FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT, AU... Amherst Buildings.

ACCOUNTANT AND ... Money and accounts ... Office, 202 King street.

LOAN—At 5, 6 AND 7 PER ... property, and also ... W. M. MUN...

AN 124 LARGE OR SMALL ... of interest, on City ... or great or on City ... Apply to THOMAS ... Loan and Investment ... the Post Office.

...ER & CO., ...ND BROKERS, ... street, New York City. ...IN AND ...KERS ... at ...

...the present season. ...the coat. Just the article ... as an eldertown at ... bed comforter about ...

...EEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 8 pages, ... is published every Thursday morning ... year, if paid in advance. ... to the paper is one of the best Job ... Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap ... improved printing presses. EDW. J. B. PENSE, ...UND, Proprietor. ...tant Business Manager.

...REAL OFFICE:—Imperial ... Room 64.

...WARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. ...AVE FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATUR... Authorized agent, F. A. Folger, Ferry ... foot of Brock street, Kingston.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Cupifer per Orbem Dicor."

WOMEN AS VOTERS.

The Toronto "World" is after the women who voted on Saturday and so helped to defeat the Sunday car scheme. It is concluded that the bulk of those who exercised the franchise did it in the interest of labor, of a quiet Sabbath, and therefore of morality, and the "World" is very mad. For it was the chief advocate of Sunday cars, and is cross with everyone who ran against it. It has been declared that property is now carried in the name of wives and is so assessed, and that these ladies are voting regularly in all municipal elections. "It is also a fact," the "World" goes on, "that the woman's christian temperance union and other kindred associations are promoting a movement to have property put in the names of wives and daughters who may be members of their association and in that way qualify them for voters. This has been done very extensively, and on Saturday the spectacle was seen of a righteous husband and wife and two daughters going out to vote against Sunday cars on four small houses, and thereby killing the votes of their poorer tenants who voted for the cars. This is what we would call 'plugging' as a fine art." And this is what some people will call a very proper exhibit of intelligence though it may not have the sanction of legislation. The advocates of woman's general enfranchisement do not endorse any violation of the law. Only a few women in every community have votes, and it is easy checking them over in a campaign and seeing that they are properly cast. The charge of the "World" seems to be unreasonable. It implies a condition of things seriously reflective upon those who have had to do with the voters' lists, and it implies a criminality on the part of the voters which cannot be admitted. The picture of a man, his wife and daughters going out to vote against Sunday cars is quite as pleasing as that of a man and his sons going out to vote for them. The qualification of the voters is the same. It is based upon property, and a woman, clear-headed and pure-minded, is as competent to represent it as the man, not so clear-headed and more susceptible to the evil influences which seem to have prevailed about the polls in Toronto on Saturday last. The "World" is persuaded that "Sir Oliver Mowat has now to enforce his law that women who are neither wives nor spinsters have no votes, or he must go further and enfranchise them as a sex." Let him go further and two things will certainly follow: (1) That women will be better respected and more useful, and (2) that Mr. McLean, M.P., through his paper, the "World," will not call them any more bad names.

A NEW EXPERIENCE.

The Ottawa council has collided with Judge Ross and had a new experience. A new granolithic walk is being built in a certain locality, and a certain number of electors objected to it being put out so as to permit of a boulevard between it and their houses.

Judge Ross heard the evidence and stated that certain trees would be destroyed by the placing of a walk six inches from their trunks, that the road would be lessened in width, that the by-law permitting citizens to put the walks on the fourteen-foot line was "an unfortunate law," and the granting of power to arrange boulevards on the streets "a high-handed measure." He claimed that fourteen-foot sidewalks would not add to the beauty of the street, and when the lawyers urged that a commencement must be made at some point in order to keep pace with the march of improvement he remarked that it was a question whether it was any improvement to the city at large.

Then came the tug of war. The city solicitor urged that the court over which the judge presided was one designed to deal with the assessment of the property and not the appearance of it, but the judge would not have it thus and said he could stop the assessment if he found it injured people's property. He finally adjourned the court so as to permit of a personal inspection of the work, and in doing so he intimated that he was going to exercise his judgment in the premises, though it interfered with the plans of the city engineer, the city solicitor and the aldermen, as none of these people represented the people any more than he did.

