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Well, I have done all I can and I think he is over the worst stages of the disease, BUT, said the DOCTOR, you know the greatest danger comes from the weak condition in which La Grip has left him. However, there is ONE CHANCE MORE, try *ALE AND BEEF PEPTONIZED.* It is a wonderful, stimulating, nutritive Tonic and Food and has never failed me yet. Send around quick. It can be got at any Drug Store.

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That can possibly be made.

You want the best and we would like you to see our Hand-Made Work. Neatness, Comfort, Durability.

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Attract attention everywhere. We sell good, reliable goods at an extremely low figure. Our

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Men's, Boys and Children's are "A 1." Our new Spring stock of Tweeds, Light Overcoatings and Trouserings are without comparison.

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MANUFACTURING and Repairing done in the best and latest styles and all work done guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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ARMBRECHT'S
COCA WINE
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A HOUSE ON EASY TERMS

TERRACE DWELLING, with nine rooms, on line of proposed Electric Street Railway, near centre of city, well built and well drained. Twenty per cent. down, balance in easy payments at five per cent. interest. Apply to J. S. R. McCANN, Real Estate Agent, King street over Wade's.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG is published every evening, at 336 King Street, Kingston, Ont., at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR payable in advance, otherwise $7.50 will be charged.

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First insertion, five lines and over, 10c per line.
Each consecutive insertion, " 5c. "
Once a week, five lines and over, 10c. "
Twice a week, " 8c. "
Three times a week, " 6c. "

Measurements by a solid scale, twelve lines to the inch.

Wants, Lost and Found, Personals, Articles for sale, etc., 1 cent per word in daily issue; minimum charge 25c.

Birth, marriages or deaths, one insertion, 50c.; two insertions 75c.

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All charges for advertisements and subscriptions are due and payable in advance; this must be distinctly understood.

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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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EDW. J. B. PENSE, PROPRIETOR.
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CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING from New York every Saturday. Authorized Agent, F. A. Folger, Ferry Dock, foot of Brock St. Kingston.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opiter per Orbem Dicor."

EFFECTS OF THE POLICY.

Mr. Dawson, M.P., our neighbor, has been picturing some of the results of the Canadian trade policy. Here they are: "Last year our shipments to the United States of sheep fell off $248,490, while our shipments to England also fell off $141,894. Under the operation of the McKinley tariff our shipments of hay to the United States fell off last year $546,984, and our shipments to England increased only $50,687. Our sales of horses to the United States fell off over $682,000, while our sales in England increased but $138,000. Our sales of eggs fell off $718,415, while they increased in England only $82,000. Our sales of barley fell off $1,733,293 against an increase in England of but $63,208."

MINING MATTERS.

The revival of iron making industry in Nova Scotia offers the lesson oft repeated to the sceptics who knew that it could not be. The coal was bad, sulphurous you know. The iron ore was pockety; no deep mines, you see, such as they have in the Lake Superior region. Enormous deposits of excellent iron one have been recently found in Pictou county. The Pictou charcoal iron company has begun operations for carrying on the manufacture of charcoal pig, for car wheels and special machine castings. It seems a wise plan to make the best goods the market requires.

The value of an acre of hardwood made into charcoal is $80, every cent of which represents labor wages. Here an acre of hardwood, fifty miles from the city, and ten miles from the railway, is given up to the logging fire with the destruction of the soil on which it is burned. It is a ruinous commentary on the indifference of the country to the value of forest fuel that charcoal iron is made in Great Britain by the use of spent dry woods, which are carbonized in retorts, that the British importation of Swedish charcoal iron knows no falling off from its yearly total of 40,000 tons, and that last year there was sent from Detroit to England a lot of charcoal iron which may been smelted with the charcoal sent to that city from Rathbun's works, thirty miles from Kingston.

SIR ADOLPHE'S FALL.

