GROCERIES.

...not out of weak carcasses, but from proof."

...ARD MUST ... CO. ...has come to ...the satisfaction ...ple have hailed ...ew Shortening

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...evidenced by the rapidly increasing enormous sales is PROOF POSITIVE not only of its great value as a new article of diet but is also sufficient proof of the general desire to be rid of indigestible, unwholesome, unappetizing lard, and of all the ills that lard promotes. Try

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NO USE ...R LARD.

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...IMPARTS VIGOR TO THE SYSTEM. Take no worthless imitation.

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"CUPID" An Elegant Banquet Lamp, Complete, for $4.00. Examine Our Window. ROBERTSON BROS., 161 PRINCESS STREET.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

60th YEAR.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG is published every evening at 232 King street, Kingston, Ont., at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, payable in advance; otherwise $7.50 will be charged.

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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, 56 columns, is published every Thursday morning at $1 per year, if paid in advance.

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.

"Cupiens per Orbem Dicor."

THE PLEBISCITE AGAIN.

Edward Meek, advertised as "a well-known lawyer of Toronto," has addressed a letter to a local contemporary which calls for a passing notice. It is appropriately headed "Curious Criticism."

Mr. Meek is the author of the article on the plebiscite which appeared in the November number of the "Canadian Magazine," and to which the WHIG very recently referred. This article, embracing quotations from various authorities, occupies ten pages in the magazine. But it is not a profitable study. The WHIG said so a few days ago, and it has had no occasion to revise its opinion.

The plebiscite, in the estimation of Mr. Meek, is not only unknown to the British constitution, but subversive of parliamentary government. It is explained that in France, where the plebiscite has heretofore been only used, it means a submission of a principle of government, a constitutional limitation, or a proposed law to the electorate for sanction or ratification." In Canada the plebiscite, as most people understand it, is simply a reference of this question to the people: Are you in favor of the legislature prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of liquor, the court deciding that it has the power to do so? The political party, supported by Mr. Meek, would have rushed the Marter bill through the legislature without waiting for a decision of the court on the constitution principle which it involved.

The observation of the WHIG, that the government and the liberal party have not been able to take definite action, does not imply that they have been afraid to act. But it means that in no general election has the liquor question been a distinct issue and so the people have not been able to give a distinct vote upon it. The plebiscite in January will be a test of public sentiment that ought to be decisive. If it is favorable to the prohibition of the sale of liquor, if the courts decide that the legislature can constitutionally prohibit that sale, and if the government does not more accordingly, it will be for the conservative party and press to open fire upon it.

Meanwhile, the alleged unconstitutionality of the plebiscite has not disturbed Sir Oliver Mowat, who favors it, nor Hon. Mr. Ross, who has written in the "Canadian Magazine" in defence of it, nor the majority of those who have supported it in the legislature. The alleged unconstitutionality of the proceeding did not deter the Greenaway government from asking the electors of Manitoba to pronounce upon prohibition which they did in a most emphatic manner. The alleged unconstitutionality of the referendum—and Mr. Meek says it and plebiscitum are synonymous terms—does not affect its popularity and hence, only a few days ago, so representative a citizen as R. Stanley Weir, of Montreal, advocated the application of it in municipal government, and the Montreal "Star" declared that with a resort to it a city government would be purer and more efficient. And what is the pilgrimage of members of the dominion government across the continent, interviewing the people in regard to tariff reform, but a kind of referendum? What is the royal prohibition commission but a species of plebiscite?

Mr. Meek must not worry about the editors. They make an effort to keep in touch with public opinion. But they cannot sometimes follow the well-known lawyers, for even they are given to eccentricity. In the political history of Ontario there is the record of an attempt by a brood of bribers to undermine and destroy the Mowat government by methods the most infamous and unconstitutional. And this act had the endorsement of one of Toronto's great constitutional lawyers. Mr. Meek has heard of this circumstance, and in view of it he will, perhaps, understand why some learned expositions of the law are so very lightly looked upon.

EDITORIAL PEN POINTS.

