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RUBBER STAMPS of all kinds neatly made. Roll Jakers, Linen Markers, Daters, Seals, Stencils, Bank, Ticket and Office Stamps, etc. Repairs of all kinds promptly done. JOHN OFFORD, Whig Office.

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

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THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG is published every evening at $6 King street, Kingston, Ont., at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, payable in advance; otherwise $7.50 will be charged.

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Once a week, five lines and over,	10c	"
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Advertisement charges are carefully regulated and based on experience of cost of sustaining a paper. It is preferred that orders be not given, then that begging be indulged in over prices.

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

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SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY. Authorized agent, F. A. Folger, Ferry Dock, foot of Brock street, Kingston.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Spifer per Orbem Dicor"

A SWEEPING CONDEMNATION.

"Don," in "Saturday Night," has the neatest, most concise and direct summing up of the Winnipeg election which we have seen. It comes to hand a little late, but it is good. Here it is: "The election of 'Fighting Joe Martin,' in Winnipeg, is the most conspicuous grit triumph that has been achieved since Alexander Mackenzie was premier. It means that the Protestant-tariff reform movement has something in it. It means that the men in the dominion cabinet are not liked and their methods are unpopular. It means a big delegation from the west at the next dominion elections, headed by the strongest lieutenant that Laurier could have. It means that Meredith, having been kept out of a place in the dominion government, that Ontario Protestantism will be in revolt. It means that Sir John Thompson's idea of dilly-dallying with lieutenant-governorships is a mistake, and coupled with the McGreevy-Connolly convictions, that there is a popular notion that the government, more or less, should be in jail." Now as "Don" is generally understood to be Mr. Sheppard, an aforetime candidate for the legislature in the conservative interest in Toronto, the force of his criticism will be the more appreciated. Of course "Don" sent a marked copy of his paper to Sir John Thompson.

DR. DOUGLAS' PROTESTS.

For some time the people of Montreal have been discussing the advisability of purchasing a vice-regal residence, and of having the governor-general and his suite spend a portion of their time each year in the metropolitan city. Not so much attention was paid to the agitation until the council began to deal with it, and the mayor, esteemed a level-headed man, advanced his opinion. There never was any substantial reasoning in connection with the scheme. It was not apparent what Montreal was to gain by a vice-regal residence beyond the social elevation it was expected to give some people, and the boom to society was calculated to cost $650,000 for a mansion and furnishing, and $30,000 a year for maintenance. No wonder Dr. Douglas is moved to attack the scheme and to criticise it in pretty plain language. In his letter to the press he addresses himself to the mayor in the frankest manner, and says that his advocacy of the vice-regal residential scheme has materially abated the hopes and confidence of a large proportion of the citizens in him as an administrator. The venerable critic pertainly makes a strong point when he shows that the city cannot safely assume the proposed burdens; that it now staggers under a debt of $23,000,000, the limit of its borrowing power; that the assessors are giving fictitious value to property in order to increase the borrowing capacity of the corporation; that harbor works have been assumed which will cost millions; that Mercier has left a legacy of that which forces the legislature to enforce direct taxation, the burden of which Montreal has to carry; that the low rate of wages is met by an increasing ratio of expenses entailing unprecedented exactions from the people; and that the scarcity of money is advanced as an excuse for failing to sustain the wards in contagious hospitals, thus imperilling the homes of the artizan population. There is a great deal of force in what Dr. Douglas says. Montreal, the metropolitan city, is not in a position to put on airs at the present time. Nor does it popularize the movement to say that the federal government will grant something in aid of the scheme. The government has not promised to do anything towards supporting dual vice-regal residences, nor is it in a position to waste its money in that direction. Both the city and federal governments can put any surplus cash they have to good use in ameliorating the condition of the toiling masses, in lifting the burden of them, in giving them the protection from zymotic diseases with which they are threatened. Dr. Douglas has written a powerful article. The "Witness" thinks he has attached too much importance to the remarks of the mayor. That is a question. Great and representative man should have no time for idle talk, and the people have no patience with the men who indulge in it.

EDITORIAL PEN POINTS.

As a result of the Winnipeg election Mr. Ross is not going to be made lieutenant-governor just now. Lizgar cannot be opened.

* * *

What's the use of the people electing trustees from each ward to manage their school affairs if two of them can attend to the business? That's the question of the hour.