To-day, in all probability, the discussion will be revived in the house upon Mr. Edgar's motion impeaching Sir Adolphe Caron, and perhaps the drift of public opinion in the meantime may have induced Sir John Thompson to change his tactics. The press is a faithful, an infallible reflex of public sentiment, and it is decidedly against the course suggested by the minister of justice. Take the independents for instance. To the Hamilton *Herald* "the whole affair gives the impression that Caron is being screened." The *Witness* is given to understand that "Sir Adolphe Caron and the government are not at all averse to lying under the stigma of indictment, and being held guilty of it by the country which condemns but does not punish," and that "a government which contains a pair of perfectly matched worthies as Mr. Haggart and Sir Adolphe Caron, who are little less than notorious characters, must be prepared to confront a great deal with brazen and unashamed countenances." The Toronto *News* holds that only one inference can be drawn from the refusal to grant an enquiry into the charges—that the statements of Mr. Edgar are true, "and the government which is prepared to retain in office a minister who has bought his own and others way into parliament with money stolen from the people is unfit to rule this country." Finally let us recall the talk of Mr. Abbott and Sir John Thompson, the first in the course of his speech on the Baie des Chaleurs railway scandal in the senate, and the second in a campaign oration at Halifax:

Mr. Abbott: "I would ask the honorable gentlemen opposite to join with us in trying to find out what the facts are about this alleged rascality. We ask them to give us the benefit of their experience in this inquiry, to assist us in ascertaining the facts and placing them before the public, in order that they may be dealt with properly, and, if found guilty, that summary vengeance may be exercised upon those who are found guilty of appropriating public money—stealing—be they high or low. That is the determination of this government and this side of the house."

Sir John Thompson: "He repeated the invitation made elsewhere that if anyone has any evidence of wrong-doing against any official or member of parliament, be he private member or minister, he pledged his honor that the fullest investigation should be made and the information used in the prosecution and punishment of the guilty party. Mr. Abbott's government was fully determined and pledged to investigate, root out and punish wrong-doing wherever they found it."

Mark the dodging of these gentlemen now that they have a chance to redeem their pledges and do not want to act!

THE UNEMPLOYED.

This was the question which was presented at the workingmen's meeting, yesterday, by Rev. Mr. McCormick, in an interesting and discursive manner, and which was followed by a lively discussion. Misgovernment was blamed for much of the poverty existing in America to-day, and what misgovernment failed to produce was due to the social conditions of our times. This conclusion was brought home most powerfully by B. O. Flower, in the April number of the *Arena*. He had been visiting with Rev. Mr. Swaffield, some of the slums of Boston, and found the misery, the suffering, the wretchedness of the very poor greater than even his eloquent pen could describe. After a brief but vivid recital of the facts he proceeds to reason respecting the causes of poverty. He found (1) that the present laws regulating taxes favor the maintenance of miserable old buildings, since industry is fined and improvements are checked by the taxing of them; (2) that the immigration of multitudes of very poor people cheapens the labor market, that many of the new-comers thrive in dirt and fatten in a city's slums, and that others must sink to the frightful social environment of this class or starve; (3) that a baneful influence is being exerted by various gigantic monopolies, trusts and combines which, through special privileges and class legislation, have become anacondas, threatening the very life of free institutions; (4) that speculation in land has contributed far more than most people imagine to produce the present distressing social conditions, that "vast tracts of land, which should blossom with little homes, are, through the greed of rich syndicates and individuals held idle, and that men grew old without enjoying any of the benefits, accruing from enhanced values, because monopoly in land, encouraged by our present system of taxation, has closed the door of monopoly against them"; (5) that monopoly in transportation may be abolished so that by extortion the poor producer may not be deprived of fair profit on the one hand and the poor consumer compelled to pay more than a fair price on the other. "Meanwhile," says Mr. Flower, in a passionate outburst, "let us not forget the millions who are now stifling, starving, and dying as the legitimate result of the injustice of our present social conditions! Let us give and give liberally, while with eyes rivetted upon justice, and with the good of the people ever in view, we labor unceasingly for such radical reforms as will relieve our christian civilization of the burning stigma of shame arising from upholding conditions so essentially unjust that they are directly responsible for a large percentage of the poverty, ignorance and crime present in the country to-day." How many or how few concur in the sentiments of Mr. Flower? He is one of America's foremost social reformers, and he is beside a searcher after light, a personal investigator of facts, a sympathiser with the poor, and a philosopher. That society as it is was ever designed to be such by Providence is more than any man can believe.

PICTON ASSIZES.

The Business Coming Before the Attention of the Judge.