The women's rights party is enthusiastic over the enfranchisement of the sex in Great Britain. In the opinion of Inspector Hughes "if Ontario politicians do not wake up we are in danger of becoming the most unprogressive part of the British empire in the matter of giving justice to women."

* * *

The Salvation army is teaching the church what self-denial means. For a week the soldiers abstain from all luxuries, and some necessaries of life, in order to contribute the cost thereof to the army. This year's givings will amount to about $20,000. The good people of the land should take a note of this.

* * *

The W.C.T.U., in convention at Toronto, has been scoring down the legislators who have been opposed to the enfranchisement of the women for parliamentary purposes. The minister of agriculture received special attention for refusing to support the Waters' bill, and yet consented to a plebiscite which involved the votes of women. Mr. Dryden thus wise is credited with having performed a wonderful somersault.

* * *

The Winnipeg "Commercial" wants the abolition of all specific duties, the substitution of moderate ad valorem duties to a maximum of twenty per cent., or in special cases twenty-five, instead of thirty to forty per cent., as they now are. It holds that the politician who professes any desire for tariff reform, and is not prepared to make the concessions asked for, is a hypocrite and a fraud and the dangerous enemy to the western pioneer. Special allusion, in the closing thought, is made to the Hon. G. E. Foster.

RAYSON ON PROHIBITION.

Answering Rev. Ernest Thomas' Courteous Letter on the Subject.

KINGSTON, Nov. 24.—(To the Editor): Mr. Thomas need certainly offer no apology for the courteous letter in which he traverses my article on the above question, and I am heartily obliged to him for the support he has given me in several important particulars. My rev. critic admits fully that "legislative enforcement of private abstinence" ought to be kept entirely distinct from "legislative prohibition of a public traffic." My chief objection to the vote as at present asked for is that it confuses these two questions. We are asked to vote that "the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a 'beverage' should be prohibited. If this is carried, and legislation on these lines follows, then I submit no law-abiding citizen could either make, sell or buy such liquors for use as beverages either for himself or for any one else. If this is not "legislative enforcement of private abstinence" I am at a loss to know what it is.

He also notes, and I am grateful to him for doing so, that I regard the present system of selling liquor in bars, saloons, and other places as most dangerous, and wrong incentives to intemperance, which ought to be abolished without delay. I am rather surprised, however, that he should regard it as an inadvertent admission on my part, for I thought it one of my chief points, and nothing could well be clearer than my statement, "I would gladly see the South Carolina law carried into effect at once," and others of the same nature. But this is not "evidence for prohibition" as we are asked to vote it; but for prohibition of bar-room drinking, an essentially different thing.

With regard to what he says respecting consistency I will only say that while consistency in details is a virtue almost impossible to attain, consistency in fundamental principles (and it was of these I wrote) is necessary to truth. The distinction once observed robs Mr. Thomas' criticism of all its force. But his failure to observe it has landed him quite unconsciously in a very unpleasant predicament. He has seized hold of two theories about unfermented wine which may by a little ingenuity be reconciled, but has failed to deal with the third, or to notice the other three more serious difficulties in which the "devil in solution" theory deposits us. What about the authority of the bible, the evidence of history, and the relation of alcoholic intemperance to other sins of the flesh? Why not prohibit money, sleep, and marriage equally with alcohol?

Again, Mr. Thomas begs the very question at issue by assuming that the moderate use of alcohol is contrary to the best interest of society. At the recent anti-alcohol congress, held in Paris, last August, almost the entire weight of medical testimony went the other way. Sir Dyce Duckworth, honorary physician to the Prince of Wales, and lecturer in medicine to St. Bartholomew's hospital; Dr. Schmitz, of Bonn; Professor Sokois, one of the recognized heads of the profession in Holland, and Dr. Snieders, as representatives of the Dutch society of medicine, all maintained that the moderate use of such beverages was conducive to the best interests of society. But none said one word, and neither do I, to defend the present system of liquor traffic from destruction.