That's the sort of a judge to have in this democratic country. And it's a pity we have not a few more like him who will teach the aldermen a few things they do not seem to know. The boulevards of Kingston will, in time, if people are allowed to encroach upon them as they please, be a disgrace to the city instead of an improvement. There is a by-law which is supposed to prohibit erections upon the street under any circumstances, but it is not enforced. Why? No person can tell. Within a few days one of these boulevards has been built open and in such a way that the work becomes objectionable, and no officer of the small army in the employ of the city seems to see it. Moreover, not long since one of them said his attention had not been called to any infraction of the by-law, and he was not supposed to search for it. According to certain by-laws officials have to perform certain duties, and it is not specified that their attention shall be called to them. They are expected to walk through the city and administer the law without fear, favor or affection. Are they doing this?

The objection to the boulevards at the outset was based upon the conclusion that they would be encroached upon and become an offense instead of an attraction. There is need of a Judge Ross here to walk the people up!

BROADBRIM'S EPISTLES.

WANT, SICKNESS, MISFORTUNE RECEIVE VERY TIMELY AID.

The Cry of Starvation Met by a Few Plain Facts—There is Ungratitude on the Part of Some—The Longshoremen's Strike and How Affairs are Managed—Back From the Summer Outings.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—"Thousands starving to death! whole families perishing of hunger! frightful destitution among the laboring poor of New York!" I expect to see in leaded lines in papers throughout the country after the riotous proceedings of the past few days. Yet strange as it may appear to outsiders, after all that has been said or done, there has not been a well authenticated case of starvation among the two millions and a half of people that inhabit the cities of New York and Brooklyn, for the two weeks, while all this rioting has been going on.

That there is poverty and suffering here, there is no question. In every large city in the world there always has been, and doubtless always will be. Sickness, misfortune and improvidence entail suffering that cannot be avoided. But I do not believe that there is a city on the face of the earth where want or sickness or misfortune of any kind receives swifter or more generous aid than it does in the city of New York. The cases of so-called starvation being almost exclusively among the foreign Jewish population, appealed directly to the United Hebrew charities; and here let me remark, among all the charitable associations in New York, there is none swifter in its aid or more generous in its relief than this. There is no red tape about it. When the cry of want reaches it the action is prompt, the sufferer receives the needed aid, and the investigation, if any is needed, takes place afterwards.

In addition to all of our charitable associations, every newspaper in New York and Brooklyn has a corps of active, lynx-eyed reporters, who are on the alert night and day for just such news as that. Report a family starving in New York or Brooklyn, and the ink would be hardly dry on the first edition before gifts of food and clothing and money amply sufficient for their present needs would be forthcoming. This cry of starvation is easily met by a few plain facts. During one of the starving processions, last week, one of the unfortunates was robbed of his $150 gold watch; another lost a diamond stud, a third had his pocket picked of his pocketbook and $27; and, as I mentioned in last week's letter, the noisy anarchist who helped to loot Walhalla hall, and for whom the anarchist leader Barondess secured bail, after declaring he was starving and would have to die in jail, when searched by the police was found to have $35 in his pocket, and there is not the slightest doubt but there were thousands in the procession equally well provided for.

As a class these foreigners are mean and dirty; they hive together, two or three families in a room. They seem to have no idea of the ordinary decencies of life; every available foot of room on the floor is let out to lodgers, and it requires no description to realize the horror of such an association. The blighting curse of their presence is felt in every neighborhood where they are domiciled, and like the upas they kill everything that falls beneath their shadow.

The key to this starvation cry is here: These people in their own country have always lived in a state of squalid wretchedness and poverty. Here, even with low wages, they could contrive to lay by something every week; by feigning poverty and hunger they could impose upon the generous sympathies of their co-religionists, who have treated them most liberally, and to save their own stores when they should return to Russia, Poland or Hungary, which many of them hope to do.

To show the ingratitude and character of these miserable people, at a meeting held in Orchard street on Tuesday afternoon, Baron Hirsch was bitterly denounced as having done nothing for them, and they abused the almoners of the fund in New York and intimated that they had stolen the money. In the face of this ingratitude and unworthiness the Jews of New York have been untiring in their efforts to aid them; they have not only given months and years of their time, but they have given hundreds of thousands of dollars, and all seemingly in vain.