PICTON, April 8.—The grand jury brought into court a true bill against William Clark, a boy about twelve years old, for criminal assault upon a girl about five years old. The defendant pleaded guilty of common assault, and was sentenced to the reformatory for one year and for an indefinite period, not over five years according to his conduct.

The Queen vs. Stanley Bowerman, Merritt Jackson and Henry Platford, was the next case called. The defendants were tried for assaulting and beating Emery Ferguson whilst he was in Bloomfield and on his way down street after having attended a meeting of the Salvation army. This took place in November last. The defendants and Ferguson met in the evening and some words passed between them. Stones were thrown, and Ferguson was struck by one of the parties, upon which he pulled out a revolver. Bowerman caught hold of the weapon, and in the course of a struggle it was discharged into the body of Ferguson. None of the witnesses for the crown having identified Platford as an assaulting party the jury acquitted him, and he was made a witness on behalf of the defendants. The verdict was guilty of common assault. The defendants were held in bail of $500 each, and one surety in a similar sum, to appear for sentence when called on, also each to pay $20 in three months for costs of the prosecution, and to keep the peace generally, and towards Emery Ferguson in particular, for five years.

The Queen vs. Township of North Marysburg was an indictment for not keeping in order the road that ascended the hill at Glenora. After the jury were sworn the court adjourned the case in order to allow them to view the locality, in order to ascertain the practicability or impracticability of putting the road in a proper condition to be travelled on. The jury returning into court it was suggested that a settlement could be arrived at, and the terms were reduced to writing and attached to the indictment. The court discharged the jury in order to take the proper steps to obtain a consent to a *nolle prosequi* being entered, so as to confirm the terms and thus dispose of the indictment.

Young vs. Saylor, an action to recover damages for false arrest occasioned by an altercation between the parties at a trial being held before the defendant as a magistrate, at Bloomfield, and the plaintiff, a lawyer, was dismissed with costs.

In the case of the Queen vs. VanHorn the grand jury returned no bill. The case was one arising out of the recent elections, the defendant having, it is said, made a false declaration, with the object of having a man's name removed from the voters' list. The grand jury, referring to this case, said: "We venture to express the view that this statute is not fully understood by the public at large; that the absence of the solemnity attached to kissing the bible frequently misleads the less informed into a belief that the act of taking a declaration under the statute is one rather of expression of opinion by certificate than of a statement which, if wilfully untrue, becomes perjury in the eye of the law. Equally serious, too, is the circumstance that the statute places an instrument in the hands of designing men, whereby to accomplish their purposes, false allegations of fact can be procured from persons quite innocent of intentional wrong-doing. We venture to express the opinion that legislation should be had to overcome or prevent the evils referred to."

Township of Palmerston, N. & S. Canonto.

March 19.—All present. W. T. Beattie refunded $2, statute labor, work having been done; the division registrar voted $5.90 for 1891, being fees for 41 births, 12 deaths and 6 marriages; John and Cyrus Thornton were authorized to put new statute labor for 1892, 1893 and 1894, upon their own road; Delbert Woods was appointed auditor in lieu of J. E. Hannah, and his name was inserted in by-law 68; the pathmasters for 1892 were appointed; T. Dunbar was appointed collector for 1892, salary $40; the clerk to notify secretaries of school sections of amendment in the school act regarding truancy. The collector being absent the auditors were unable to present report.

He Will Go Under Also.

Hamilton Times.

Sir John Thompson cannot take a beating gracefully, and he has decided to appeal against the decision of the courts which declared that Mr. Mowat's government possessed the right to exercise the pardoning power and to commute and remit sentences for offences against Ontario laws. Like Sir John Macdonald he will waste a lot of money trying to get ahead of Ontario's grand old man, and find at the end that he is not in it when it comes to constitutional law with the Ontario premier.

The Deseronto fleet:—Ella Ross, D. B. Christie, captain; James Collier, mate; John McFaul, engineer; T. Butler, purser. Resolute, John Gowan, captain; John Rowe, mate; H. Thurston, engineer; John Toppings, assistant engineer. Reliance, James Dougherty, captain; R. Woodcock, mate; Thos. O'Neil, engineer; James Noble, assistant engineer. Rescue, S. Anderson, sr., captain; Michael McFaul, engineer. Deseronto, Wm. Skillen, captain; George Boyd, engineer; W. Skillen, purser. Ripple, Benjamin Hull, captain; Ben Hull, engineer. Nile, Jas. Daly, captain; James Quigley, engineer.