I contend for the liberty of the individual, for personal responsibility and for the inculcation of habits of self-restraint, and I maintain that nothing will have been really gained by the prohibition of the use of alcoholic beverages so long as the deadly sins of lust and avarice are left unchecked, and that nothing can cure them save that self-restraint for which I plead. Once more I acknowledge with gratitude the courtesy of Mr. Thomas in his reply. Now I turn to another kind of criticism, a criticism which instead of honestly and squarely meeting adverse argument and repelling it, lays down, with an air of gentle rebuke, its counter propositions as though to say, "I am Sir Oracle." This is the Protestant edition of the famous "Roma locuta est": so do extremes meet. But this is not an age in which papal decrees are received unquestioningly, and our Protestant Holy Father cannot hope to escape more easily than the real Simon Pure. Are his propositions sound? The first lays down that "the manufacture and sale of strong drink as a beverage" is "an unnecessary and generally acknowledged evil." The weakness of this lies in the confusion of three distinct things, the manufacture, the sale and the use. Can we say that the manufacture of strong drink (the "intoxicating liquors" of the plebiscite act) is wrong? No! It is only when it is manufactured "as a beverage" that it is condemned. Can we say that its sale is wrong? Not unless it is sold "as a beverage." It is then in the use, and in that only, that the evil begins and ends. Provided then that the manufacture and sale can be carried on without necessarily leading to a wrong use, they ought not to be condemned. But this is the very point at issue, and to lay down a proposition of this kind is to do precisely what the pope did when he decreed his own infallibility. I am infallible. Why? Because I am infallible and I say so. All use of alcoholic beverages is wrong. Why? The answer is given in the first proposition.

2. We are told that "we should not be guilty of using arguments" which may be wrested into a support of the bar room traffic. At this rate it was very wrong to write the holy scriptures, which contain many things which are wrested to men's destruction by the ignorant and unstable. But that did not deter the apostles from writing, neither is it a sufficient reason to deter anyone from declaring the truth.

3. We are bound to see laws enacted for the protection of the weak and perishing. But is this law going to protect them? And since when has it been the duty of "our office" to teach people to rely on "the arm of flesh" in the shape of "legislative enactments," rather than on the grace of God given to aid self conquest. The proposition again begs the question.

4. Maine has endorsed prohibition by an overwhelming majority, and that should be a sufficient answer to all questions. In other words the majority is God. Why does not this sapient lawgiver strive to introduce the detestable marriage and divorce laws of the basest states on the same ground. They have overwhelming majorities in their favor, and that is sufficient. Vox populi, vox Dei.

5. "As ministers we belong to the people." This may be true of Mr. Johnston's ministry. I am perfectly ready to accept his assurance that he "belongs to the people," but I disclaim that position of the clergy of the church. We belong not to the people, but to God. We serve the people, not because we belong to them, but "for Christ's sake." In a word we are their servants, but God's slaves. Consequently we do not follow or endorse popular demands until we are sure they are in accordance with the will of our Master. I wish to suggest to Mr. Johnston, that it would be more manly to say what he has to say in your columns rather than in a place where he is sure that no answer can be given.—ROBT. RAYSON.

PASTORAL FROM BISHOPS.

DEFINES POSITION OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

An Important Letter Read in the City Churches on Sunday—Congratulations on Consolidation—Basis for Union With All Other Bodies.

In the Anglican churches on Sunday was read a pastoral letter signed by all the bishops in Canada.

The pastoral is issued by the house of bishops in Canada and is the outcome of the general synod held in Toronto, in September, when the Anglican church in Canada was consolidated.

The letter on this account alone is probably the most important pastoral issued for years.

The letter open this way:

"To the faithful in Christ Jesus, members of the Church of England in Canada greeting. Your chief pastors hasten to make you partakers of their joy in the consolidation of our church now happily completed.

"Now from east to west, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all are united in the general synod, which through the good hand of our God upon us has been constituted with the hearty good will of all.

"Nearly thirty years ago the civil provinces of our country, so feeble in their isolation, were consolidated under the one government of the dominion of Canada. The results of that union are familiar to us all. They foreshadow the advantages which we may look for from the union of all our dioceses under the general synod."

"The first act of the general synod," says the letter, "was to set forth the position of the Church of England in Canada in the one holy Catholic and Apostolic church; the foundations of her faith, her worship and her discipline, and her determination to maintain and transmit the same unimpaired. We repeat this solemn declaration to you today and desire you to store it up in your hearts and minds.

