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THE DAILY WHIG.

"Optimo per Orbem Dicor."

STEALING THE SEAT.

The *Empire* outlined the course to be followed in connection with the London election a season days ago. It has been verified. The votes cast in the contest, disputed and otherwise, were counted, and the returning officer declared elected "the candidate having the majority of the whole." "And so," said our contemporary, "it is quite clear that Hon. Mr. Carling must be declared elected."

A recount as things stand will not amount to much, and "no recount on the ground of the disputed votes can be applied for until the appeal is decided," and there is no telling when this may be, especially as the supreme court has not officially heard of the case. There will be no hurry in doing so, and a long time must elapse before it can be reached by the judges in the ordinary course of events. The seat in the house being taken it will be difficult to remove him, the government, we take it, being bent upon exhausting every device and resort of the law to "protect" Mr. Carling and defeat his late opponent. The idea is even entertained that the supreme court cannot support the view taken of the voters' list case held by the courts of the queen's bench and appeal, that the issue must come back to the county judge and the revising officer, and so be settled in the interests of the tories. That all this is the desire of the government, that it is indeed a semi-official statement of Sir John Thompson's plans, we cannot doubt. The original purpose of the franchise act was to make its officials supreme in their work, however iniquitous, and it will not be without a struggle that the government is forced to abandon its programme.

TRADE AND ITS LIMIT.

A "Free Trader," of decidedly set opinions, challenges the opinion of the WHIG that the United States furnishes the natural markets for the surplus products of Canada. He points out that the United States exports so much of the same commodities as Canada that there is no telling how much of the productions of the last named place indirectly find their way to Europe.

The fact that a large proportion of Canada's surplus productions, or the whole of them, cross the ocean via American soil is not contradictory of our assumption. The markets for Canada's goods are across the border whatever may be the destiny of them. True, Ontario, from whose statistics we quoted, may not be Canada, but it is an important section of it, and the decline of its trade and population is a very significant and regretable circumstance.

Take the agricultural exports for Canada in 1891, and where did they go? To the British empire, $6,020,000; and to the United States, $7,646,000. Commenting upon this statement, the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal *Witness*, remarks: "The United States alone bought more than one-half of all the agricultural products exported last year by Canada to the whole world, and this is not counting an export shortage of $3,000,000, all of which went to the States." Our critic may find consolation in the reflection that the bulk of these exports to Yankeeland ultimately reach Europe, or Great Britain, but most people will term the points where the Canadians directly sell or dispose of their products their natural markets.

What the WHIG most deplores—hair splitting in regard to the appropriateness or inappropriateness of a figure of speech is of small moment—is the disheartening effects of a little comparison. This is supplied by an Ottawa correspondent thus:

"The value of vessels built in Canada and sold to the other countries has fallen from $2,189,000 in 1876 to $289,000 in 1891, while the tonnage of vessels built fell from 188,000 in 1895 to 55,477 in 1891.

"The decline of agricultural exports from Canada is shown by the following figures: In 1874 they represented $19,596,000; in 1876, $21,139,000. In 1881, $21,268,000; in 1891, $18,301,000.

"The exports of the forest which in 1873 amounted to $28,586,000; in 1874, to $26,817,000; in 1884, to $25,811,000, were in 1891, $25,875,000. Exports of the mine which reached $6,471,000, were $5,977,000 in 1891.

"The export of animals and their products was, in 1891, only $1,911,000 in excess of what it was six years ago, the figures being: In 1885, $25,337,000; in 1891, $27,248,500."

The WHIG has never advocated annexation as a cure for the political and commercial ills from which Canada is suffering, and it does not esteem reciprocity as a movement in that direction. Something has to be done to bring about a change for the better. Our young mechanics and business men are going away because they cannot find occupation and rewards at home. Nor will they be captivated by the proposal to cheapen the productions of Canada, if the only element in the cheapening process is the worker's wage, which is low enough in all conscience and a cut upon which is causing serious friction between employers and employees in the larger cities at the present time.