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 not only thoroughly removed excessive dandruff accumulation, but stopped falling out of the hair, made it soft and pliable and promoted a visible growth.

A Kingston yachtsman boasts of possessing a sailing boat that has made 800 miles in twelve days.

With every pair of boys' or girls' boots Armstrong gives an elegant school companion.

Fresh Dulse at Wade's drug store.

UNEMPLOYED CLASSES.

SYMPATHY KEEN FOR THE MEN WHO CAN'T GET WORK.

There Are Some of Them in Kingston—What Are the Causes of the Wide-Spread Misery—Misgovernment the Trunk of the Tree—The Corporation's Duty.

Rev. D. McCormick spoke as follows at the workingmen's meeting yesterday afternoon, on the subject, "The Unemployed:"

You will remember that I only undertook to introduce this unbeginning, endless, sideless, bottomless subject. If we are to get any good out of it it must be by way of discussion rather than exposition. The latter way has been hopelessly blocked up these many years now. You will also bear in mind that this afternoon we have nothing to do with tramps, whether casual or criminal, constitutional or professional, but only with the genuine honest workingman who is willing, nay anxious, to work, but cannot, on any terms, find anything to do. There is no man living with whom I have keener sympathy. When a man goes out morning by morning in search of work and finds none; when he trudges footsore and heart sore, here, there and everywhere to no purpose, he knocks at every door but none opens, tries everything and all fails he is to be pitied. The savings are gone, the spare furniture disappears, credit, long-enduring, is well nigh exhausted; who can gauge the feelings of an independent, self-reliant, debt-hating workingman in such conditions; who can depict his sadness or express his anguish? There are thousands and tens of thousands of such this very day in every civilized country under heaven. We have them in Britain. They have them in Prussia, Austria, France; you have them in the states and in Canada. Yes, and in Kingston! I know a man now, with a wife and his mother and eight children, who has had no regular work for months, and all the time he is eagerly willing to do anything at all to earn an honest crust. How many more such there are God only knows, but let no man tell me God has anything to do with such a state of things. Who ever says so is consciously or unconsciously guilty of rankest blasphemy. God provides three meals a day for every member of his numerous family. If they don't get them it is not His fault, nor has He any pleasure to know that any one has gone short. Do you think it is any part of God's place that a sovereign should drop into one man's coffers every time the clock ticks, and that there should be thousands in the same city who cannot get a meal a day? Do you think it was ever intended by God there should be a dozen or score millionaires in a country, and in the same country thousands upon thousands living on the brink of starvation? Is it His will that more money should be spent on strong drink alone than on all the necessaries of life put together. I went into a house in Nottingham one afternoon, the husband was seated by the fire surrounded by a number of ill clad children. I asked him why he was not at work. He told me he could get nothing to do. I said "you must look to God and he will help you." He got quite angry, and cried, "Don't talk to me of God, if there is a God, what kind of God is he? I only want work to get bread for these children, I am willing to live on the crust if only I knew they were not hungry." I said, "Perhaps God has nothing to do with it." "In all these things Job sinned not nor charged God foolishly."

What are the causes of such wide spread misery as the result of enforced idleness? They are varied, they are many, but look at them all. Many people will say the land laws are at fault, some will blame ignorance and brutishness, some improvidence and intemperance, some militaryism and jingoism, some millionaireism and boodleism. There are the branches of that tree whose fruit is so bitter. The roots are deep down in human nature in the selfishness, cupidity and mammonism of the average man. The trunk of that tree is misgovernment, power in the wrong hands, resources squandered, national enterprise crippled, national aspirations disregarded. "I would rather," a man said in England the other day, "spend £10,000 in sending good men to parliament than in feeding the poor, because if we had good men in parliament we should have no poor to feed." Right government always aims at the highest good of the greatest number, and the first duty of any government is to see that those who support it are able to live. If living means work, then work should be provided.

