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MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL sums at low rates of interest, on City Farm Property. Loans granted on City Property. Interest. Apply to THOMAS ... Manager Frontenac Loan and Investment ... Office opposite the Post Office.

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STYLISH WEDDING CARDS, Invitations and Cake Boxes at WHIG Office.

ENVELOPES, all sizes, furnished and printed, at WHIG Office at lowest prices to be ... anywhere.

LEADER STAMPS of all kinds ... neatly made, ... Linen Marks, Letters, Seals, ... Stamps etc. ... of all kinds promptly done. JOHN ... from WHIG Office.

TORONTO FLOUR STORE—CHOICEST ... of Pastry and Family Flour always ... Graham Flour, Rolled Oats, Rolled ... Cracked Wheat, Germ Wheat, Oatmeal, Cornmeal; Seeds in season. W. J. ... 225 Brock Street.

LAKESIDE CLIFF, THE GENERAL REAL ... Agent, makes a specialty of taking ... of estates, letting houses, collecting ... rents, buying and selling city properties. Parties wishing to buy or sell houses or lots should call at the Head-quarters for Real Estate, opposite the Post Office.

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... SPARKS, D.D.S., L.D.S., M.D., DENTIST. Office—120 Princess Street. Residence—University Avenue. Office hours, ... to 5 p.m. Saturday evening, 6 to 10. ... S. A. AYKROYD, D.D.S., L.D.S.

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... ARCHITECT AND ... Brock and King ... Hardware Store. Entrance on ...

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... of Ontario and ... class accommodation ... MRS NORRIS ...

... PRINCESS STREET, ... Proprietor. ... Stabling for ...

... R. S. P. AND ... convenient to ... landings, re... In addition, ... rooms in new ... from win... prominent ... day. JOHN...

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... BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ... Freehold Loan Building, ...

... L. B., SOLICITOR, &c. ... Street, opposite the Post ... Lowest current rates.

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... ATTORNEY, ...

... BARRISTER, THE ... Stable in the ...

... PRINCE STREET, ... established livery ... Vehicles ready ...

... KINGSTON HORSE ... Boarding Stables, ... Streets. A few ... and excellent ...

... Furnishings ... Clothing ... Hats ... Caps ... Boots ... Shoes ... Trunks ... Valises ... Gents' Furnishings ...

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... ES ... TEED ... PILLS, ... LOGE'S ... Proved ... even in ... Druggists ... advising ... Medal ... of Merit.

... ANULES ...

... GEORGE ... Furs ... to The ...

... & CO., ...

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Cpifer per Orbem Dicor"

ABOLISHING THE COUNCIL.

There was quite a debate in the Quebec legislature upon a motion, introduced by Mr. Cooke, and referring to the abolition of the legislative council. Mr. Cooke wanted a day set for the discussion, and as he could not get this he proceeded to have the house deal with the issue at once. The fact was pointed out that Quebec was behind the other provinces in this regard, that the upper chamber entailed an expense of $50,000 a year, and that its service was not worthy of such an expenditure. Mr. Cooke realized that the councillors would not be willing to vote away their occupation, and especially their indemnities, and he said he would not be opposed to the granting of some reward to them if they consented to die politically. Certainly there was no use for the legislative chamber, and it was only obstructive of legislation which the people demanded. The motion was supported by several good speeches, including that of Mr. Mercier, who said he had kept his hands off the upper chamber when he was in power, because its members were principally his opponents, and the cry would be raised that he wanted it abolished to get rid of its check upon him. Realizing its uselessness he could now demand its abolition fearlessly. The principal defendant of the antiquated relic was Hon. Mr. Taillon, who said that the passage of a resolution b assembly would not have any effect upon the legislative council. It had been said that public opinion was opposed to the council, but how did any one know that? Had public opinion manifested itself at the general election in that direction? Had it manifested itself in that chamber? Was it because the opposition and independent press was unanimous on the question? And so on in that strain and to that effect. The Quebec government is clearly shielding and protecting the useless chamber, and is so favoring the great waste which its existence calls for. Mr. Taillon knows very well what the vote of the people would be on the question of abolition if it were submitted to them, and the people can never give the effete chamber a proper boost unless the issue be a direct one. At the last general elections the subject was discussed, and in a way which should have inspired Premier Taillon to follow the example of the premier of New Brunswick and induce the venerables of the upper house to consent to their own suicide. Hon Mr. Taillon disdains the public opinion expressed in the press, but it was the independent press which paved the way for his late success and put him where he is. He is an ingrate who does not remember his friends.