Granted that the hope of the future is the cultivation of more cordial relations between Canada and the mother country, and what is the experience? A government with a fiscal policy which has spent its force, which cannot be carried any longer under any auspices, however influential, bickering with the American statesmen for a species of swap in materials which is so far unknown, if it is not indescribable, while Great Britain's productions, imported to Canada, come under a tariff treatment so hostile that one is left to wonder how it exists.

The recent by-elections have led one authority to declare that the liberals have lost in prestige because theirs has been an unpatriotic policy. But that is absurd. The reciprocity question had not much to do with the issue in the late election. The battle was between the ins and the outs, with ammunition largely made up of corrupt pledges, some of which may be fulfilled and many of which cannot be. The bulk of the electors are seemingly inclined to let things drift, drift, drift, not knowing and not caring whither!

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

DELIVERED AT THE FARMERS' GATHERING TUESDAY.

The Farmers' Institute Will Stay and Become a Power in the Land—Telling of the Annual Conference in Toronto—The Farmers Must Promote Their Own Interests.

This admirable address was delivered by David D. Rogers, before the farmers at their gathering, Tuesday:

This is the fourth annual meeting of the institute. I would be glad to make a more favorable report as to its growth. But I believe that it is an institution that is here to stay, and will prove a power in the land for good. The farmers will yet see the necessity of more united voice and action to guard and further their own and their country's interests.

The Central farmers' institute is held in Toronto every year, and is composed of two delegates from each institute. Accompanied by our secretary we went as delegates, and will give you an account of our stewardship. An executive committee is appointed every year, to whom all subjects for discussion are referred. Due notice is given each delegate of these subjects so that he can prepare himself to discuss them intelligently. Hon. Mr. Dryden gave a short and encouraging address. The president, Mr. Awrey, M.P.P. gave an intelligent and practical address. About 149 delegates were present representing over 15,000 farmers who are active members of the institution. The president severely criticised an address recently delivered by the president of the manufacturers' association. He showed plainly that there were no politics among the manufacturers, but every one was in unison to further personal interests. Not satisfied with looking after number one, the manufacturers' association, as usual, thought they knew what was best for farmers. The feeling of the meeting was, that neither the manufacturers' association nor any other combination would have things their own way much longer. And I do think that the great benefit accruing from the work of these institutions will be to suppress the growing evils of this country, trusts and combines. The president is an ardent free trader and gave his side of the question fairly and strongly. He mentioned sixteen articles, of which the U.S. took $11,000,000 and England $1,000,000. I must say he forgot to mention that of animals and their products, nearly $20,000,000 was sent to England. Prof. Robertson, of the experimental farm, Ottawa, delivered an interesting address, which was received with great enthusiasm.

President Mills, of the Guelph agricultural college, delivered an address on "The advantages of a course of study to farmers' sons" at the O. A. college. Mr. Brown, Bruce, gave a humorous address, bristling with good points, on "The condition of the Ontario farmer and why we were in the soup." The Torrens' land system was discussed and the simplicity of its working recognized by the central institute. A valuable paper, by D. Nicol, on "Protection of sheep from dogs," was read by the secretary, but time did not permit its discussion. A motion, favoring compulsory teaching of agriculture in rural schools, was lost through want of time for discussion.