You have read of those who waited on the German Emperor the other day. They had a right to go and were I a citizen of Berlin I should have been among them. There is no country under heaven so much governed as Canada. You have a parliament for nearly every million of the population. No government has such facilities and resources at its disposal, and yet there is a good deal of loud complainings on our streets. One reason why, I heard whispered, is over population. Well really, has it come to this that men out of Bedlam can talk such arrant nonsense. Tell me this: How many square acres have you untilled, unclaimed, unoccupied. Then tell me you population! Divide the one by the other, you have not only so many square acres to each family, but so many square miles, and in addition your forests, fisheries and mineral beds, and yet we are overpopulated. I do not believe in making Canada the dumping ground for the human refuse of other nations, but I do believe justly governed and wisely administered, Canada ought to provide a home and a living for millions of the honest, industrious, sober and virtuous denizens of the mother country, and other lands.

I do not say our system of government is worse than other systems. I know nothing about liberal or tory in this connection. I know only good and bad, right and wrong, helpful, and hurtful, and I say every government is bad, wherever found, whatever called, that does not provide honest work for every willing toiler. Nowhere could this be easier or better done than in this country. Now I leave you to discuss, and some one, some day, may propound a workable scheme.

I further maintain that it is every corporation's duty to find employment for every willing worker inside its jurisdiction. No corporation has a moral right to collect taxes from a man who is willing to work, but finds no work to do. In this city there ought to be a corporation farm of 100 or 200 acres where all could earn a living who preferred any work to idleness or debt. Nobody need go unless they like, nobody need stay longer than he wishes. As soon as he can better himself let him leave, but while he stays there is something for him to do, and a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. Then you will get to know between your bona fide tramp and your honest workingman. You can easily test their sincerity and discern between the willing worker and the shuffling loafer.

Had I remained in the city this summer I had hoped, with your co-operation and with the help of Dr. Curtis and a few more like minded, to organize a workman's league, a sort of help-one-another society, by means of which we might be able to help one another onwards and upwards through progress to prosperity. I have the strongest sympathy with you in your aspirations and struggles. You have principles capable of practical application: you are anxious to be right and to do right. You need guidance and deserve encouragement. While marching on to meet the "good time coming," however slow the pace or tedious the waiting, never let go your faith in God or in good men. Remember, always remember, that nothing can harm you if you are followers of that which is good. Never forget that the steps of a good man are ordered of the Lord, and if you trust Him you have His word for it that not only shall you dwell in the land, but verily you will be fed.

Yesterday the meetings closed for the season, with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. McCormick for his addresses and to Mr. Fraser for the use of his hall.

Listen to This.

Leave your orders for the leading corset, Caniff's Star; nothing to equal it; they will wear until you are tired of them; one hundred pairs at cost. Waists, shoulder braces, steels of all kinds, also supporters, wigs, waves, switches, cheap. Agents for the American dress cutting model. All you want is one week. Dressmakers supplied; M. Richardson, 107 Princess street, servant's registry, Kingston.

House Cleaning.

Big stock of carpets, lace curtains, art muslins, oilcloths, at half prices at the bankrupt stock of F. X. Cousineau & Co.

A HOTEL IN THE DESERT.

Entertainment for Man and Beast Near the Pyramids.

One of the results of civilization seems to be the building of hotels. Saratoga has millions invested in palatial hostelries. There are scores of other places of which the same thing may be said, and in cases where the natural charms of the towns have been overestimated by the real estate investors there have been relapses of course, and as a humorist once expressed it, "we have lots of small pica cities with nonpareil hotels."

Hotels are built nowadays in all sorts of places, and it is a mystery how some of them pay expenses. If a fortunate miner, stumbling along over a mountain trail, accidentally discovers gold, stakes off his claim, notifies his friends and establishes a camp, the first structure to appear is certain to be a hotel. If oil is struck, when the persons who fondly imagine that they are the first to bear the news arrive upon the scene, the chances are that they will find the lucky "striker" a hotel man, and a shanty bearing the legend "Metropolitan House," or some equally seductive title. If a few people gather on the border, awaiting the day when certain government land is to be thrown open to settlers, there is bound to be a hotel tent, or a hotel wagon, or something of the kind on hand to supply the cravings of the inner man. To any one who has noticed carefully the growth of this tendency it seems remarkable that some enterprising fellow did not buy the hotel privilege from Stanley, the explorer, upon the occasion of that adventurous spirit's last expedition to "Darkest Africa."