"The way to maintain and hand on the gospel of the kingdom of God, is to teach its truths fully, definitely, clearly. All classes, educated and uneducated alike, have suffered in the past and are suffering still, because there is a lack of definiteness, accuracy and depth in the teaching afforded to them. The lessons of the catechism and prayer book are not vague and misty. They are clear and positive, like the facts with which they are concerned. Let all, both clergy and laity, see to it that these lessons are no mere sound of words. The history of the church of God in all its dispensations and especially in the christian era, ought to be familiar. The first planting, the growth, and the continuity through the centuries, of England's branch of the holy Catholic church should be presented in frequent lectures everywhere.

"The general synod has put on record its judgment that religious teaching in our public schools is absolutely necessary in order to fulfil the true purpose of education and conserve the highest interests of the nation at large. We urge all who are willing to be guided by us to use their influence to bring the education and training of the young into a true and close connection with the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Until this is effected parents, sponsors and pastors should be unceasing and persistent in their efforts to teach the young all that a christian ought to know and believe to his soul's health.

"Sunday schools, bible classes, lectures and public catechizing in our churches may be made effective means of imparting religious instruction. Nothing, however, can be accomplished in any of these ways, either by the clergy or their lay-helpers, without intelligent, painstaking, systematic and persistent efforts. The period of preparation for confirmation is of inestimable value. The serious thoughts to which our young people are open, in anticipation of their confirmation and admission to holy communion, and their desire to learn what their position and privileges and duties as christians are, afford to their parents and clergy an opportunity which is singular in its advantages. Instruction, however, is not everything. The training of mind, heart and soul, the formation of sound religious habits, the establishment of spiritual character in every one of our young people, these demand the combined influence of home life and school life, of parents, pastors and teachers, of kindly lessons and worthy examples. It is not right that any part of the child's life should be separated from religion, its influence and its lessons. So long as there continues in the schools the grievous severance of education from religion, parents, pastors and sponsors must put forth special efforts in every way open to them, so that their children may be virtuously brought up to lead a Godly and a christian life.

"Next to the religious training and instruction of the young, is the selection and the education of suitable men for the work of the ministry. Our universities and theological schools are doing excellent work, notwithstanding the hindrances which beset them, through inadequate endowments and insufficient support. One fact, however, which will call forth at once your sympathy and your co-operation weighs heavily on our hearts. Very few of the sons of our wealthier families offer themselves for the sacred ministry. They are drawn away by the bright prospects of wealth and advancement afforded by the secular enterprises which abound in our young and growing country. But this is not all. They are repelled from the highest and noblest vocation in life by the unworthy views of the christian ministry, frequently expressed in their hearing, even in christian homes. Some shrink from the indignities to which not a few of our clergy are subjected by reason of their poverty. You are certainly able to help us in this matter. We call upon you, then, most earnestly and affectionately to see to it that your children never hear in your homes anything which can lead them to think lightly or unworthily of the calling of a minister of Jesus Christ.

"Take care, too, that you are doing all in your power to provide a maintenance, not for your own clergyman only, but for all the ministers of the church in your diocese and in the mission field. It were well for you and your children to understand that "an unworldly church, an unworldly clergy, means not a poor church, a poverty-stricken clergy. A poor, unprovided, dependent clergy is scarcely able to be an unworldly one, and accordingly cannot betoken an unworldly laity. A laity which breaks the bread of its ministers into smaller and smaller fragments, and has none of the divine power to multiply, works no miracle and has no honor. Unworldliness is not emptiness of garners, but the right and noble use of garners filled by God. An unworldly clergy is not a clergy without a world, but one which knows the world and uses and teaches man how to use the world for God until it brings at last the whole world home to God.

"The church exists for the purpose of bringing all men into union with God, through Jesus Christ, and teaching them to know and love and serve him with their whole being. The more closely and completely she is one in every land, the greater will be her power and efficiency to accomplish this far-reaching object of her existence. Accordingly we look for extended and more effective missionary effort as one of the brightest and best results of the consolidation of the Church of England in Canada. The field, of which the general synod opens up for direct and promising labor, is bright and hopeful beyond the reach of man's imaginings. It stretches across this great continent from shore to shore. Millions in the near future will plant their homes over its plains. The Lord, who died for all, hath laid it on us in His church that these homes should, from their first establishment, be christian.