* * *

The employees' liability bill is likely to be mutilated out of all usefulness when it reaches the lords. The upper house is disposed to court more conflict with the commons, and so, if possible, bring about the crisis to which so many events are tending.

* * *

Mr. Stead, lecturing at Toronto, regarded it as funny that "infant industries needed more of the bottle the older they grew." At once his usefulness was gone, being suspected of gritism.

* * *

The tory politicians of Toronto have been chasing each other around Toronto in search of a candidate for the mayoralty, and they haven't found the right man yet. Mayor Fleming meanwhile has been strengthening his grip on the office, and is likely to hold it another year.

* * *

The conservative party in Quebec is having differences within it. Its private members are insisting upon reduced sessional expenses, lighter taxation of the people, and the abolition of the legislature. All these are being resisted by the government but they are popular with the people.

* * *

The retirement of Mr. Powderly from the leadership of the knights of labor is a bad move for the order. He was a man of commanding ability and an extremely sensible person. He made mistakes, not being infallible, but generally his government was in the right direction, and his counsel will be missed.

* * *

The "Mail" is again having a friendly feeling for the conservative party, and proposes to conduct the provincial campaign in its interest. Which settles Mr. Meredith's fate. He is a defeated man before he goes into the election, and his address, after the next session of the legislature, will not be, as the "Spectator" declares, "Hon. W. E. Meredith, premier, Toronto."

VIEWING THE TRAINS.

A Look Over the Earliest and Latest Railway Equipage.

Over two hundred people went from here to Watertown, N.Y., yesterday, to see the New York Central and English trains, which were exhibited at the world's fair. The train which carried the Kingston people consisted of fifteen coaches, and was drawn by two engines. Passengers were taken on at every station along the route, and when the train reached Watertown, the coaches were uncomfortably crowded. There were five or six thousand people in the city from different points in the state, and all were delighted in looking over the trains. A. J. Lee was one of the spectators from Kingston. He said the coaches of the Wagner train are finished in the highest artistic manner. The cars are 72 feet long and 7ft 3 feet over all, lighted by electricity and heated by steam, and in all the saloons, barber shops and bath rooms the floors are tiled. The steps, railings, guards, etc., are all of solid brass, highly polished. The window frames are double, and they are also made of solid brass, so that each pane of glass is set in metal. Each car is painted royal blue with gold scroll decorations, the name being painted in gold letters in a beautiful and elaborate design midway in the sides. The upholstering is very fine, and the carpets royal within, silk velvet, and Axminster, and of colors to match the finish. Engine 999 is a result of the most careful and delicate experiments, covering a period of many years, and is regarded as one of the most perfect pieces of machinery ever created. The engine holds the world's record for speed, having run for a considerable distance at the rate of 112½ miles an hour.

The English engine, the Queen Empress, is longer than the American design. Both pairs of driving wheels being placed in front of the fire-box necessitates the adoption of a long boiler, the barrel of which is 18 ft. 6 in. long, made out of one-half inch steel plates, having a main diameter of 4 ft. 3 in., the fire-box being 6 ft. 10 in. long. The weight of the engine in working order is 52 tons 2 cwt., of which 16½ tons is carried by each pair of driving wheels. The tender weighs 25 tons and has a tank capacity of 1,870 gallons and carries four tons of coal. The total weight of engine and tender in working order is 77 tons 2 cwt. This engine is a sister to the new famous Greater Britain, which has attained a speed of over eighty miles an hour.

The English sleeping saloon car is forty-two feet long, and contains four sleeping compartments, each having a separate lavatory and sleeping berths. The saloon is fitted with electric lights, gas, electric bells and is heated through pipes. The furnishings and decorations are all rich and elegant.

The De Witt Clinton engine, with its original pioneer train of, three coaches, made its first regular trip between Albany and Schenectady on August 9th, 1831, attaining a maximum speed of fifteen miles an hour. The Clinton's four driving wheels are four feet six inches in diameter; cylinders, five and one-half inches in diameter, weight of engine and tender being about six tons.

The Kingston excursionists left Watertown, N.Y., at four o'clock in the afternoon and arrived at eight o'clock.

Chancery Court.