The "Dark Continent" might ordinarily be considered an unpromising field for the exercise of the abilities of the individual who provides "entertainment for man and beast." It would perhaps be argued that few persons would care to visit Africa for pleasure, while those who would be open to argument on the score of health, would be deterred by their physical condition from undertaking the long voyage. Still, whether there be any force in this argument or not, it is a fact that 6,000 foreigners are spending the present winter near Cairo, Egypt. It is true that most of them are invalids, but there is also said to be a very liberal scattering of persons on pleasure bent, who, having tired of the more effusive enjoyment of society in the European capitals, have decided to seek recreation in quieter fashion almost under the shadow of the pyramids, where, not very long ago, a fine hotel was built in the desert. The air there is particularly dry, and is believed to be peculiarly beneficial to persons suffering with affections of the lungs.

In 1884 a wealthy Englishman, who was a consumptive, bought a large tract of land near the pyramids. He built a little house and lived with his wife on the sand waste he had purchased. His idea was that the dry desert air would prove a specific for his complaint, and the result seemed to bear him out in his judgment, for his health improved perceptibly. But his lungs were too far gone before he took up his abode in Egypt, and after two or three years of the best health he had enjoyed in a long time he died. However, before his death he caused to be erected on his property a large sanitarium for the benefit of victims of tuberculosis. Some time ago this building was purchased by outsiders, who made it the nucleus of a large hotel near the pyramids, which is said to be doing a thriving business. Its permanent boarders are of course health seekers, but it also entertains many transient guests who are merely sight seers.

Transvaal's Mineral Wealth.

Transvaal, in South Africa, is extremely rich in mineral deposits. William Young Campbell, president of the chamber of mines of Johannesburg, who is now in London, says that iron, copper, coal, silver and gold are found everywhere in the republic. Thus far the mining of gold has received the most attention. This metal was first discovered in 1886 in what is known as the Rand field, south of Pretoria. During the following year the yield from surface and pioneer scratching was 2,000 ounces a month. It was increased to 18,000 ounces a month in 1888; to 36,000 ounces in 1889; to 40,000 ounces in 1890, and to 60,000 ounces in 1891. With an extension of mining and milling Mr. Campbell believes that it can be made to reach 250,000 ounces a month. The total output thus far has been $35,000,000.

The Girl of the Period.

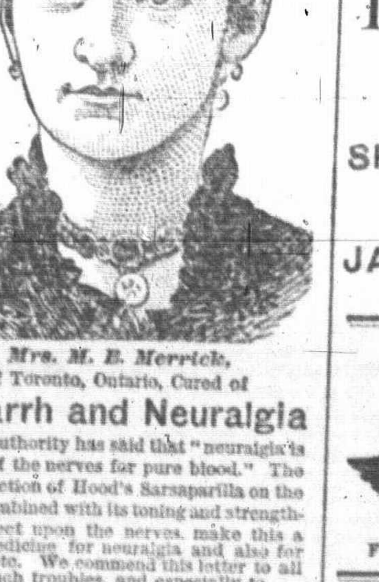
Those pessimists who are continually asserting that the human race, especially the female portion of it, is degenerating fearfully, will find little consolation in the uncontradicted statements of several reputable medical journals, which have given the matter a great deal of attention, that the young women of today are better developed physically—taller, plumper, stronger and healthier than those of 100 or 200 years ago.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50c., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails.

Myron Mills, Napanee, completed the planking of his new thirty-foot yacht. He expects to have her ready for the water in July, and will christen her "Madge."

A full supply of Kamame bitters, pills and oil at Wilson's Pharmacy.