I have attempted to give you some idea of the discussions we had at the meeting. It might not have been conducted just in accordance with some of our wishes, but I have no patience with those, if things are not in accord with their wishes, who throw up the sponge. I'll have nothing more to do with them. It is every farmer's duty to step right by this institute and strive to remedy the evils they complain of, for it is the only organization we have (except politics). Show me any other class of the community that have not their organizations or combines as their case may require, and not one of them let their members off with the small membership fee of 25c per annum; some are as high as $20. Professional men of all kinds, mechanics of all kinds, tradesmen, laborers, etc., are all united for their respective interests, and rightly where they don't clash with our interests, and our interests are the country's interests. Are we not the fountain from which all the others have sprung, and are we not the great source of supply which keeps them all in existence? Do we act or assert our rights as such? Has the government of our country acted, in the past, as if they realized such to be the case? I am sure we all appreciate the efforts of both governments within the last few years but dire necessity drove them to it. They are doing now what they should have done twenty or thirty years ago. Our interests should have been considered more when the great national policy was formed. The province of Ontario has been in existence twenty-four years, and we have had a minister in it for about five years. I contend the first man chosen should have been to represent our interests, and look on the others if our ministers saw it was necessary. Some will say we had law and lawyers. What is law, as an impertinent young lawyer asked a learned judge on the bench in Picton one time. "It's common sense, sir, which I wish you had a little more of." And where will you get that to the same extent than in a body of intelligent farmers. I could say much more on this subject, but time will not permit and this kind of work is foreign to me, for like the most of farmers my nose has been kept pretty close to the "grindstone" not so much grinding my own axe, as my country's axe. In conclusion I do hope the farmers of Frontenac will assist to make this institution a power for good in this county, and support it until something better turns up and not let the foolish idea keep them away, that it's a political scheme or a political machine but come forward like men and if there is anything wrong do their share to make it right. This is every man's privilege and duty. Unfortunately we seldom meet except at a political gathering and it is not a good place to encourage brotherly love. But if we would meet oftener, as farmers, to promote our interests (I repeat it again, when ours it is the country's,) we will find out, grit or tory, as the case may be, are not such terrible characters as we are wont to suppose sometimes. Did it ever occur to you, (it has to me) that it is the aim of political tricksters to keep us apart to make us more pliable tools in their ranks. We must not expect every farmer to meet with us, but if the leading men in each township would take an interest in these meetings and interchange ideas and experience it would certainly have a beneficial effect. At present Immigration, Torrens's land transfer system, single tax, compulsory voting affects every one of us materially. Did they emanate from us? Who should be able to discuss them so intelligibly, or from so practical a standpoint? I never heard a word on any of these subjects at any farmers' gathering. Not only should we meet to learn how to manage our business more intelligently and scientifically, to add to our own and our country's prosperity, but assume and assert our just right in handling the affairs of the nation. I believe that time is not far distant, but it will not come of itself. Every one must do his part, and when it is done who can or dare deny us our right?

Afternoon Session.

The attendances at the afternoon session was somewhat better than at the morning session. Among those present we noticed R. Tait, C. Ashley, George Marsh, George Graves, M. Graves, W. J. Franklin, T. C. Stark, Charles George, B. Moran, D. J. Rankin and W. H. Franklin. J. Knight, president, was in the chair. The first paper on "Farm Accounts" was read by Robert Fair; a paper on the "Culture of Youth" was offered by G. Cranston, of the Kingston business college, and D. Nicol, Cataraqui, read a valuable article on "Green Manuring." Before reading his paper Mr. Nicol had a few words to say on the president's address. In regard to the manner in which farmers are imposed upon he would refer to the infliction of dogs upon the farming community. No man has a right to keep dogs for the purpose of destroying his neighbors' property, and he trusted that the Ontario government would introduce a measure on the line of simple justice to protect sheep breeders.

