. A. Babcock, Cataraqui; Mrs. Husband, Colebrook.

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.

Furniture!

We have been so busy all winter that we have had no time for changing our ad. But if you give us a call you will find the finest assortment of Artistic Furniture at the

Lowest Possible Rates.

The entire stock must be sold before July, as we intend making alterations in our Warerooms. Now is the time for bargains.

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