CURE OF DRUNKENNESS.

The Prisoners' Aid association has sent the WHIG some further literature, casting further light upon the reforms which it is aiming at, with most of the recommendations of the association backed by those of the commission of the Ontario government. Touching the treatment of the juvenile offenders and of the persistently idle and fractious, the classification of prisoners, and the removal elsewhere of many of those now confined in the county jail, the public is in sympathy. But some of the recommendations involve an expense, and therefore a burden upon the law abiding people which they must carefully consider. And there is room for doubt whether the proposal to establish industrial reformatories for the cure of drunkenness is in accordance with advanced public opinion. It is a question if higher license fees should be collected from those selling liquor to meet the cost of a government institution which presumes to cure the "habitual drunkard" from his brutalizing tendencies. The philosophy of the modern reformer urges him to begin his work at the saloon, and to advocate, like the prohibitionist, the suppression of the traffic in liquors altogether, or to favor, like Gough and his compatriots, the control of it on the Gothenburg plan. The prison reform commission regarded drunkenness as a habit, and in their elaborate report to the government suggested the reformatory and the regulations by which the inmate, committed for a second and third time, should be under an indeterminate sentence, and so be allowed to return home if he gave satisfactory evidence of a sincere desire to live soberly, "and of strength of mind sufficient to enable him to keep his good resolution." If drunkenness were merely a habit—something akin to conduct and something subject to the influence of discipline—the industrial reformatory would be in great demand. But there are many, even medical men, who have reasoned that drunkenness is not a habit so much as a disease, which must be treated heroically. It is not a habit which creates the appetite for liquor in some unfortunate individuals. With some it is a hereditary taint that is developed with very little effort. With some it is the result of dissipation, sufficiently prolonged to affect the whole system and leave results, in taste and nervous tendencies, that defy attempts at eradication. There are men in Kingston who are sober-minded, who have no wish for liquor, but who cannot touch it and not have an inordinate craving for it. The habit is broken but the disease remains. And so the wise men of the day reason that the cure for drunkenness is not in prisons or reformatories, but legislation, wiping out the liquor traffic or reducing it to a minimum through the agency of the systems in force in Norway and Sweden. The saloon-keeper in Canada should not dispense liquor to the tipsy individual, but the fact is that he does, that his eagerness for gain blunts his sensibilities and smothers his benevolence, and so the demand to which Principal Grant gave utterance gathers force, "The saloon must be ended or mended."

Parliament Of Religions

The official report of the addresses at the Chicago fair has appeared and the world's great religions are clearly defined in the addresses of their greatest living opponents. They are published in pamphlet form and for sale at J. Henderson & Co's bookstore. Price 25c. The addresses contain descriptions of the religions of Zoroaster, Hindoism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism and Mohammedanism.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Price 25c and 50c, at all druggists.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

REV. MR. RAYSON WRITES ON THE SUBJECT OF PROHIBITION.

The Weight of Evidence is Against Prohibition in Maine and Ohio—Prohibition is Only Against One Sin—Self Indulgence is the Base of Society.

KINGSTON, Nov. 15.—(To the Editor):—"Consistencie's a jewell." So sang the old Scotch balladist, and it is probably became of its rarity that it is so dubbed. It is not, perhaps, much to be wondered at under these circumstances that those who advocate prohibition confine their demand to one article only, viz., alcohol. Yet the fact that this demand is made and is actually to be put to the vote next January compels the question, whether the remedy proposed for alcoholic intemperance (one branch only of the larger question) is likely to meet with success. I think not and will endeavor to give my reasons as clearly and shortly as possible. In the first place, then, prohibition is not an untried experiment. It has been tried locally under the Dunkin and Scott acts, and it has been tried in larger areas, as in Maine and Ohio, and in spite of all the fervid praise bestowed upon it, and the claims made for it by Gen. Neal Dow and others of that ilk, it is notorious that prohibition does not prohibit.