Anarchy is at work trying hard to make a demonstration. To show how the hard times affects the labor market, the longshoremen, forgetful of the terrible lesson that they received four years ago, went on a strike this week because their wages were cut down to two dollars and fifty cents a day, and three dollars for night work. They have been standing around the saloons ever since, guzzling beer and whiskey, and if any poor hungry fellow should offer to take their places they would beat him to death. So much for the workingman's sympathy with starving labor.

Sam Gompers, who is at the head of the federation of labor, called on Mayor Gilroy last week, and in rather threatening tones demanded work for his unemployed men; and yet if the mayor should give employment to a thousand of them, and should send among the thousand a single man who did not belong to their union, Sam Gompers would tell his thousand hungry workmen to go out on a strike, and they would do it rather than work with a non-union man. People can't be in a very starving condition who can afford the luxury of a strike.

One day this week forty children were brought into one of our police courts by their mothers to have them committed to our public institutions and supported by the city. In every case these were the children of foreigners. One woman has seven; the justice only committed four. One terrible feature of the prevailing poverty is the number of evictions for non-payment of rent. In the month of July, three thousand three hundred and fifty-six families were dispossessed of their homes, and with their little household goods set out on the sidewalk. Many of the dispossessions were utterly merciless in their character—sick women and children being thrown out on the street in a driving rain storm. Nine-tenths of these cases are of foreigners, and the landlords who do most of the dispossessing are foreigners. If this rate of dispossession should prove continuous through the year, it would give no less than 40,000 families driven from their homes in that time. If such a dispossession had taken place in Ireland the whole world would have been aflame, but it is here in New York in the golden civilization of the 19th century, and you scarcely hear of it outside the city limits.

A peculiar feature of the longshoremen's strike is that they have picketed all the steamship wharves to prevent any others from going to work. These longshoremen are all Irish, and they appear to think that they have a special right to the business, and by means of the Clann na Gael and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to which they all belong, they have managed to keep all others out of the longshore business—English, German, French and Italians. This week several gangs of Italians have been murderously assaulted, and the news of their riotous proceedings induced Superintendent Byrnes to cut short his vacation, and to call in for action his entire force.

Thursday the rioters had it all their own way, but on Friday morning Capt. Williams appeared on the battle ground with seventy picked men—there were a thousand of the longshoremen full of fight assembled around the wharf of the Mallory steamship line. Capt. Williams read the riot act to them, and gave them to understand that the Italians must not be molested; the whole crowd jeered at him; the captain got mad and let his men loose on them, and in less time than it takes to tell the story they were flying like sheep in all directions to escape the clubs of the police. Hundreds of them fled into the saloons that line the street; "clear them out," cried Capt. Williams, and the police dashed into the saloons, their clubs fell swift and sure on broken heads, and in fifteen minutes there was not a striker in sight. When Superintendent Byrnes said he would maintain the peace of the city, there is not the slightest doubt among those who knows the man, but that he meant exactly what he said. With such a fearless officer in command, and such a body of men to do his bidding, New York need have no fear of either anarchists or strikers.

The swallows homeward fly, and the returning steamships are bringing back brimming freights of happy tourists, who in their tramp about the globe are no doubt astonished to find how much knowledge there is in this world on the outside of their heads. The German and the Irishman, who make a comfortable fortune here, and returned home with the expectation of spending the remainder of their days in Fatherland or the Auld Dart, did not find things in Germany or Ireland exactly as they expected, and they both came back better Americans than Yankee Doodle himself, perfectly satisfied to have Uncle Sam for a father, grandfather, and all their wife's relations.

We make no such converts of Frenchmen or Italians—they always hope sooner or later to get back to their native land.

The churches are all furbished up. The pews have had a renovating—the cushions have been dusted, and everything about the altar looks [illegible] as new. Next week or a week after our minister will be with us, and he will be looking and feeling as good as new. He wrote to us last July that he was at Jerusalem, and two days before writing he had taken a plunge in the Jordan, while his wife stood on the shore and sang, "On Jordan's Stormy Banks I Stand," &c. Isn't that beautiful?