Hoopstatter vs. *Hughson* was the last case considered. The action in this case was brought on account of a charge created by the defendant, Hughson, on some land in the township of Loughboro in favor of plaintiff Hoopstatter, and also to have a conveyance by Hughson of some of his property set aside as fraudulent against creditors. The judge dismissed that part of the case which related to fraud on creditors stating that the transaction was not impeachable on that ground, but after argument reserved his decision as to whether the changing of the land in the plaintiff's favor was within the statute of fraud. Judgment will be given at a later date. Mr. McIntyre for plaintiff; Dr. Smythe and Dr. Walkem for defendant.

A Thing Of Marvellous Beauty.

The Christmas numbers of the Montreal "Star" have stood away up in public esteem, and deservedly so, for they have been things of rare beauty indeed. There has been nothing cheap and nasty about them. The Christmas numbers of the Montreal "Star" have simply soared over any other similar publication on this continent, and the impression, well founded, no doubt, has been created that this year's Christmas "Star" will eclipse anything that has gone before. It is believed that the 5th December will be the opening day of the Christmas "Star" sale.

The Hay Market.

Mr. Going does not expect to see hay better in price this winter. Dealers find that the Wilson bill proposing changes in the tariff has had an effect on the farmers. They are holding back with the expectation that the knocking off of $2 per ton will go to them. The result is the dealers cannot buy any hay just now. Mr. Going claims that even if the bill passes the change will not make any difference as there will be such a large amount ready to market the farmers will have to come down in order to sell it at all.

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.

The British admiralty will immediately begin the construction at Chatham of a battleship similar to the Magnificent.

CASEY'S CONTENTIONS.

ON PROHIBITION, COMBATTED BY REV. R. W. RAYSON.

Some of the Positions of Mr. Casey Subjected to the Test of Facts—Difference Between Drinking and Drinking to Excess—Individual Liberty Taken Away.

KINGSTON, Dec. 1.—To the Editor: It is somewhat alarming to one like myself, no specialist, with no carefully gathered repertory of facts, figures and quotations, to find my humble endeavor to lead public opinion in the direction of the true remedy for certain moral diseases controverted by so redoubtable a champion of the prohibition cause as T. W. Casey, of the London "Advertiser," and I take it as no mean compliment to the strength of my position that such heavy artillery is turned upon it. I need not say perhaps that if my objections to prohibition could be met and proved to be unsound, the cause would find no more ready champion than myself. Neither the Rev. E. Thomas nor Mr. Casey has done this however, and I hope to show in this letter wherein Mr. Casey has failed.

1. He starts out with two pure assumptions. First, that the remedy is prohibition or nothing, and second, that I deny that legislation can effect anything. Both of these, however, are disproved by the fact that I referred to the South Carolina law as an alternative scheme of legislation, which has apparently met with much success, while the Gothenburg and Norwegian systems have also been very fairly successful. It is a curious thing, and bespeaks some consciousness of weakness, that prohibition advocates can see no distinction between opposing prohibition, and supporting the present system, or between "drinking" and "excessive drinking." Mr. Casey shows this inaccuracy of thought and expression in several ways. For example, he attributes fires, railway and steamboat accidents to "someone drinking," when he should have said "someone drinking to excess." He charges me with being convinced of the failure of the Maine law "because a citizen of undoubted veracity told me" certain facts, a mere travesty of what I wrote. He further charges me with supposing that prohibition is "merely an attempt to reclaim drunkards" when my letter proves that I looked on it as something far wider. I wrote "the case for prohibition requires not only that drunkenness be checked, but that liquor be not used." "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." And he still further heedlessly proclaims the truth of my estimate of it when he classes the use in any degree of alcoholic liquors with such sins as theft, prostitution and breaches of the Lord's day. But that the moderate and temperate use of these beverages is a sin he does not attempt to prove.

2. Mr. Casey assumes that the recorded opinions of certain eminent men are good proofs of the truth of what they say. It is an assumption only too generally made in all kinds of controversy. To me it appears that no man's opinion, however eminent he may be, is worth "shucks" if it conflicts with solid facts. We will, therefore, bring Mr. Casey's contention, that three-fourths of the expenses of prisons, reformatories and insane asylums would be saved by prohibition, to the test of facts:

Ontario has a population of about two millions. Mr. Casey's own figures show her expenditure on reformatory, alms, Central prison and outlying lock-ups to have been a little over $88,000. Her expenditure per head of population on these three items is, therefore, 3.4 cents.