Only the day before Dow's testimony was published in your columns a citizen of undoubted veracity told me that he had himself both in Boston and Eastport gone by way of experiment into the first five stores he came to, and been served with liquor in every one, and that not secretly but openly and without disguise. About the Scott act I need say nothing. Even its authors admit its entire failure. But with regard to Maine and Ohio it is claimed that prohibition has succeeded. How that claim can be substantiated in the face of such facts as those above I cannot see. And this is not an isolated witness. On the contrary evidence of widespread drunkenness in the prohibition states is just as frequently and strongly presented, as the claims that prohibition has succeeded in preventing it; and I am bound to say that, while I admit the entire honesty of the witnesses for prohibition, the fact that they have not seen any drunkenness cannot prove that drunkenness does not exist, while positive evidence that it has been seen is proof that it does. Moreover the case for prohibition requires not only that drunkenness be checked, but that liquor be not used.

The weight of evidence thus appears to be against the success of Maine and Ohio in prohibiting the sale and consumption of intoxicants, and this is only what might have been expected, for prohibition logically must declare, and its advocates do in fact declare that the use of alcohol in any shape or form (as medicine excepted) is a sin.

Here we are at once brought face to face with the witness of the bible as to the use of wine, not only by men, but by the Saviour of the world Himself. Efforts have accordingly been made to show that the wine spoken of with approval in its pages was not alcoholic, but about these efforts four things are noticeable:

1. They attack the value of the bible as a reliable witness. Thus we are told that the same word is used indifferently to express a harmless beverage, and one which it is sinful to use, without any sign to show which is meant.

2. They are not consistent with each other. Thus one man thinks that the harmless wine was a thick fruit syrup; another that it was fruit juice with the principle of fermentation destroyed; another that a sort of raisin cake is meant.

3. They ignore the witness of history. Thus the uniform practice of both Christians and Jews, who used fermented wine for religious purposes and condemned the use of artificial substitutes, is quietly set aside, as is also the significance of our Lord's statement that He came both "eating and drinking," and was, therefore, called a "wine-bibber."

4. They ignore the fact that drunkenness is never classed as a sin by itself (sui generis); is body-writ, but is always classed with other sins of the same nature.

These evidences that the "jewell" has not been found materially weaken the case for prohibition. Its advocates having taken the view that alcohol is "the devil in solution," are quite sure that its use cannot be sanctioned by the bible, but what the wine is that the bible does sanction they are not agreed, nor do they attempt to deal seriously with the historical evidence in favor of the traditional view,

That the use of alcohol is sinful must therefore be pronounced "not proven," even if we allow that the contrary is not proven also.

But in the fact that drunkenness is uniformly classed in the New Testament with other sins of the flesh, we obtain a clue to the essential weakness of the prohibition cause. The prohibitionists regard it as a sin by itself, which it is not, and therefore they propose to deal with it by a treatment which they could not apply to its kindred vices, and by so doing admit the inconsistency of their position.

The sins of the flesh are usually reckoned as three in number, namely, gluttony, lust and sloth, but for my purpose the sin of covetousness is so near akin that it may be included in the list. If this classification is correct, and the evil is not cut at the root, we may expect to find that coincidentally with a decrease of indulgence in any one branch will come a corresponding increase in the others. I ask is not this the case? For fifty years or more temperance societies have been doing excellent work with the result that drunkenness, in the old country at least, has immensely decreased. But the moral status of England is certainly no better, and is, I believe, far worse than it was. Gambling also has vastly increased, and tea tippling, we were told by an eminent authority only the other day, is now doing almost as much mischief as beer and spirits used to. I can well believe it, having seen something of it even in this city. Is it otherwise here in any respect? Are not our newspapers constantly marvelling at the large increase of crimes against the person, the result either of lust or avarice? Are the streets of our own city safe for girls to walk after nightfall? It is scarcely a month since a girl was assaulted close by Princess street, and the state of the old burial ground was long a scandal to the city. Moreover, houses of ill-repute are well-known to exist. It is reported that there is one within a block of St. George's cathedral, but if not there, there are plenty elsewhere. Why do not our prohibitionists forbid marriage.