In addition to the foreign tourists, thousands have been driven in from the seaside and the mountains, and after the stormy experience of the past week New York is quite good enough for them. The storm that swept the coast this week did not pass us by unscathed. It raged like some uncanny demon, and the unclean spirits that rode abroad on the blast seemed to shriek and shout and laugh as they surveyed the wreck and ruin they had wrought. Coney Island, the favorite resort of New York's and Brooklyn's democratic millions, is a scene of hopeless ruin. The beautiful walks were wrecked and swept away, and the attractive lawns were transformed to dunes of sand. The bathing houses erected at the cost of thousands of dollars have been nearly all destroyed. In addition to the financial disaster, the loss of life has been appalling, exceeding that of any storm within memory. Every day has brought fresh news of suffering and disaster from the toilers of the sea. The fishermen have felt it severely, and several vessels are missing which are supposed to have gone down with their crews in that night of terror. Even those that escaped did not come through scathless. They came in with shattered spars and battered sides and sails blown to ribbons, telling more forcibly than words the fury of the tempest, and rendering more marvelous the story of their wonderful escape.

Like all the rest of the country, we have been profoundly stirred at the proceedings of congress, and New York is not particularly delighted at the financial somersault of her once favorite son, David B. Hill. Senator Hill's erratic course in joining forces with Senator Peffer, of Kansas, has not commended the unqualified admiration of his constituency.

In fact his treason to what many of the foremost democrats of New York consider the dictum of sound money, has caused a serious split in the councils of Tammany hall. Bourke Cochran, Senator Hill's most elequent advocate at Chicago, has turned his back upon him, and now stands by President Cleveland in the desperate silver fight which has devided the whole country without reference to party lines.

The question is asked every day and on every corner: Why did Senator Hill do it? Some say to have his revenge on the president, whom he detests. Yes, that may be it in part; but it is not all. It galls him every day and every hour to see his rival and his beautiful wife in the White House, while the magnates of the land bow down before him. Now Senator David B. Hill, though sadly disappointed, has never abandoned the hope that he would some day occupy the seat of the immortal Washington. Senator Peffer has probably told him that he was just the man for the place, and that the populists were going to carry the next presidential election like a cyclone. Will Senator Hill be the populist candidate? Maybe he will and maybe he will not; let us wait and see.—BROADBRIM.

LAWRENCE T. NEAL. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

OHIO'S GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

The Ohio gubernatorial fight this year is between William McKinley, Republican, who seeks re-election; Lawrence T. Neal, Democrat, and Edward J. Bracken, People's Party, who also desire the honor of running the buckeye state's business.

EARLY FALL STYLES.

The cut above represents three very "fetching" demi-saison street costumes, suitable also for visiting.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

What Should Be Done.

KINGSTON, Sept. 1.—(To the Editor): Many times when the late Sir John A. Macdonald addressed the people of Kingston, he, with justifiable pride, referred to his early days when in the pursuit of knowledge, and how step by step he arrived at the position which he held in his later days, and in those remarks would be interwoven words of sympathy and encouragement for young men who listened to him. No man ever lived in Canada whose desire to benefit young men exceeded that of Sir John A. Macdonald, and why should not the city he was so proud to represent do something for the general benefit of its young men in his name? Money has been collected for the purpose of doing something to honor his name, to erect a statue to his memory, and thus follow in the line of what has been done, or is in process, in some other Canadian cities, but would it not do more honor to his memory if this money was spent in the erection of a Macdonald public library in Kingston? Surely if this was done it would be of more real benefit than the erection of a statue. I feel assured if such a building was erected that there are in Kingston many admirers of Sir John Macdonald who would donate to it a great number of the books now on the shelves of their libraries for the good of the public; knowing that the books would be where they could refer to them at all times when desired. The memory of the lamented premier could be further honored by making the library more especially historical, and thus meet a much felt want in Kingston, and in connection with which a historical society could be formed which would be of great pleasure and profit to our citizens. It would also be a drawing card to increase the attractions of Kingston for summer visitors, and above all would add one more point to the advantages of Kingston as an educational centre, and would, if he were living, meet the wishes of him who was in the broadest sense Canadian, and one whom Canadians today, irrespective of party, desire to honor. Kingston is rich in matter necessary in the formation of such a society. It should be collected and preserved for the use and information of the present and future generations. Another feature that could be considered in connection with the erection of a Macdonald public library building would be space for a local natural history museum. Kingston and the country around it is rich in such material, products of the soil and the mine, the forest and the clearings, the rivers and the lakes, and many of our citizens have in their possessions, much that they would gladly contribute to such a museum, and thus the riches of Kingston and the surrounding country would become better known to her citizens and to strangers who visit us. Again let me urge the Macdonald memorial committee to do something speedily in honor of the departed, and let it be something that will be of material benefit to those who will come after them. I believe that if a suitable building for a public library, etc., was erected, that its shelves would soon be filled with valuable literature, supplied by the wealthy citizens of Kingston, nor would such donations be confined to residents of the city. Respect to the memory of our Sir John would bring many valuable contributions from other parts of the dominion and empire. I have not any doubt that if such a library could be established that the newspaper press of Kingston would donate to it and make it the archives for the files of their papers from the times of their first issue and which are now becoming valuable as works of reference.