D. Rogers read an extract from an essay, by J. E. Bryant, on "Agriculture in Our Rural Schools." The author showed how far the people of European countries were in advance of our people in this line, notwithstanding our boasted superiority. J. L. Hayock gave a most interesting address on "Poultry and Their Management." He said: Notwithstanding the glowing picture of the possibilities of the English market for the Ontario farmer there is one industry of the farm that will always be more or less under the influence of the demand coming from the great American cities to the south and east of us. Fresh eggs, spring chickens and Thanksgiving turkeys will be bought by our hungry American brothers for all time to come, irrespective of hostile tariffs or universal free trade. The McKinley bill placed a duty on eggs of five cents per dozen, and on poultry a duty of five cents per pound. This high tariff has been a serious set back to the egg and poultry trade of Canada. Prior to the passage of that bill our export to the United States in eggs amounted to 14,000,000 dozen; our exports in 1891 were, to England 2,500,000 dozen, and to the United States 7,000,000 dozen, showing a shortage of 5,000,000 dozen in export. The business connected with poultry is not so insignificant as some people imagine, as it is estimated that its value is equal to the wheat production of the United States. This subject is one of such importance that it would be impossible at a meeting of this kind to give more than a brief synopsis of its various features. It must be admitted that there are great differences of opinion regarding the profit arising from the poultry business, some contending that there is no money in it while others claim that it is more remunerative than any other live stock. When the fact that fortunes have been accumulated by people engaged exclusively in raising eggs and poultry for market is taken into consideration the question of, "How they do it?" becomes a prominent one. There are almost as many systems of carrying the business on as there are people engaged in it. First we have the man who starts in with a lot of mongrel fowls of diminutive size, caused by continual inbreeding, which have the run of the barn and yards, living on whatever they can find to eat and during the winter eating snow to quench their thirst. In the spring those that survive are allowed to run on the farm and garden, roosting in trees, on waggons and machinery and sometimes in the family carriage. Treated in this way they begin to lay in secret about the time that eggs are worth 10c per dozen. The reason they hide their nests is because they do not think their owner has done anything to entitle him to an ownership of the eggs. (Laughter.) When, however, he does find them they are pretty stale; so stale that he dare not recommend them to any of his customers but has to take them to the store, where they are exchanged for tea, sugar, tobacco, etc., getting the lowest price for them and which, although low, is usually more than such eggs are worth. This man holds very decided opinions on the poultry question, and emphatically says that "hens don't pay; they eat their heads off and destroy more than they are worth." Now, suppose this same man were to treat his cattle in the same manner—neglect to feed or water them; have no stables for them; let them run at large over his farm; milk them whenever he chanced to find them; follow the same system of inbreeding, he would be just as emphatic in his assertion that dairying did not pay. It would be utter waste of time to try to convince him to the contrary, and so it would be in the case of the man who uses his fowls in the way described.

Having pointed out the way to keep fowls at a loss, it might be said that almost the opposite of the system described, if carried out, will as surely result in a profit as that system will result in a loss. He gave technical information how to build quarters, how to breed and how to feed.

Henry Bawden was much pleased with the matter and manner of Mr. Haycock's address. He had recently attended the farmers' institute of Renfrew and was pleased with the large attendance and interest evinced in the institute. He had heard of farmers driving many miles to attend the Renfrew meeting. They have a membership of 260 members. The subjects discussed were of great interest, each farmer giving his own practical experience on some specialty that he had made successful. The attendants at the meeting were not wearied with long papers. He recommended the farmers to become members of the Entomological society of Ontario. They could not invest a dollar to better advantage. Prof. Fletcher's inaugural address at Washington before the American society of economic entomologists was very interesting. It was claimed by the experts on that subject that over $300,000,000 worth of farm productions were destroyed by insect pests in a single year in the United States. The destruction in Canada, if on the same proportion as to production, would mean a loss of over $60,000,000 annually. He was not a member of the society, but felt convinced that the farmers should become interested in the subject for their own welfare. By remitting $1 to the Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Port Hope, they would be enrolled as members and receive *The Canadian Entomologist*, along with the annual report of the proceedings of the society.

M. Graves gave an interesting talk on "Cattle Feeding." He is a believer in warm stables, careful feeding, and, above all, good breeding. These are the most important factors in profitable feeding. If you want to be successful in any branch of agriculture you must be an enthusiast.

Mr. Stark, claims that he can raise a ton of mangolds as cheap as he can a ton of corn and can winter feed the mangolds as cheap as ensilage. Francis Brooks gave an account of D. MacPherson's business in connection with the production of cheese and butter, and the management of cattle. He gave a very interesting account of the profitable methods conducted by Mr. MacPherson. David Rogers wished to call the attention of the farmers to the injustice of city by-laws. Prof. Robertson justly tells us there are two ends to our business, first the home end, that's cheap production, the other the markets. It is the other end I would like to say a few words about. It is claimed we have a great market in Kingston. Yes, we have a large square and always pretty well filled, and overflows all around one block or two sometimes, some travelling all night to be in time to get a place on that square and then what? Go to work to dispose of their stuff? No! To pay their toll, and stand or sit, and perish until ten o'clock, so as to give ample time to their great benefactors (the people who buy their stuff) to sit up leisurely have a good warm breakfast, and see the sun gets up well in the heavens to moderate the chilly atmosphere. Many of the premature graves are filled, especially with women, through that foolish, heartless by-law.