"Beyond the Pacific Ocean there are millions of heathen who have been brought by rapid steamships within our reach. They are accessible to us, and our church can now act upon them and among them with combined force and energy. Besides these, there are a multitude of heathen Indians in the north-west of this dominion, who have yet to be brought into the congregation of Christ's flock. There is also a large company of Christian Indians, whose spiritual training has already been undertaken by our church. We do affectionately ask you all to realize your opportunities and to rise up and meet them—not by one effort—but by persistent loving efforts from day to day, offering freely your SELVES, your daughters and your gifts of wealth for your church's work. It rests upon us all together, and upon each one individually, to do all that in us lies, so that "Christ may see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied.

"Many christian bodies, separated from us, are working by our side, some in advance of us, both in the foreign field and in the dominion. We yearn for union with them.

"We desire hereby to make it known, says the pastoral, that we adopt and set forth as forming a basis for negotiation with any bodies of our separated christian brethren with a view to union, the following articles agreed upon by the Lambeth conference, held in London in the year of our Lord, 1888, viz:

"1. The holy scriptures of the old and new testaments, as containing all things necessary to salvation, and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.

"2. The Apostles' creed as the baptismal symbol, and the Nicene creed as the sufficient statement of the christian faith.

"3. The two sacraments ordained by Christ Himself, baptism and the supper of the Lord, ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution and of the elements ordained by Him.

"The historic episcopate locally adapted in the methods of administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the unity of His church.

"Foremost among the blessings of our heritage, as churchmen, is our Sunday. As a day of rest, of worship and of religious teaching it has been generally observed and fairly appreciated amongst us. Of late years, however, a growing laxity, which threatens to impair its sacred character, has been observed. This tendency cannot be too strenuously withstood. The "Lord's Day" has brought priceless blessings to England and her colonies. We exhort you, brethren, to guard with a jealous eye and resolved spirit those precious privileges of rest, of worship and of religious instruction, which all invasions of the Sunday are certain to diminish."

The pastoral, which is very lengthy, concludes by saying: "The larger obligation laid upon us at this time in the wider field is opened by the consolidation of our church one bound up with joy. We invite you to share the joy which is yours as much as ours, and we bid you face with good courage and firm resolve the claims of our new position co-extensive with the dominion of Canada."

The pastoral is signed by the bishops of Rupert's Land, Ontario, Montreal, Toronto, New Westminster, Fredericton, Algoma, Huron, Athabasca, Niagara, Saskatchewan and Calgary, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Qu'Appelle, Columbia.

All Men

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves, nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada. Please mention this paper

Col. Twitchell's Report.

In the report of "The Statistician," Washington, for November, this paragraph appears from the pen of Col. Twitchell. Of all the reports received from consuls of Ontario only two are printed, the other from Consul Hosher, of Port Stanley and St. Thomas, which shows that Col. Twitchell's opinions are endorsed:

"Farmers do not complain of the weather for October. Harvesting is finished and threshing is approaching completion. The mild weather and timely rains have been profitable for the butter and cheese makers. The crops are, generally, not as good as last year, but owners of farm mortgages represent that their interest is being paid with more promptness than usual. The only plausible theory for the change is that dairying is taking the place of grain-raising, while the hard times of previous years have taught the farmers useful and needed lesson of economy. The only serious complaint is that for the first time in sixteen years Canadian lambs can not be exported to the United States with profit."

Death Of A British Soldier.

Thomas Wilson, a British soldier, died at Napanee, aged seventy-four. Deceased was born in the Island of Guernsey, British Channel, in the year 1819. At the age of twenty he enlisted in the 2nd batt. of Life Brigade regiment at London, and after serving two-and-a-half years in the West Indies was stationed at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal and Kingston, where he received his discharge in 1849. He then removed to Napanee, and up to his death followed his trade of shoemaking. Besides his wife he leaves three sons, John and Samuel, of Napanee, and William, of Toronto, and three daughters, Sarah, of Napanee, Mary of Toronto, and Mrs. Jones, of Buffalo.