Should the Macdonald memorial committee not see their way clear to act on the suggestions which have been made, would it not be quite within the province of the mayor and aldermen to ask the co-operation of the leading citizens and move in the matter of a historical society and a local natural history museum?—R. M. HONEYY.

A Battle For Blood

Is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and all other troubles caused by impure blood.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

More of those splendid all wool blankets, in 6 sizes, unequalled. Atkinson & Co. (Bowes' old stand.)

Hartine for palpitation, fluttering and irregular action of the heart. 50 doses 50c at Mitchell's.

IN THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

A MEMBER OF A SCHOOL BOARD SAVED.

A Marvellous Escape—A Statement Endorsed by Two Prominent Clergymen.

JOSEPH ROLSTON.

Joseph Rolston, of Nixon, Norfolk county, Ont., is a well-known farmer and one of the most prominent men in that part of the country. As a member of the local school board, he is attentive and hard-working; as a church member he is earnest, devout and sincere; as a friend and neighbor he is kindly, courteous and beloved by all in the community.

For a considerable time Mr. Rolston was afflicted with dyspepsia, which became so severe that it produced nervous prostration and delirium. The sufferer's condition was extremely alarming, and relatives and friends were fearful of results. Four skilful physicians laboured honestly and faithfully to bring health and strength, but all their efforts were vain and fruitless.

Under the guidance and direction of a merciful Providence the use of Paine's Celery Compound was suggested to Mr. Rolston, and he was persuaded to give it a trial. Shortly after using the Compound a marvellous change was experienced; in a word a complete cure was affected after the use of four bottles of nature's great life-giver.

Mr. Rolston for the benefit of suffering humanity, writes as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to your preparation known as Paine's Celery Compound, which is ever increasing in popularity. It is now a year past since I had a severe attack of nervous prostration caused by chronic dyspepsia, and for a year I could not sleep at night. This condition of sleeplessness brought on delirium. I was attended by four of the best doctors of the country, and took a great quantity of medicine, but all failed to do me any good. Having been persuaded to read your books I thought I would try your Paine's Celery Compound; and after I had used four bottles the nervousness and dyspepsia left me, and I have done more work since than for years past. I now enjoy excellent health and consider myself completely cured. I have highly recommended your Paine's Celery Compound to others, and I know of several persons who are now using it.

JOSEPH ROLSTON,
Nixon, Ont.

I know Mr. Rolston, as I visited him during his illness, and can testify to the above.

T. R. CLARK, Methodist minister,
Delhi, Ont.

I am one of Joseph Rolston's nearest neighbors, and have been acquainted with him for many years. I can testify to his illness, and believe the above statements to be correct.

D. WILLIAMS, Methodist minister,
Nixon, Ont.

The following gentlemen, neighbors of Mr. Rolston, also vouch for his statements: Erwin Weir, Alex. Christopher Johnston, B. C. Williams and Wm. Lindsay.

THE NEWS FROM NORWOOD.

Too Late for Publication in Last Week's Weekly.

NORWOOD, Aug. 31.—Rev. W. Buchanan attended the high court of Foresters as delegate from Norwood. The high school is second to none in the province as to the excellence of teaching and results at examinations. At the recent departmental examination thirty-six candidates passed out of forty who tried making the high percentage of ninety per cent. All those who tried the primary examinations were successful. Eleven passed for junior leaving out of seventeen who tried and all passed for matriculation. The school opened after the midsummer holidays on Monday and a large number were present. The staff for the present year is composed of the following: John Davidson, M.A., LL.B., principal; Miss M. A. Campbell, science teacher; Miss Garrett, classical teacher.