Mr. Rogers cleverly hit off the way the farmers were treated by citizens. There was too much marketing done, too much hawking indulged in. They had to drive about with their stuff, hunt up the back doors, climb down cellars or up to the attics, waste time and temper and yet get small prices. The hawking business was something he could not stand. He believed in trading with middle men, in catering for foreign trade. This would stiffen prices and farmers could retain their independence.

Moved by J. L. Hayock, seconded by D. Rogers that the president, the mover and seconder be a committee to confer with the county council as to the advisability of testing the city market by-laws. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Delta Doings.

DELTA, March 1.—Sugar making here last week. P. K. Hill tapped 120 trees. Mrs. E. Pierce went to visit her father at Singleton's Corners last week. She sent a message in haste to her husband, on Friday, and upon his arrival presented him with a fine girl. Henry Warner is on the sick list. Richard Warner killed a woodchuck, Feb. 20th. Mrs. E. Knibloch is under the doctor's care. Charles Stevens had a sale, on Feb. 20th, of farm stock and implements. Six good cows sold for $23. W. R. Copeland is buying a car load of horses for Manitoba. Mr. Waggoner, the North-West government agent, delivered a lecture in the town hall on Feb. 25th. He pictured the North-West as one of the finest countries on the face of the globe. E. Bollin had his fingers jammed between two logs last week. Some of our young men are going to Manitoba this spring. Coon and Keeff have finished threshing. They hooked over $600 this season. They intend putting in a self-feeder and band cutter next season. The Sons of Temperance had a sugar party in the basement of the M. E. church last night. Mrs. A. J. Flood is visiting her sisters at Long Point. Visitors: Mrs. M. Ralph and C. Ralph, Lansdowne; Miss B. Slack, Long Point.

Miss O'Connor wishes to remind the ladies she has taken the rooms over Walsh & Steacy's and is prepared to do all kinds of dress and mantle making on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed; also the grand American method of cutting and fitting perfectly. Call and see her; 106 Princess street.

Great slaughter sale of boots and shoes at Armstrong's.

FROM THE COUNTRY SIDE

THE EVENTS THAT HAVE CAUSED THE PEOPLE TO TALK.

A Lady Who Had a Happy Reunion—A Visit of Kingston Brethren Much Enjoyed—A Mill That has Much to Hum Over—Death of a Lady.

ODESSA, March 1.—Rev. Mr. Lambert was in Belleville last week. Messrs. Will Jones and Will Wycott have gone to Watertown, N.Y. Mrs. Davy, of Cobalt, celebrated her eighty-first birthday on Saturday last. The old lady was made happy by a family re-union. She has lived to see her old friends all pass away with the exception of one son and family. She is hale and hearty and bids fair for a number of years. Simon Babcock, Odessa's tonorial artist, is not going to be "restricted in trade" any longer. He intends visiting Westbrook every Friday afternoon and hopes no one will allow the "wind to blow through his whiskers" for want of a shave.

The township council met on Monday for the transaction of business. The municipal daddies all locked hale and hearty and accomplished a large quantity of important business. Benjamin locked lonesome as the only member of her majesty's loyal opposition. Thursday evening last will long be remembered by the members of Odessa lodge of I. O. Foresters as one of the most pleasant and profitable in their experience. Brothers R. J. Wilson, Lowe, Allen and others of Court Frontenac, Kingston, paid a fraternal visit and assisted the brethren here with special work and a number of initiations. Rarely has the exercise on such an occasion been so thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed. The visiting brethren were possessed of an enthusiasm of an infectious order and everyone was benefited by their visit. After the proceedings in the lodge room, the brethren repaired to the Dominion hotel, and partook of a most excellent repast. After the menu was disposed of speeches and songs were indulged in till a late hour. Everything passed off as "merry as a marriage bell," the visiting brethren feeling delighted with their reception and the Odessa lodge honored by their presence. At the wee small hours they started homewards with the old time rouser ringing in their ears, "We're All Jolly Good Fellows." Police court circles, which have been rather dull of late, were enlivened this week by the presence of a young man who has been "pulled" twice in three weeks for being drunk and disorderly. The next trip will be to "Limbo."