What The Engineers Want.

James Devlin, of this city, attended a meeting of the board of the Ontario association of stationary engineers held in Toronto on Thanksgiving day. The delegates were unanimous in their representations of the feeling existing throughout the province for a stronger license law than the present act for that purpose, and steps were accordingly taken to bring the matter before the legislature at its next session. It is contended that all men in charge of steam plants should be able to prove their ability to safely manage such plant. It is not suggested to require this for threshing or farm engines or very small steam plants.

Prevention Is Better

Than cure, and those who are subject to rheumatism can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. You can rely upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism and catarrh; also for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other diseases caused by impure blood. It tones and vitalizes the whole system.

Hood's Pills are easy and gentle in effect.

Dunbolton Cup Wanted.

As there is no cup in connection with the dominion championship it has been suggested that the citizens of Kingston contribute to the purchase of such a trophy and present it to Queen's, to hold forever, as their own.

A True Bill.

"In onions there is strength" was used to parody the saying "In union there is strength," but there is strength and flavor combined in the celebrated Admiral cigar made by Tasse, Wood & Co., Montreal.

GALLANT IDA LEWIS.

America's Grace Darling, the Brave Woman Who Keeps the Lime Rock Light.

Her Boat, "The Rescue," Exhibited at the World's Fair--The Heroine Who Has Saved 18 Lives, Tells How Her Own Life Was Saved--Congress Gives Her a Gold Medal.

NEWPORT, R.I., Nov. 24.—America's Grace Darling, the heroine of eighteen life-saving exploits, the woman for whom the American congress has cast a gold medal of the first class, the first of the kind ever given to a woman, keeps the Lime Rock lighthouse.

It was when the Russian warships were lying at peaceful anchor in Newport's beautiful harbor, that a small company from the hotel Aquidneck went out in a sail boat to pay a visit to this brave woman, whose life-boat, the "Rescue," has been one of the much talked-of exhibits at the world's fair. The story told by Miss Lewis of how her own life was saved, amply repaid the visitors for their journey.

THE HOME OF IDA LEWIS, LIME ROCK LIGHT, NEWPORT, R. I.

Lime Rock lighthouse, the home of this world-famous heroine, is within the harbor and is a short sail from the New York yacht club's house. At high tide an ordinary cat-rigged sail boat cannot land at Lime Rock, and a row boat must be used from which a landing is effected by climbing up the face of a perpendicular rock upon a ladder lashed with fetters af iron to the stone.

At low tide the row boat is guided toward a pebbly beach through the sword grass that cuts against its sides like slashing martial blades.

The lighthouse—this saving station of wrecked mariners—is the blessed symbol of peace on earth and sea, saying good will to men. The fair woman to whom the visitors listened told a true narrative for every other brave and good woman in the country—a narrative for every woman in the country to heed and profit by.

Ida Lewis looks to be in her thirties as to age, with a highly nervous temperament, slight figure, bright eyes, with a dash of color in her face.

"It is thirty-five years since we came to Lime Rock, six in family, and now there are but two of us left, my brother Rudolph, who helped you to the rocks, and myself," said she. "My father was a cripple for seventeen years, in which time he never cut a mouthful of food for himself; my mother died ten years ago of cancer, and my sister six years ago with consumption.

"I have never been well in my life until now. My trouble was in my chest and lungs, and I have always had a cough from a child. What has done me more good than anything else in the world is Paine's Celery Compound.

"I have always been miserable in summer, and I believe I should have died this season if I had not taken Paine's celery compound. I began with it last February, and this summer I have been splendid," and her eyes flashed as she warmed to her subject. "And I am delighted to tell it," she continued, "for it is the truth. I have had so many doctors and so many doctors' prescriptions that I had lost faith in them, and I have tried so many patent medicines that I dreaded the summer. But I read about Paine's celery compound and went to see the gentlemen who testified, and they were loud in its praise. My brother, Rudolph, said that I had better not try it, as I would be disappointed again, and then I would feel worse than ever, but I went ahead; it seemed as if the Lord directed me, and I received benefit from the very first bottle.