Maine, he tells us, is a highly successful prohibition state. She ought, therefore, to have an expenditure of about nine mills only for the same purposes. But in 1880 her population was 649,000, and her expenditure for the state prison only, apart from lock-ups and reformatories, $30,000, an average cost per head of population of 4.6 cents. Why! this is passing strange. Maine, prohibitory Maine, with a successful prohibition record of nearly thirty years, spending more on one prison than Ontario spends on all her prisons and reformatories. Mr. Casey's contention, therefore, that prohibition would save three-fourths of the cost of prisons and reformatories is terribly at variance with facts, and even such weighty authorities as Sir Oliver Mowat and Chief Justice Coleridge will not overbalance such figures as these.

3. Lord Coleridge's opinion is, however, so remarkable in its bias that it is worth while examining it a little closely. Writ brief it amounts to this, that the majority of criminals use liquor, ergo liquor is the cause of their crimes. Thus in the prisons of New York state in 1891 there were 3,030 criminals who used liquor as against 584 total abstainers. What more potent proof could there be that Lord Coleridge is correct. But the same reasoning would lead us to a much more potent factor in crime than even liquor. For of those 3,614 prisoners, all but 200 used tobacco. Evidently therefore, tobacco causes more crime than drink. We only need statistics to show that they all drink tea to prove that the cup which cheers without inebriating is responsible for all the crime in New York state. Of course, all that Lord Coleridge really proves is that the majority of criminals use liquor, a well known fact. To assert that liquor is the active cause of their crimes is not only a non-sequitur but is again in conflict with facts. I use the prison reports of New York state, 1891, as the only ones to hand. In Sing Sing the offences are classified as follows: Crimes against the person, 570; against property, 1,037; against person and property, 185. The proportion in Auburn and Clinton is about the same. It will be observed that offences against property are immensely predominant. This is, however, precisely the class of offences which cannot be committed save by cool heads and steady hands. Arson, carrying burglar's tools, destroying property, and stoning cars, are the only crimes under this head at all likely to be committed by persons intoxicated at the time. But they only account for nineteen cases out of 1,037. I think we may now dismiss Mr. Casey's witnesses.

4. I cannot but admire Mr. Casey's splendid enthusiasm for his cause. It leads him, however, into several very curious claims. Just imagine for instance charging three-fourths of the expenditure for "hospitals and charities" to the liquor traffic. We shall be asked next to credit it with three-fourths of the undertakers' bills.

Again he says that if the prohibition asked for by the plebiscite vote were granted home brewed ale would become the rule as it was in Yorkshire some years ago. I thought that the manufacture as a beverage was to be entirely prohibited. This tendency to overstatement on the part of men who evidently desire to be scrupulously courteous and fair ought not to be overlooked. It is a strong indication of a weak cause. I take it for granted that the prohibition of the manufacture of intoxicating liquors covers private brewing and distilling, for if these are permitted the last state would indeed be worse than the first. Home beer may be good, and I think is; but home whiskey!!! Yet if prohibition forbids one it forbids both; if it allows one it allows both.

While speaking of mistakes I may as well withdraw my previous remarks about Ohio and Boston. I was misinformed. But the mistake being withdrawn my position remains untouched.

5. Mr. Casey next attacks my reasoning with respect to the close relationship between drunkenness and other sins of the flesh. Let me recall here what I really said: "If the common classification of sins of the flesh is correct, and the evil is not cut at the root, we may expect to find that coincidently with a decrease of indulgence in any one branch will come a corresponding increase in the others." Well, Maine has prohibited the liquor traffic and what do we find?

We find that in no state is the law of divorce so terribly lax. I quote from the Encyclopedia Britannica: "Divorces in Maine reach the highest ratio to the marriages or to the population of any state of which statistics are reported. The privilege of a jury trial favors the plaintiffs, and it is not easy to find a jury who will withhold a verdict for divorce." The birthrate of the native or oldest and typical families of Maine has greatly fallen off, and the number of children of school age is diminishing, not only proportionately to the population but in positive numbers, the diminution for the past eleven years being 14,200." (Enc. Brit., Vol. xv., p. 300, 9th ed.)