The magic lantern exhibition of the Johnstown flood, was not, what might be termed, a howling success. The audience on Friday was slim and that of Saturday eve was "slimmer." The show was very fair. The new feed mill of Babcock and Mancur is attracting considerable notice. The notoriety they have already gained for grinding oob and all has reached a long distance. A man from Kingston Mills drove out last week, with a large load to be ground for feed. Mrs. Armstrong of this township, widow of the late William Armstrong, has passed away to her long home. She had reached the age of 64 years. The funeral on Monday was well attended. The body was placed in the Millhaven vault to await interment.

THE KINGSTON MARKETS.

The Quotations as Gleaned on the Market Square and Elsewhere.

KINGSTON, March 2.—James Daley, lessee of market No. 1, says the attendance has been so poor lately that if an improvement does not take place he will not be able to get back what he paid for the favor of collecting. The cause of complaint is due to the bad roads and bluefery weather, prevalent for several weeks. The quotations have not changed. The fish dealers lament that much of the fasting part of Lent has been cancelled on account of influenza. They would have sold twice as much fish if the old order of things had remained. The quotations are: Lake herrings, 25c to 30c per dozen; bass, 8c per lb.; cisco, 10c per lb.; sea salmon, 20c per lb; eels, 5c per lb; oysters, 40c to 50c per quart; cod, 10c per lb; haddock, 7c to 8c; sea trout, 20c per lb.; finnan haddies, 10c per lb.; trout, 10c per lb.; brook trout, 15c per lb; pickerel, 8c per lb.; pike, 6c per lb.; whitefish, 10c per lb.; smelts, 10c per lb; sea herring, 40c per dozen.

Butter has fallen a little since last report. Fresh is sold at from 21c to 23c per lb; packed, 16c to 18c per lb.; eggs, 22c per dozen; packed, 17c per dozen.

Pork is rising gradually. It increased a half cent since last report. It is now quoted at from 5½c to 6½c per lb.; lamb, 6c to 10c per lb.; carcass, 7c to 8½c per lb.; veal 5c to 6c per lb.; by the quarter; beef, 5c to 10c per lb.; carcass, $3.50 to $4.50.

Turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb; ducks, 9c to 12c per lb; geese, 7c to 8c per lb; chickens, 8½c to 9½c per lb.

Potatoes, 35c per bag; apples, 40c to 75c per bag; celery, 40c to 50c per dozen; onions, 90c to $1; turnips, beets, carrots and parsnips, 40c per bag; cabbage, 50c per dozen.

Family flour $2.50 per cwt; bakers' flour, $2.50; oatmeal, $2.50 to $2.60; buckwheat flour, $2 to $2.25 per cwt; bran, $19 to $20 a ton; chops, $25 per ton; cornmeal, $1.50 to $1.80 per cwt.

Wool and lambskins, 50c to $1 each; tallow, 3c per lb; wool, 16c; deacons, 25c to 35c; hides, 2½c, 3½ and 4½c; veals, 40c to 60c each.

The grain market is unusually weak. Dealers find that Europe does not need as much grain as was anticipated and there are now large stocks in store. Until these are forwarded there will be no activity in the grain market of an important character. The quotations are: Peas, 58c; oats, 27c to 28c; barley, 40c to 42c, wheat, 80c to 90c; buckwheat, 45c; rye, 80c to 82c.

Hardwood, $4.75 to $5; cut wood, $5.50; slabs, $4; soft wood, $3.50; edgings, $2.80; coal, $5.25 to $5.50.