IDA LEWIS.

"O, you should have seen me last summer. I was short of breath, easily tired out, and had a cough and night sweats, and my doctor told me I had heart trouble. I was so thin, and I was wearing black, and my friends said I looked like a little ghost. Now I am excellent, and feel proud to tell it and give the credit to Paine's celery compound. I have faith in it because there is nothing like it. I know so many people that have been helped. I am so much improved that my friends do not know me this summer. I have taken eight bottles since February, and the longer I take it the better I get. I have to live economically, and I do all my own housework, washing and ironing, and even the painting of the woodwork outside. I enjoy doing it now, but I believe I should be dead if I had not taken Paine's celery compound."

Besides the gold medal presented to her by the United States of America a silver medal was presented by the humane society of Massachusetts: "To Ida Lewis, the heroine of Lime Rock, for the many heroic and successful efforts in saving human lives." Another, also of silver, was presented by the life-saving benevolent association of New York: "To Miss Ida Lewis, as a testimonial of her skill, courage and humanity in rescuing two men in the harbor of Newport, R.I., during a severe storm."

Not only on these several special occasions, however, has Miss Lewis shown the courage and fortitude that have made her famous, but also in the faithfulness and regularity with which her daily round of duties have been performed, for they are not few. No lighthouse on the coast is better kept than hers, and not one has a better record.

"People think, when they come and find things in perfect order, that there is nothing to do here," she said. "But they do not know how early we start in the morning and how many little things there are to be done. The lamps have to be cleaned every day, the lenses kept clean, and the brasses polished, to say nothing of keeping the house in order."

Not alone are the "brasses polished" on the light, but the shining copper pump in the kitchen and the row of brass candlesticks on the mantel behind the stove all testify to the success and industry of the thrifty champion of life and strength.

Ida Lewis is called the bravest woman in America. But there are many brave women who have suffered as she has done, who are nearly broken down, who need to-day a true food for the brain and nerves, and whom Paine's Celery Compound will make well again. Thousands of women have been saved by this wonderful remedy.

Hair! Hair!

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

A Hustling Village.

CANARAQUI, Nov. 20.—The Free Methodist church is being rapidly completed. Mr. Vermilyea, of Belleville, preached to good audiences morning and evening in the Methodist church. The choir music was especially good. Mr. Vermilyea will conduct services every night this week. The ground is front of the Methodist parsonage is being levelled up, which adds much to its appearance. We are sorry to learn of the illness of Ernest Dunlop. Another wedding on the tapis, it is said. Visitors: Mrs. Jackson, of Ithaca, N.Y., at Joseph Northmore's; Messrs. T. H. and H. Flynn, at Mrs. F. D. Connolly's.

Want The Duty On Rails Adjusted.

OTTAWA, Nov. 25.—A big delegation representing the electric street railway companies of Montreal, London, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Arthur, Peterboro and Ottawa, waited on Sir John Thompson, Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Daly and Mr. Wallace to-day, and asked that the steel rails used for electric roads be imported on the same terms as rails for ordinary railways operated by steam. At present six dollars per ton are charged on rails over twenty-five pounds for street railways, while rails of same kind for ordinary railways are admitted free of duty.

Married At Gananoque.

On Tuesday the residence of James Taylor, Gananoque, was the scene of a quiet wedding, the marriage of his eldest daughter, Miss Whilemena Taylor, to Walter S. Abbott, one of Gananoque's most enterprising young business men. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. C. Reynolds in the presence of the near relatives of the contracting parties. Miss Janet Taylor, of Brooklyn, N.Y., sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and Verner Taylor supported the groom, after which supper was partaken of and the time pleasantly spent until midnight, when Mr. and Mrs. Abbott took the train for the east to spend their honeymoon.

Every man with a clever son believes in heredity.

Patrolman Julius Zeidler

Of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Police Force, gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. His wife takes it for dizziness and indigestion and it works charmingly. "The children also take it with great benefit. It is without doubt a most excellent thing for **Tired Feel**ing. I cheerfully recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and Hood's Pills to every one who wishes to have health and comfort. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache.