And gambling also? Is it not spreading with vast and ominous strides? Has it not already driven respectable lovers of horses from the turf, and is it not invading our lacrosse, baseball, football, bicycling and other manly sports, and fast degrading them into exhibitions of professionalism? Why do not our friends abolish money? What, too, is the meaning of the cry so frequently heard that men will starve rather than work? An ex-alderman complained to me only a few days ago that he could not find a man among the unemployed to dig his garden at $1.25 a day. This was last spring, and my own experience in attempts to relieve poverty by finding work fully corroborates his. One man refused to cut wood. Another left a constant job for days at a time until dismissed. Still another promised to go to a job I had secured him and never went. And so many were the disappointments that people have ceased to apply to me for workers, and I am now unable to relieve the few deserving cases that still occasionally apply. Don't you think it would be an excellent remedy to forbid sleep? Prohibition, if good for one sin of the flesh, must be good for all. Why! the question has only to be asked to provoke ridicule. No one dreams of curing sloth by forbidding sleep, or lust by "forbidding to marry" (though this has been tried, 1 Tim. iv. 3), or gambling by abolishing money. Why then hope to cure drunkenness by prohibition? It cannot succeed.

I have no doubt that I shall be represented as favoring the liquor traffic because I have dared to speak thus. Let me say at once that I do not. And let me say further on behalf of myself and my brother priests, who will either abstain from voting or vote "no" next January, that we have given proof that we have no sympathy with the saloon. At this moment a valuable property of the Kingston rectory is lying idle and unproductive because we will not consent to re-lease it for its former purpose, the lease having fallen back into our hands. And this property, the old Ocean saloon, would fetch for that purpose some $550 per annum or more. Divide this among five persons, and you will see what each one of us is paying to avoid staining our hands with the liquor traffic as it is carried on by saloons.

No sir. I would gladly see the South Carolina law carried into effect at once, for practical experience in Yorkshire, where every other woman brews at home from good honest malt and hops, has shown me that where the traffic is freed from all the traps of bad liquor, treating, solicitation and forcing of sales, and is confined to the home the danger of drunkenness is tremendously diminished. I may say, indeed, that in a year and a half of constant visiting in the homes of the Yorkshire mill hands I never found one case of a drunkard where the woman brewed her own beer. Yet I am far from claiming or expecting that pure liquor and home consumption would entirely eradicate the evil and that for this reason: The root of the whole matter lies not in any essential evil in alcohol, but in the absence of self-restraint among those who use it. And it is evident that this is also at the root of every one of the sins I have named. And until "all who profess and call themselves Christians" will practice self-restraint more systematically and train their children in it also, I am convinced we shall not obtain a solution of the problem now agitating us. I will indicate one way and one only in which the inconsistency of Christians is very apparent. In the Methodist book of discipline fasting or abstinence is reckoned among the "ordinances of God" and "the instituted means of grace." Every candidate for the ministry is ordered to be asked: "Will you recommend fasting, both by precept and example?" How many do so? The superintendent of the quarterly official board is enjoined "to see that a fast be observed in every society on the Friday preceding every meeting of the quarterly board." How many Methodists keep it?

In the Presbyterian body it used to be the rule to observe a fast before every communion Sunday. Is it observed now, and by how many? In the Book of Common Prayer quite a number of days are appointed to be kept as "days of fasting or abstinence," and these days the minister is ordered by rubric to give notice of. In how many churches is that notice heard, and how many churchmen keep the fasts and abstinences? Ask any average Protestant if he believes in fasting. If he says yes, ask him if he himself keeps the fasts, and note the answer. Is it wonderful that sins of self-indulgence are so prevalent when all practice and inculcation of self-restraint is thus abjured.

In conclusion let me summarize my view of the matter:

1.—Satan does not care two straws which road men take to hell, so long as they get there.

2.—If you want to cure drunkenness, and its kindred sins, you must strike at the root of the evil.