One needs to pause and take in the full significance of that statement, a most complete justification of what I said. It means that marriage is degraded into a mere temporary contract of cohabitation liable to be ended by the verdict of a compliant jury, and actually so ended in about one case out of eight. And this is sanctioned by law. It means further that even those who continue to live in this loose sort of marriage bond deliberately refuse to accept the consequences of the divine law, and either by the use of preventatives, or by prenatal infanticide use it simply for the gratification of carnal desire, forgetting that lust is lust just as much after marriage as before, and that murder is murder just as much before birth as after it. I care not what any chief justice or other theorist thinks when I am supported by facts like those. And remember please that these facts were utterly unknown to me when I wrote my first letter, and yet are not concocted to suit my case, but lie ready to my hand when Mr. Casey's letter forces me to consult books of reference.

6. I don't intend to speak further at present of the biblical argument. Mr. Casey has not disposed of what I have already said, and the one hint he gives "about bible wines" is just sufficient to show how superficial his ideas on the subject are. He proposes to quote from "the ablest theologians and scholars" in favor of his view. He cannot do this, Mr. Editor, for "the ablest theologians and scholars" are on my side. When will controversalists learn that opinions are not proofs?

7. I have not said that the only remedy is self-restraint. I said that self-restraint was "the only effectual cure," but that "much may be hoped for in the way of mitigation by restricting or abolishing incentives to self-indulgence." That is to say, the choice lies not between prohibition and the present system, but between prohibition and a variety of other schemes which would abolish bad liquor, treating, solicitation, forcing of sales, bar-room drinking, etc., etc., without such a serious interference with individual liberty as the enforcing of total abstinence on all without exception. The Maine law, stringent as it is, is one I could heartily endorse except in this one point.

8. Certainly my proposed cure for intemperance is "no new theory or doctrine." If it were it would, in my opinion, be pretty strong proof of its worthlessness, for church doctrines are not like modern laws—the newer the better. To say that "the church has been laboring earnestly in that direction all the time" is, however, directly contrary to facts. Protestantism has been laboring earnestly in the contrary direction for many years, and with considerable success. The old laws remain indeed in the formularies, but only as evidence of the terrible failure in practice, and the complete separation between modern Protestantism and Catholic christianity? Neither Mr. Casey nor any one else has attempted to deal seriously with this portion of my letter. I suppose because they recognize that it is incontrovertible and that it probes their weak point to the bottom.—ROBERT W. RAYSON.

OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

The Late John D. Ham's Will—The Way He Left His Money.

Napanee Beaver.

The will of the late John D. Ham was filed with W. P. Deroche, registrar of the surrogate court, this week for probate. The whole estate, foots up $157,983.50, consisting of $8,475 in real estate, and the balance, $149,488.50, personal estate, consisting of household furniture, promissory notes and mortgages on real estate. The will is dated July 23rd, 1892, and is witnessed by Messrs. A. W. and G. S. Grange. The estate is bequeathed as follows:

To Mrs. Ham, his widow, $25,000 absolutely, and the interest of $10,000 for her lifetime; also all his real estate and household furniture, etc., during her lifetime, and at her death said real estate and household furniture to his neice, Louisa Macdonald, of Duntroon.

To his adopted daughter, Rose Vrooman, $20,000.

To Josephine Hooper, Kingston, $500.

To May Hooper, $250.

To Sarah McEgan, of Philadelphia, formerly of Newburgh $250.

To Betsy Lockwood, his aunt, $250. (Not knowing her whereabouts, the will directs that advertisements be placed in the Chicago and Milwaukee papers for one month, and if the desired information cannot be obtained within a year, the amount shall revert to the estate.)

To Agnes Shibley, $1,500.

To Mabel Shibley, $500.

The residue of the estate is to be divided equally between his sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Finley, Camden East, and Mrs. Jane Campbell, of Duntroon, Ont.

The executors are Messrs. S. J. Hayden and Harvey Warner.

The succession tax to be paid to the Ontario government, will be between $5,000 and $8,000.

SYDENHAM HIGH SCHOOL.

The Grant This Year is Three Hundred Dollars Less Than Before.