Markets Elsewhere.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, twenty calves and four spring lambs offered in Montreal, Tuesday. The butchers were present in large numbers and trade was fairly brisk. George Nicholson bought four of the best steers at 4½c per lb, and several others were sold at the same rate; pretty good stock sold at about 4c per lb., and bulls at from 3c to nearly 4c per lb., yet some of the worst conditioned bulls would bring very little over 2½c, per lb. There were several milkmen's strippers on the market that day which sold at about $30 each, or 3½c per lb., but none of them were very fat. The best calves ranged from $2.50 to $7 each. Four spring lambs at from $5 to $7.50 each. Mutton critters sold at from 4c to 4½c per lb. Fat hogs are again advancing in price, and sell at about 5½c per lb. Dressed hogs are also somewhat dearer, or about 6½c per lb. There is some demand for horses. Mixed classes are sought and prices range from $50 to $160.

Cheese—Unchanged. Best fall makes sell at 12½c single boxes, and 12c for five and ten lb. lots. Car-lots are quoted at 11½c, but there is little heavy buying done. The feeling is firm. Summer makes are slow at 9½c to 10½c.

Hops—firm. Best Canadas are held at 22c to 24c; medium to good at 17c to 21c. There is little doing in foreign hops, and stocks are generally small. Bavarian, freight and duty paid, are quoted at 40c to 41c. Wurtemberg at 41c to 42c per lb.

Wool—Trade decidedly dull and shows no signs of improving. Super-pulled wool sells at 21c to 22c; extra pulled at 25½c to 27c per lb.

Seeds—Dealers pay $5.55 to $6.50 for alsike; $5.25 to $5.50 for western Ontario red clover, and $5.50 to $5.75 for northern and eastern. Timothy $1.25 to $1.50 per bush.

Tallow—Slow; receipts moderate. Dealers are buying at 5½c and selling at 6c per lb.

For the past year I have been troubled to a very great extent with Dandruff, also a dullness of color in my hair, and through the advice of a friend (who spoke from experience) I tried your Anti-Dandruff, which upon the application of less than a bottle of your liquid I find my head not only thoroughly cleansed but a vast improvement in the color and growth.

I have and do recommend it as highly beneficial to the profession and public generally as an agreeable and welcome innovation in the remedies put forth for public favor.

Yours, &c., WM. P. WOLFE,
Advertising Agt., "Frank Daniels Co."
Season 1890-91.

Fresh Dulse at Wade's drug store.

A CLEAN SHIRT will do more towards making a man appear well than anything in his dress. A shirt front may make or mar a man.

LINEN WASHED in the Sunlight way with SUNLIGHT SOAP will be as white as snow, without hard rubbing, without washing powders, without hot steam and smell, and without injury to the clothes or hands.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN are now using "Sunlight" for every purpose of the household. You try it.

"DISSATISFIED MEN AND WOMEN FORM HALF THE ARMY OF LIFE"

One of the great causes of dissatisfaction springs from lost opportunities.

We are now showing New Spring Dress Goods that cannot be repeated when they are sold. Now, that, is many of the choice Patterns cannot.

We will gladly lay aside Any desired dress if you decide on taking it, and do not wish to purchase now. So you have a good opportunity of selecting something STYLISH.

JOHN LAIDLAW & SON.

NEW SPRING GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY AT

WALSH & STEACY'S.

We Show To-day New Veilings, New Challie Dress Goods, New Dress Trimmings, New Carpets and Brass Goods

WALSH & STEACY.

NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

In compounding a solution a part was accidently spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of Queen's Anti-Hairine. IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK and ARMS attest its merits. GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate a beard or hair on their neck find a priceless boon in Queen's Anti-Hairine which does away with Shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility. Price of Queen's Anti-Hairine $1 per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us in receipt of price (or sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send to-day. Address QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O. You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay $500 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL.—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 3 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, we will present with a SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and samples of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

We have tried Queen's Anti-Hairine, and find it does all the above company claim for it.—EDITOR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

THE PILLS Are at all seasons of the year a reliable remedy for correcting any Disorder of the Digestive organs, and for restoring a healthy action to the STOMACH and BOWELS. They act on the Liver and Kidneys with marvellous effect, and by giving strength, and tone to these important organs create a circulation of pure and healthy blood. Females of all ages find these Pills valuable.