Everyone who can afford it should have a MELISSA RAINPROOF WRAP. The most fashionable, comfortable and economical garment of the day.

SURPRISE SOAP

The quality and quantity for the price--4 cakes for 25 cents--makes it the cheapest Soap for every use and every want. All who use it say so.

A FEW OF THE "THINGS!"

People are looking for this season of the year. Fancy Bread Boards and Knives, Carpet Sweepers, Plated and Japanned Trays, Wood Salad Forks and Spoons, Children's Sets, Curling Tongs, Table, Hand Lamps, Crumb Brushes and Trays, Pocket and Table Cutlery and Plated Table-ware. All good goods at low prices.

McKELVEY & BIRCH, 69 AND 71 BROCK STREET.

TRAVELLING.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD LINE

Established 1840. Oldest Line in Existence.

"CAMPANIA," "LUCANIA."

THE NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS. Positively the largest and most magnificent steamships in the world. 600 feet long. 12,500 tons. 15,000 horse power.

Umbria, Etruria, Aurania, Servia, and others, averaging over 500 feet long, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 horse-power; the whole comprising an incomparable fleet of Fast Express Passenger Steamers. Two and three sailings weekly (including Boston Steamer) forming a service unsurpassed.

The character, record and general reputation of this line for speed, comfort and safety—HAVING NEVER LOST A PASSENGER DURING THE 33 YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE, needs no comment.

Average time: A trifle over six days.
Fastest time: Five days, 22 hours, 7 minutes.

New York to Liverpool, via Queenstown.

CAMPANIA	Nov. 25	6-30 a.m.
UMBRIA	Dec. 2	1 p.m.
LUCANIA	Dec. 9	6 a.m.
ETRURIA	Dec. 16	10 a.m.
AURANIA	Dec. 23	2 p.m.
UMBRIA	Dec. 30	11 a.m.
ETRURIA	Jan. 13	

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin passage, $50 and upwards. Second Cabin, $35 and upward according to steamer and location. From Pier 40, N.R., New York.

STEERAGE AT VERY LOW RATES.

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

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 4, Bowling Green, New York, to VERNON H. BROWN & CO.

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

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamships, Calling at Moville.

SAILING FROM PORTLAND AND HALIFAX.

	From Portland.	From Halifax.
Peruvian (not carrying pas engers)	Nov. 11	Nov. 23
Numidian,	Dec. 7	Dec. 9
Parisian,	Dec. 21	Dec. 28
Mongolian,	Jan. 4	Jan. 6

RATES OF OCEAN PASSAGE—Cabin by Parisian, $50, $60 and $70; Circassian and Sardinian, $50, $55 and $60. By other steamers $45 and $50. Second cabin $30, extra accommodation $55; steerage $24.

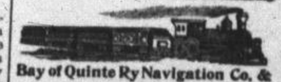
STATE LINE—NEW YORK AND GLASGOW (VIA LONDONDERRY)

Sailings on application to the undersigned.

RATES OF PASSAGE AS FOLLOWS:

Cabin passage, $60, single and upward. Return $90 and upward, according to location of berth. Second cabin $35. Steerage at lowest rates.

All information regarding the selection of berths can be obtained in Kingston from THOMAS HANLEY, Ticket Agt. G.T.R., City Station. | J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Ticket Agent, 42 Clarence St.



Bay of Quinte Ry Navigation Co. & Canadian Pacific Railways.

NEW SHORT LINE.

7:15 a.m.—For Napanee, Tweed, Peterboro, Toronto, London, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, Northwest and Pacific Coast.

3:55 p.m.—Local for Tweed, Napanee and Descronto.

For full information and tickets apply to D. J. WILSON, Agent, C.P.R. Telegraph office Clarence street.

B. O. CARTER, Gen. Manager. | G. A. BROWNE, Gen. Pass. Agt. H. B. SHERWOOD, Supt.

BERMUDA.

The now far-famed BERMUDAS, with cable communication and equable winter temperature of seventy degrees, beautiful scenery and 100