The county council did not comply with the request of Reeve Hogan and have the township of Wolfe Island withdrawn from the Sydenham high school district. The matter came up, Friday morning, in the shape of a by-law and caused considerable discussion. J. Bertram said the petitioners had been misled, and both Messrs. Spoor and Hogan denied the charge. The ratepayers knew a thing or two; they had frequently asked for a lessening of the school's expenditure. The statutes, it was held by Messrs. Donaldson and Knapp, required that high schools be supported, and when the by-law was pressed for passage it was defeated. Then $500 was voted to the high school instead of $800, as had been asked. The amount granted this year is $2,500, instead of $2,800, as previously. It was pointed out that $2,450 was needed to pay salaries. Several suggested increased fees, Mr. Hogan remarking: "We are passing a by-law to curtail the expenses. There are about 100 pupils in the school. Let them pay a little for their education. It would seem strange if they cannot curtail expenditure in some way." Mr. Corkill remarked that Mr. Hogan could not point out one item of extravagance. To pass the by-law with only $500 in it would mean the closing of the school. The pupils come from all parts of the county. Then Mr. Pringle enquired if the school was a necessity? He thought it was not. If the money expended on it were divided among poorer schools improvement would be manifest. There were too many schools. "Let us have fewer schools and better teachers." But the by-law passed and the matter was settled.

St Andrew's Society.

At the annual meeting of St. Andrew's society on Thursday evening these officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Dr. Grant; vice-presidents, Capt. Paul, G. W. Maxwell; secretary-treasurer, Ald. Horn; chaplains, Revs. M. Macgillivrary, and J. Mackie.

School Board Men Out.

In the event of Alds. McKelvey and A. Hore retiring from the council Capt. Thomas Donnelly and A. Shaw will offer themselves as candidates in Victoria ward at the solicitation of ratepayers.

Ta-Ha-Doom-De-Ay

Is not half as popular as the celebrated Admiral cigar made by Tasse, Wood & Co., Montreal. Try one.

THE DISTRICT DASHES.

SPICE OF HE ARTICLES IN THE VICINITY NEWSPAPERS.

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

Thomas J. Naylor is sole lessee of the Deseronto opera house, George Burtch having retired.

The Methodist parsonage at Selby is completed. Rev. Mr. Stratton and family have moved in.

Wade's mandrake liver pills, sure cure for biliousness and constipation, Wade's drug store, Kingston.

On Wednesday W. McNaughton and Miss Frances Kendrick, Almonte, entered into a life partnership.

G. F. Donnelly, of the "Reporter" staff, Athens, was united in marriage to Miss Bellamy, of North Augusta.

Hanson's Magic Corn Salve cures corns and bunions with three applications. 15c per box at Wade's drug store, Kingston.

R. N. Miller, formerly of Tamworth, has been appointed dispensing chemist at the Royal Victoria hospital, Montreal.

Allen E. Wiltse, who was carried on harness making in Athens for over thirteen years, has sold out to S. Boddy & Son.

At the new Gilmour timber limits there are ten shanties each having forty men at work, and 30,000,000 feet will be the cut this winter.

Dr. McIntosh, Pakenham has bought the new drug store of the late Dr. Hugh McEwan, Carleton Place, and will practice in the old stand.

On Nov. 14th, at the residence of the bridegroom's father, G. W. York, Hungerford, was married to Miss Ella May Martin, Tamworth.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at Marchmont Home, Belleville, James Henry Adams, Deseronto, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ellen White.

Capt. Glenn, Stella, has given up his general store business, and expects to go to the old country. It is said James Neilson intends purchasing the stock.

The Carleton Place curling club elected these officers: President, S. J. McLaren; vice president, D. Moffat; secretary-treasurer, C. C. Allen; chaplain, Rev. R. McNair.

Mrs. James Templeton, Almonte, had a severe attack of paralysis, from which it is feared she will not recover. Mrs. William Greer, also suffering from an attack, is recovering.

Not one in twenty is free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills; The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief.

Mrs. Angus McLeod, Napanee, has been presented with $1,000 from the Order of Sons of Scotland. Mr. McLeod was a member of St. Bride's lodge, Napanee, organized last summer.

Mrs. P. Deroche, Newburgh, celebrated her 78th birthday on 29th Nov., and was surprised by her friends. There were present Messrs. H. M. and W. P. Deroche, besides fourteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

The assessed valuation of property in Jefferson county this year is $34,613,971. About $30,000,000 of this is real property and $4,000,000 personal. Outside the city the assessed valuation has decreased. Cape Vincent shows the largest loss, $66,560.

The greatest flesh and blood maker in existence and a life-saver to consumptives is Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, "the kind that cures" bronchitis, coughs, colds and all lung troubles. Every bottle warranted. No oily tastes like others. In big bottles, 50c and $1. at Wade's drug store.

Mrs. Benjamin Hazzard died at Chicago, Thursday. The remains will be interred in the Quaker burying ground near Northport. Deceased before her marriage was Miss Martha J. Haworth, Newburgh, where she taught school. She was about seventy years of age.