3.—The root is not alcohol, but self-indulgence; prohibition therefore will fail, for prohibition will not mean self-restraint, but restraint by compulsion. I doubt if it will even mitigate the evil.

4.—The only effectual cure is to be found in the practice by all Christians of self-restraint, and to be more effectual, this must be done by way of willing obedience to the rules of the religious bodies to which they belong.

5.—Much may be hoped for in the way of mitigation by restricting or abolishing the incentives to self-indulgence as seen in the saloon and bar-room system, though a cure cannot be hoped for by this means.—ROBT. W. RAYSON.

Hood's And Only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, dandelion, mandrake, dock, Pipsissewa, juniper berries and other well-known remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness.

Death Of Alfred Higgins.

A little over a year ago the WHIG noticed the death of a railroader, John D. Higgins, who had spent his life in the service of the G. W. railway, of England, and for many years previous to his death was chief secretary. We now record the death of his brother Alfred, who was also a prominent railway man. The following sketch is from the "Standard," London, England, of Oct. 18th, 1893:

"Alfred Higgins, the London divisional superintendent of the Great Western railway, died yesterday morning at Ealing, from heart disease. He had held his post for about thirty years, during which time he, with few exceptions, accompanied the special trains conveying the Queen and royal family and her majesty's visitors between Paddington and Windsor. Mr. Higgins had charge of the train when the Empress of Austria was returning from Windsor Castle in the great snowstorm which wrecked the telegraph system between Slough and West Drayton, and delayed her imperial majesty's return to the metropolis for several hours. He received a souvenir from the empress for his attention upon the occasion. The deceased was fifty-six years of age."

The Higgins brothers are examples of what application and perseverance can do. They were born and educated in Colyton, Devon, England, a town which has many representatives in Kingston.

Queen's College Souvenir.

Students of Queen's university should ask for the college souvenir of the session of 1892-93. The edition will soon be exhausted. It will become valuable to preserve as a remembrancer of college life, and as the souvenir will now become annual it will be a link in a chain of neat souvenirs. For sale at the WHIG office for 15c.

Hair! Hair!

Gents' and ladies' wigs. Latest styles of bangs, lovely switches and puffs made from combings. M. Richardson, Miss Henley's store, Wellington street.

Two young and prosperous farmers named Joseph and Edgar Pocock, who rented a farm at Glenboro, Man., disappeared on the 16th of October, and have not been seen since. A search party has started out as there are strong hints of foul play.

Judge Gill, in the Montreal superior court, condemned the Windsor hotel company to pay $1,500 damages to Mrs. Williams, the widow of a railway porter, who was killed by the hotel elevator three years ago.

So satisfactory is the financial state of affairs of the John H. Stratford hospital at Brantford, Ont., that the city grant of $2,000 is not needed, and the council will be notified to that effect.

Cure that dyspepsia with K. D. C. and bring happiness to the home again. Free samples, K. D. C. company, limited, New Glasgow, N.S., Canada, or 127 State street, Boston, Mass.

Mr. McInnes, dominion colonization agent in Michigan, reports that sixty German families are arranging to move to the Canadian north-west next March.

The mayor of St. Paul has declared pool rooms a nuisance and they have all been closed by the police.

W. H. Beers, ex-president of the New York life insurance company, died on Thursday in New York.

Instant headache cure, 10c., at Wade's drug store.

BROADBRIM'S LETTER.

A WIDE SWATH OF RUIN NOT SEEN HERE BEFORE.

Figuring on the Cause of the Disaster—Annihilation of the Ring in Brooklyn—A Horse Show That is a Delightful Affair—A Sporting Crowd.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The political cyclone that struck New York on Nov. 7th, swept the whole state from Chautauqua to Montauk, and from the lakes to the sea, leaving such a wide swath of ruin in its track as hath not been seen in the present generation. Parties have been defeated before, victories have been won before, far-reaching and wonderful in their effects, but nothing exactly like the victory of last week has occurred in my memory. It is said that it is the unexpected that usually happens; there never was a more magnificent illustration of that trite old adage than the battle of the 7th of Nov. On the eve of the fight, it seemed as if the democrats were impregnably entrenched throughout the state. They had all the offices, all the money, and apparently all the influence that was worth a continental. The republicans apparently had no cohesion no money, no influence, and no more chance of the magnificent victory they achieved, than they had of a sum mer residence on the planet Jupiter. But hold on; don't let me be unjust; in the fight were thousands of democrats, tried and true men, whose party had lately eschewed molasses candy and short dresses, clapped their hands in delight when the two teams came together in a wild, mad charge, and one of them was literally dashed to pieces as a mighty ship is shivered to atoms on the pitiless rocks.