C. N. Callander, who has been headmaster of the Norwood public school for a number of years has resigned, having accepted the position of headmaster of the Windsor public school at a salary of $800. Mr. Callander has been a most successful and earnest teacher and his loss to the school is great. He was also a hard and steadfast worker in the Methodist church being president of the christian endeavor of the church and teacher of the bible class in the Sunday school. In social life he was also a leading spirit. F. Pearney, of Waterdown, has been appointed in his stead. He comes highly recommended both as a citizen and a teacher. He is well known in bicycle rides also, and is the possessor of a number of medals. Mr. Lockhart, of the county of Frontenac, has been engaged to fill Mr. Pearney's place on the public school staff, while the latter is teaching the model school which opens on Monday, Sept. 4th. The Norwood "Register" has again changed hands, the new proprietor being J. G. Keefer, formerly of the Stouffville "Tribune."

W. A. Buchanan, of the "Examiner" staff, Peterboro, spent his holidays in town. Accompanied by his father he made a tour of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, driving all the way, ninety-three miles in two days. At the entrance examination, the result of which was announced a short time ago, Miss Gertie Carter, aged eleven years, made the highest aggregate marks in the county. The following are the officers of Norwood lodge, I.O.G.T.: Lodge deputy, Rev. W. H. Stevens; chief templar, John Walker; past chief templar, W. P. Plant; vice chief templar, Miss M. Ebbs, marshal, J. Collinson; chaplain, Rev. J. Gibson, M.A.; secretary, B. Squires; financial secretary, T. E. Finlay; treasurer, E. H. Scott; guard, P. Munroe; sentinel: R. F. Redden.

Willie Tillbrook
Son of
Mayor Tillbrook
of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physician lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

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

Don't Forget YOUR CAKE OF **Surprise Soap** FOR THE NEXT WASH, NOR TO **READ** the directions on the wrapper

127

COAL OIL DOWN!

5 GALLONS FOR 60 CENTS.

Best Canadian Coal Oil.

American Coal Oil and Gasoline of finest grades, at bottom prices.

McKELVEY & BIRCH,
BROCK STREET.

BEFORE INSURING SEE THE RATES OF

THE - PEOPLE'S - LIFE,

Toronto. Full Deposit With Government.

ENDOWMENT INSURANCE AT LIFE RATES, Policies non-forfeitable incontestable and entitled to all the profits of the company.

DIRECTORS:

John Flett, Esq., Toronto; Frank Turner, Esq., C. E., Toronto; Frederick Crompton, Esq., Toronto; James Masson, Esq., Q.C.; M.P., Owen Sound; Dr. Bergin, M.P., Cornwall; James Gillies, Esq., Carleton Place; W. C. Edwards, Esq.; M.P., Rockland; Alfred Baker, Esq., M.A., Toronto; W. Beattie Nesbitt, Esq., M.D., Toronto; Hon. Dr. M. Sullivan, Kingston; W. H. Hunter, Esq., B.A., Toronto; James P. Murray, Esq., Toronto; James Minnes, Esq., Kingston; Allan Francis, Esq., Renfrew; Newton Cossitt, Esq., Brockville.

MANAGER—E. J. Lomnitz, Esq., Toronto. AGENTS WANTED. Apply to District Manager, HENRY BAWDEN. Bankers—The Imperia Bank.

YOU ARE INVITED TO THE

BIG CLEARING SALE AT SPENCE & CO.'S

You will be astonished at the bargains we are giving in every department.
SEE OUR NEW INSERTS from 5c to 10c.
See our GINGHAMS from 8c up.
See our Fine SATEENS, 12½c and 15c.
Regular prices 25c to 30c.
See our Double-width Dress Goods at 15c.
Mantles at about half the usual price.

SPENCE & CO.,- The Leading Millinery Store

New Autumn Dress Goods

AT WALDRON'S.

New Hop Sack Dress Goods, Handsome Colors,
New Sail Cloth Dress Goods, Beautiful Shades,
New Silk Velvets, all the New Colors, Cheap,
New Black and Colored Velveteens, 30, 40, 50 & 75c.
New Black and Navy Cheviots & Serges 40, 50, 60 & 75c.
New Colors, Fancy and Plain China Silks, Low Prices.

R. WALDRON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

5 | 150 / 30

—OUR FANCY—

INDIAN BLEND,

5 lbs. for $1.50,

JACK'S,

131 BROCK-ST.

Telephone—16.

WE HAVE OUR PRIVATE OFFICE NOW COMPLETELY FURNISHED, especially for the accurate adjustment of

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

Each eye tested carefully and scientifically. No charge for testing eyes.