Mrs Reany's Case.

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—Many people here read with great interest the despatch sent out from Ashland, Wis., last week concerning Mrs. Reany, a former resident of this city. A sister of Mrs. Reany's, living in Toronto, had used Dodd's kidney pills and had been much benefited by them, so she wisely recommended them to her sister, with the result that Mrs. Reany is on the highway to good health because of their use. In a recent letter to an acquaintance here, Mrs. Reany said, "I never had anything in the shape of medicine to do me so much good."

Enquiry amongst local druggists develops the fact that no medicine is more popular or has bigger sales than Dodd's kidney pills. Everybody who has used these pills has found them most beneficial. Not only men and women, but children, also, have been restored to sound health by their use and are to-day grateful witnesses of their efficacy.

The Tariff Commission.

Napanee town hall was crowded, Thursday, in response to the invitation to meet the controllers of customs and inland revenue. N. Clark Wallace and John T. Wood, to discuss the tariff from the farmers' standpoint. Both sides of politics were well represented. Those who gave evidence were Messrs. M. M. Vanluven, president of the Patrons of Industry; D. W. Allison, Adolphustown; C. E. File, North Fredericksburgh; Robert Filson, Amherst Island; A. V. Price, Camden; James Brandon, Napanee; B. C. Lloyd, Camden; S. D. Clark, Odessa; Daniel Davern, Adolphustown; C. W. Neville, Ernesttown; Charles Snider, Odessa. Wm. M. Fraser, Ernesttown; John Youmans, sr., Newburgh; George Lott, Richmond.

Each witness stated in what particular he wished the tariff changed. Notwithstanding the conflicting opinions expressed the utmost harmony prevailed.

A Lease Demanded.

The government order requiring a lease from each white man occupying Indian land, about Tyendinaga reserve, is creating a commotion amongst those who for years have evaded the law. The land on which Shannonville stands was leased by the chiefs of olden times for 999 years at a yearly rental of thirty barrels of flour. The question of surrendering and selling it is now before the band.

If you are free from indigestion you need not fear cholera. If you are not free, you are in danger. K. D. C. will free you from both indigestion and cholera. Sold by E. C. Mitchell.

Kittie Fox of Fairhaven, Vt.

"When my daughter Kitty was about three years old, Eczema or Salt Rheum appeared on her face. It itched so badly she would

Scratch till it Bled

We had seven or eight doctors, without the least shadow of benefit. When Kitty had taken half a bottle of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

she was better, and when she had taken 1½ bottles she was perfectly cured and has shown

No Sign of Salt Rheum

For almost four years. Her skin is now as fair and clear as any child's in town." WM. FOX, Williams Slate Mantel Works, Fair Haven, Vt.

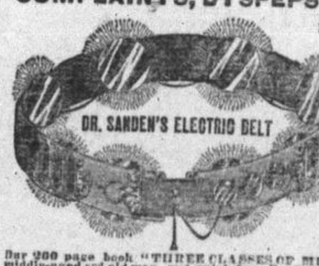
HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

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

USE WIDE AWAKE SOAP.

Manufactured only by DAVID MORTON & SONS HAMILTON, ONT.

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, Losses, Drains, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Poor Memory, All Female Complaints, and general ill health, the effects of abuses, excesses, worry or exposure, will find relief and prompt cure in our marvelous invention, which required but a trial to convince the most skeptical. Ignorance of effects you may have had your drained vitality restored by every young man, which is electricity—and this causes your weakness, lack of vigor. If you replace into your system the electric current lost, which are you going for vigorous health, you will remember the cure and health, strength and vigor will follow at once. This is certain and treatment, and we guarantee a cure or refund money. Our book on health, by every young, middle-aged and old man, sent sealed, free. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is an experiment shown by hundreds of cases throughout this and other Dominions, many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt.

Our 200 page book "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," sent sealed, free.

WE HAVE CURED THOSE—WE CAN CURE YOU!

FROM CANADA.

CLANWILLIAM, P. O., Ontario, October 16th, 1893. Dr. A. T. SANDEN, Dear Sir—Kindly accept my hearty thanks for advice to try your electric belt. It gives me wonderful relief. I was suffering from lame trouble, indigestion, nervousness, and inactive condition of the abdomen, and doctored for over two years during which time I had several doctors, but