It was not what you would call a sporting crowd in its literal sense, though sports were there in force. Our best society was out, all the famous drags that make up our fashionable coaching clubs were in line, and professors from colleges, doctors and lawyers were conspicuous in the boxes, where many a popular clergyman might be seen, and at least one well-known bishop had turned out to witness the game. It was fiercely contested from first to last; the Quaker city team losing the game, but forfeiting no honor or glory. There was slugging as usual; one of the Pennsylvanians having the side of his face split open by a blow from a Yale rusher, but I am happy to say that the brutal ruffian who inflicted the injury did not escape scot free, for a Quaker city man caught him a blow under the left eye as he was running away, and left on him a mark that he will carry to his grave. The game being finished, which it was just as the shadows of night were falling, all parties hurried into town, and from that time till morning it was not safe for a decent woman to be seen in the streets. Drunkenness and debauchery marked the night and lasted till the Sabbath bells were summoning christians to church. Is football an improving portion of our college curriculum? I pause for a reply!—BROADBRIM.

THE TEA TABLE.

Read This Down And You Will Be Well Entertained and Posted.

Michael Donahoe, Erinsville, has been appointed a justice of the peace.

James Reid, M.P.P., killed nine wild ducks at one shot in Mud Lake last week.

Miss Annie Moutray, daughter of W. H. Moutray, Amherst Island, who spent two months in East Orange, N.J., arrived home on Saturday last.

A D. Legree, son of Alfred Legree, Dacre, has obtained a position as divisional superintendent over the Passaic division of the Paterson electric railway, Paterson, N.J.

Mrs. S. W. Williams, Newburgh, who has a farm in Portland, received the report of the assaying of some minerals sent to Pennsylvania. The assayer answers that they contain aluminum and gold.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

On Tuesday Michael Ludgate, Grattan, received word of the death of his son, James, in Kenting, Minnesota. He was ailing for some time past. His remains will not be brought home for interment.

August Schroeder, of Golden Lake, aged sixty-two years, left his home on Thursday to assist his neighbor, Mr. Quade, to kill pigs. When he arrived he leaned up against the building and fell forward dead.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give one and vigor to the system.

The officers-elect of St. Andrew's society, Descronto, are: E. W. Rathbun, patron; Dr. John Newton, president; W. D. McCrae, vice-president; A. D. MacIntyre, secretary-treasurer; Rev. R. J. Craig, chaplain; W. B. Graham, piper; William Stoddard, bard.

The remains of the late John D. Ham were taken to Newburgh and placed in the family vault on Monday last. The pall bearers, Messrs. J. M. Parrott, Harvey Warner, C. B. Perry, Jas. Perry, I. J. Lockwood and John Thomson, all first cousins but Messrs. Thomson and Warner.

Consumptives, cheer up! You are not going to die, if you will but take Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, "the kind that cures" coughs, colds, bronchitis and the first stage of consumption. Every bottle warranted. No oily taste like others. In big bottles 50c and $1.00, at druggists. Wade's drug store.

On Tuesday a dog followed a farmer into Mr. Coxall's, Napanee. When its owner went out and closed the door the canine made a dash for the plate glass window, jumping into Mr. Coxall's beautiful display of china. Before he was secured he had destroyed five sets of china, breaking several pieces in each set.

Well Adapted.

The effective action on the glandular system and the blood, and the general regulating tonic and purifying action of B. B. B. especially adapt it for the bilious, nervous, costive or scrofulous. From three to six bottles will cure all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

"Oh I Say!"

There is no use talking—you cannot get a better cigar than the Reliance made by Tasse, Wood & Co., Montreal. Just try one.

Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address

C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills.

When you want a Waterproof

Do not fail to get a

MELISSA

The Best in the World

For both Men and Women.

SPOTLESS LINEN.

A Clean Shirt!

A Clean Collar!

Clean Cuffs!

Everyone wants them, but don't always get them—It's the Soap, poor soap that does the mischief.

There are peculiar qualities about SURPRISE SOAP, which, while thoroughly cleansing, give that snowy whiteness so much desired.

It's not hard work either—it's the easiest wash, as you don't need to boil or scald the clothes. A large wash can be done with ease and the cottons and linens always have that whiteness.

READ the directions on the wrapper.

SURPRISE Harmless to hands---Lathers freely. SOAP.

HAVE YOU TRIED DRUGS AND FAILED

TO FIND A CURE FOR

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, KIDNEY, LIVER and BLADDER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, LAME-BACK, &c.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT with Electro Magnetic Suspensory will cure without medicine all of the above troubles. Those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Insomnia, Dreams, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Poor Memory, all Female Complaints, and general ill health, the effects of abuse, excesses, worry or exposure, will find relief and prompt cure in our marvelous invention, which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical. Ignorance of effects you may have unfortunately drained your system of nerve force and vitality—which is electricity—and thus expose your weakness or lack of force. If you replace into your system the elements thus drained, which are required for vigorous strength, you will renew the vigor and health, strength and vigor will follow at once. This is our plan and treatment, and we guarantee a cure or refund money. "Should be read by every young, middle-aged and old man," sent sealed, free. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is no experiment, as we have restored thousands to robust health and vigor, after all other ingredients failed, as can be shown by hundreds of cases throughout this and other States, who would gladly testify and from many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt.

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WE HAVE CURED THESE—WE CAN CURE YOU!

FROM CANADA.

CLANBRASSIL, P. O., Ontario, October 10th, 1893.

DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir—Kindly accept my hearty thanks for advice to try your electric belt. It gave the wonderful result. I was suffering from heart trouble, indigestion, nervousness, and inactive circulation of the blood. Had doctored for over two years, during which time I had several doctors, but they knew every other remedy proved useless, and at the time I received your belt I was unable to sit up all day. I had not worn it two days when I began to improve, and now I feel like a different person altogether. I would not take $100 for your belt to-day if I could not purchase another. There are electric belts made in this province (Ontario), but I do not know of any which will produce current of electricity such as yours.

If I can be of any use to you in regard to writing to any afflicted person in Canada I will gladly do so free of charge. As we Canadians consider a testimonial from a Canadian worth much more than an American testimonial, it may be my advantage to send this letter so some afflicted Canadian. You may also put this on your list of testimonials if you feel inclined to do so. I remain, very gratefully, D. B. MARTIN, Clanbrassil P. O., Haldimand Co., Ontario, Canada.

REUMATISM—LOST VIGOR.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 25, 1893.

DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir—I can report to you that the belt has entirely cured me of rheumatism, for which I suffered for fourteen years almost continually. I am a letter carrier, and the long daily tramps necessary in my rounds, in time took all ambition out of the boy, were painfully gone through with, but thanks to your wonderful invention, I can now walk as well as any lad, and will recommend your treatment to all afflicted. The current has also brought back my vigor to other ways, as you said it would. JAMES MEAD, 38 Perry St.

GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

OFFICE OF SARGENT & SON,

DRY GOODS, ETC., CASTINE, Maine, Feb. 27, 1893.

DR. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir—I am glad to add my testimony to the many you have of the great value of your belt. My health has improved entirely, and I have gained twelve pounds of flesh, and now sleep well and have an excellent appetite. Your splendid electric belt with your "Free Advice" book, is a very valuable one to me, and I take pleasure in recommending your belt. Yours respectfully, WM. GEO. SARGENT.

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is a complete galvanic battery, made into a belt so as to be easily worn during work or street, and it gives positive, yet mild, current which are instantly felt throughout all weak parts, or we forfeit $5,000. It has an Improved Electric Suspensory the greatest boon ever given weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to enlarge weak limbs, or parts, or Money Refunded. They are graded in strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Address for full information.

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