E. C. MITCHELL, Chemist and Optician

Sole Agent for B. Laurance's Celebrated Spectacles, 131 Princess Street.

TAKE NOTICE.

I have just received a lot of Canadian and American

MOULDINGS!

IN BUFF AND GOLD
PINK AND GOLD,
GREEN AND GOLD,
WHITE AND GOLD AND SILVER.

Having secured the services of P. Gibbs whose work is well known, I am prepared to suit everybody in style and price.

Re-gilding a specialty. All the latest music kept in stock.

G. N. LEADER,
213 PRINCESS STREET,
Opposite Windsor Hotel.

STOP A MINUTE AND THINK.

We won't worry you. When we tell you that our business comprises

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
FINE TOILET ARTICLES.

Our increased trade shows: 1.—That our advertisements are read. 2.—That our accommodating manner has won our favor. 3.—That you have found our location. 4.—That you are satisfied with our dealings. 5.—Also that you are satisfied with our quality of goods and prices. And if satisfied and if you cannot call, why call up Telephone 436, and we will supply your wants.

FRANK J. HOAG,
Chemist and Druggist, opp. Windsor Hotel.

INSURANCE.

C. H. MARTIN,
GENERAL AGENT,
INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.
Prompt attention. Call solicited.
OFFICE: 86 AND 88 BROCK STREET.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Funds over $52,000,000. In addition to which the policy holders have for security the unlimited liability of all the stockholders.
FARM AND CITY PROPERTY insured at lowest possible rates. Before renewing old or giving new business get rates from
STRANGE & STRANGE, Agents
W. J. FAIR, Special Agent, Wellington St., opposite Ontario Bank.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE CO'Y
LIMITED.
CAPITAL AND INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED $35,000,000.
Insurances against Loss by Fire accepted at the lowest current rates and claims settled without reference to the Board at London.
W. H. GODWIN,
Agent for Kingston
Office—Frazer's Arcade, 344 King street.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Practically a Canadian Company with British Security.
Reserves are deposited entirely at Ottawa and now amount to one million dollars.
Rates lower than the majority of offices
Many and choice plans of insurance offered.
MILLS & MILLS,
Sole Agents, Kingston and District

THE ETNA INSURANCE CO,
HARTFORD, CONN
Cash Capital ..... $ 4,000,000 00
Total Assets 10,457,407 16
Losses paid in 72 years 60,271,000 00
For prompt settlement of losses and equitable dealing with policy holders this company stands unrivalled.
J. Goodrich, President; W. B. Clarke, Vice-President; James F. Dudley and W. H. King, assistant secretaries.
JAMES SWIFT, Agent

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL $5,000,000
Fire risks accepted at low rates and Losses promptly settled.
J. S. R. McCANN, - AGENT,
KING STREET, NEXT WHIG OFFICE.

Fire Insurance.

London Assurance Corporation.
W. H. GODWIN, - AGENT
Office—Frazer's Arcade, King street

TRAVELLING.

OLD RELIABLE
CARD LINE.
Estab. 1840. Oldest Line in Existence.
"CAMIA," "LUCANIA."
THE NEW SCREW STEAMSHIPS.
Positively finest and most magnificent steamships in the world. 620 feet long, 12,500 tons, 15,000 horse power.
Umbria, Aurania, Servia
and others over 500 feet long, 7,500 tons, and the whole comprising an unequalled fleet of Fast Express Passenger Steamers, forming a weekly line. Two and three sailings service monthly (Boston Steamers), forming a
The charm of this line and general reputation HAVING NO EQUAL for comfort and safety ING THE ONLY A PASSENGER DEPARTMENT OF ITS EXISTENCE, needs no comment.
Average time ..... over six days.
Fastest time ..... days, 23 hours, 7 minutes.
New York ..... Liverpool, via Queenstown.

CAMPANIA	Sept. 2	10 a.m.
UMBRIA	Sept. 9	4 a.m.
LUCANIA	Sept. 16	9 a.m.
AURANIA	Sept. 23	noon
ETRURIA	Sept. 23	4 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
STEERAGE.
Steerage Tickets from London and Queenstown and other parts of Europe at lowest rates.
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 4, Bowling Green, New York, to
VERNON H. BROWN & CO.
Or in Kingston to
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, FRED. A. FOLGER
42 Clarence Street. Foot Brock Street.