THE OINTMENT Heals all recent Wounds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains and is a certain cure for BAD LEGS, SORES, ULCERS and OLD WOUNDS. It has no equal for the cure of Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Gout, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases.

MANUFACTURED ONLY by Thomas Holloway, 78 New Oxford St., late 533 Oxford St., London.

☞ PURCHASERS should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots. If the address is not 533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, they are spurious.

THE OLD RELIABLE REMEDIES

SPANISH NERVINE

THE GREAT SPANISH REMEDY, easily, quickly and permanently restores Weakness, Nervousness and Lost Manhood. A GUARANTEED specific for Fits and Neuralgia, Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of Tobacco or Alcohol, Loss of Power in either Sex, Involuntary Losses caused by over-indulgence. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case or refund the money. $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5. Address U. S. Agents Spanish Medicine Co., Detroit, Mich. Sold by druggists.

BEFORE AND AFTER USE.

For sale in Kingston by Henry Wade, J. G. King and W. J. Wilson.

A GREAT CLEARING SALE

OF MANTLES, MILLINERY, DRESS GOODS MANTLE CLOTHS, HOSIERY, Etc.,

Commenced at SPENCE & CO'S, 132 & 134 Princess-street

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3 APPLICATIONS THOROUGHLY REMOVES DANDRUFF

ANTI-DANDRUFF

GUARANTEED

D. L. CAVEN,

Toronto, Travelling Passenger Agent, C. P. R. says: Anti-Dandruff is a perfect remover of Dandruff—its action is marvellous—in my own case a few applications put only thoroughly removed enormous dandruff accumulation, but stopped falling of the hair, made it soft and pliable and promoted a visible growth.

Restores Fading hair to its original color. Stops falling of hair. Keeps the Scalp clean. Makes hair soft and Pliable. Promotes Growth.

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INSTRUCTION IN

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING

☞ OFFICE—ODDFELLOW'S BUILDING.

FEBRUARY is the month we sell everything at the Cheapest Price.

McNaughton and Co

TRAVELLING.

CUNARD LINE

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Largest, Fastest and Most Magnificent Ships in the World; Have Never Lost a Passenger and Have Made the Fastest Passages on Record.

OLDEST LINE IN EXISTENCE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

AURANIA	Mar. 5, 11 a.m.
UMBRIA	March 12, 5 a.m.
SERVIA	March 19, 9 a.m.
ETRURIA	March 26, 3 p.m.
AURANIA	April 2, 9:30 a.m.
UMBRIA	April 9, 3:30 p.m.
SERVIA	April 16, 8 a.m.
ETRURIA	April 23, 2 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin passage $60 and upwards, according to accommodation. Second Cabin passage $35. 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.

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ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships.

Calling at LONDONDERRY (Moville).

From Portland.	From Halifax.
*Numidian, Feb. 18.	February 20
Circassian, Mar. 3.	March 5
Mongolian, Mar. 17.	March 19
*Numidian, Mar. 31.	April 2
Parisian, April 14.	April 16
Mongolian, April 28	April 30

*Does not carry intermediate or steerage passengers.

Rates of ocean passage—Cabin by Parisian, Circassian and Sardinian, $40, $50, $60. Return $80, $90, $100. Second Cabin, from Portland, $35; from Liverpool $30. Steerage $20. Cabin by Mongolian and Numidian, $40 and $45. Return, $80 and $90.

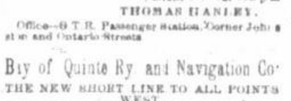
ALLAN STATE LINE SERVICE

State of California from New York 18th Feb.
State of Nebraska from New York 12th March.
State of California from New York 31st March.
State of Nebraska from New York 21st April.
State of California from New York 12th May.

First Cabin, $55 and upwards. Second Cabin, $35. Steerage $20.

All information regarding the selection of berths can be obtained in Kingston from

THOMAS HANLEY, Ticket Agent G. T. R., City Station. | J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Ticket Agent, 49 Clarence St



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To Manitoba and the Northwest Every Tuesday During Months of March and April.

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