ALLA LINE
Royal Mail Steamships, Calling at Ireland.
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC SERVICE

	Via Montreal at daylight	Via Quebec
*Mongolian	Aug. 26	9 a.m.
†Parisian	Sept. 2	Not calling
†Laurentian	Sept. 9	Sept. 9
*Numidian	Sept. 16	Not calling
†Sardinian	Sept. 23	Sept. 17
Mongolian	Sept. 30	Sept. 24

RATES OF OCEAN PASSAGE. *Cabin, $50, $60 and $70. †Cabin, $50 and $60. Intermediate, $35. Second cabin $35. Excursion tickets, $65. Steerage $22. *Will carry cabin and steerage passengers. †Carries all classes. ‡Cabin only. Not calling. Cabin to Parisian and Sardinian, $50 and upward. Steerage $22 and $23. Excellent accommodation for steerage passengers.
STATE LINE SERVICE, NEW YORK TO GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
State of Nebraska, August 30. From New York.
State of California, Sept. 6.
Cabin passage, $40, single, $75 and upward, according to location of berth. Second cabin $30. Steerage at lowest through rates.
All information regarding berths can be obtained in Kingston of
THOMAS HANLEY, J. P. GILDERSLEEVE
Ticket Agent G.T.R., Agent.
City Station. Clarence St.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
WORLD'S FAIR AND RETURN, $17.45
SEPT. 1st AND 2nd.
Good for return, arriving back at Kingston on or before Sept. 13th.
Choice of Four Routes. Four Trains Daily for Chicago.
FAST TRAIN SERVICE.
Leaves Kingston, 2.45 a.m. 12.20 noon. Chicago 4 p.m. 7 a.m.
No change of cars. The only line running through Pullman and First-class Coaches from Kingston to Chicago without change. For tickets, sleeping car accommodation, etc., apply at office.
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, MONTREAL, Sept. 4th and 7th. Fare $2.75. Sept. 5, 6 and 8th. Fare $2.25. All tickets good to return until Sept. 11th, 1893.
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO, Sept. 11th and 13th. Fare $2.50. Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 15th. Fare $2.00. All tickets good to return until Sept. 16.
THOS. HANLY,
Agent, Corner Johnston and Ontario Sts.

WORLD'S FAIR,
CHICAGO.
Round Trip Tickets for Single Fare, going Sept. 1st and 2nd, returning Sept. 13th.
C. P. R. AND K. & A. RAILWAY.
ON AND AFTER MAY 14th, Trains will leave Kingston as follows:
11:50 a.m. for Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Boston, Peterboro, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
11:20 p.m. for Ottawa, Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Boston, Toronto, Chicago, etc.
Two direct through connections daily to Chicago.
World's Fair excursion tickets now on sale.
Canadian Pacific and Wabash Railways connection) run the finest trains on earth.
Ticket Office, City Hall Depot.
F. CONWAY, B. W. FOLGER
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Agent.

Bay of Quinte Ry Navigation Co.
Canadian Pacific Railways.
NEW SHORT LINE.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 8, Train will leave Kingston (City Hall) as follows:
TWELVEMOON—For Napanee, Tweed, Peterboro, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, Northwest and Pacific Coast.
4.30 P.M.—Local for Tweed, Napanee and Deseronto.
Train making direct connection at Tweed with G.T.R. (Chicago Vestibuled Train) leaves Kingston at 11 noon.
For full information and tickets apply to J. WILSON, Agent, C.P.R. Telegraph office, Clarence street.
H. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager. G. A. BROWN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
H. R. SHERWOOD, Supt.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
EXTRA TRAIN SERVICE
SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT.
Passenger Station, Corner Johnston and Ontario Streets.

LEAVE KINGSTON	ARRIVE
10.00 noon.	Ottawa, 5.15 p.m.
12.00 noon.	Toronto, 5.30 p.m.
12.00 noon.	New York, 6 days
12.00 noon.	Chicago, 8.00 p.m.
8.00 a.m. (mixed)	Trenton 9.15 p.m.

Pullman cars attached to all of the above trains.
THOMAS HANLEY, Agent.

GET THERE.
DO YOU WANT A GUITAR
COME TO SHERLOCK'S, Wellington Street, and $45.50 will buy one HERRY!
C. H. OTTO,
BOOKBINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
151 Wellington St., opp. Ontario Bank.
Send address to above and work will be called for.