Mrs. M. E. Merrick,
Of Toronto, Ontario, Cured of

Catarrh and Neuralgia

Good authority has said that "neuralgia is the cry of the nerves for pure blood." The prompt action of Hood's Sarsaparilla on the blood, combined with its toning and strengthening effect upon the nerves, make this a grand medicine for neuralgia and also for catarrh, etc. We commend this letter to all having such troubles, and especially to

Suffering Women

"For a good many years I have been suffering from catarrh, neuralgia and

General Debility

I failed to obtain permanent relief from medical advice, and my friends feared I would never find anything to cure me. A short time ago I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. At that time I was unable to walk even a short distance without feeling a

Death-like Weakness

overtake me. And I had intense pains from neuralgia in my head, back and limbs, which were very exhausting. But I am glad to say that soon after I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I saw that it was doing me good. When I took 3 bottles I was entirely

Cured of Neuralgia

I gained in strength rapidly, and can take a two-mile walk without feeling tired. I do not suffer nearly so much from catarrh, and find that as my strength increases the catarrh decreases. I am indeed a changed woman, and am very grateful to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for what it has done for me. It is my wish that this my testimonial shall be published in order that others suffering as I was may learn how to be benefited." MRS. M. E. MERRICK, 57 Elm Street, Toronto, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

DO NOT TAKE UP YOUR CARPETS

—BUT SEND TO—

THE RENOVO CO'Y, NO. 2 YORK STREET,

And have them cleaned without being removed from the floor. Same process as used in all the large cities.

THE RENOVO PROCESS FOR CLEANING CARPETS WITHOUT REMOVING FROM THE FLOOR is the only method in existence which will remove grease spots, paint, coal dust, soot and stains. Carpets cleaned by this process will remain clean as long as a new carpet. It restores the colors to their original brilliancy and renders carpets absolutely moth proof.

E. BALL, - - MANAGER:
References on application. Telephone 304.
Renovo Carpet and Clothes Cleaning Co., No. 2 York street.

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Greatly Reduced Prices.

Tea Pots, Wash Bowls, Saucepans, Tea Kettles, Preserving Kettles, Basting Spoons, Soap Dishes, Drinking Cups, Dish Pans, Etc.

REFRIGERATORS.

You will probably require a Refrigerator soon. Please bear in mind that we are manufacturers and can furnish in any finish to suit purchasers. We carry the largest stock and best assortment in the city.

McKELVEY & BIRCH,

Dealers in House-Furnishings, Hardware, Etc., 71 Brock st.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
The Celebrated
CHOCOLAT MENIER
Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION Lbs.
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PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS

In the very latest style of handles.

Shot Silk Parasols, Grey Bengaline Parasols.

Handsome Black Satin and Bengaline Parasols.

Direct Importations and at low prices.

WALSH & STEACY, - Princess Street.

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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 not only thoroughly removed excessive 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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IN THE FURNITURE LINE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

Now is the time to purchase Furniture at a great reduction from the balance of OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCKS.

JAS. REID, - 254 and 256 Princess Street
ROBERT REID, Manager.

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.

For sale or by mail by Henry Wade, Druggist, Kingston, Ont

NEW SPRING DRESSES--*WALDRON'S.*

NEW FRENCH CHALLIES PRETTY PATTERNS, 25c, 35c, 45c.
New Bedford Cord Drapes, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $6.25.
New Striped and Plaid Cheviot Drapes, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00.
Black, Plain and Wale Striped Serges, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c.
Navy, Blue, Plain and Wale Striped Drapes, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c.
The Newest Venetian Cloth Dress Goods, 90c, $1.10, $1.50.
New Lace Black, Passementere and Beaded Trimmings.

R. WALDRON

Kingston Business College

DO YOU WANT TO LEARN SHORTHAND IN EARNEST?

Do you need an amenuensis? Want to buy a good TYPE-WRITER (Smith Primer)? Write or call at office, I. C. O. F. Block

OUR SPRNIG GOODS

Are well assorted. It will pay you to visit us.

McNaughton and Co.

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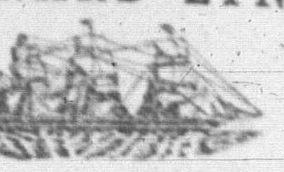


NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

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.

UMBRIA	April 9, 3.00 p.m.
SERVIA	April 16, 8 a.m.
ETRURIA	April 23, 2 p.m.
AURANIA	April 30, 8 a.m.
UMBRIA	May 7, 2 p.m.
SERVIA	May 14, 7 a.m.
ETRURIA	May 21, 1 p.m.
AURANIA	May 28, 7 a.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.

Or in Kingston to

J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, 42 Clarence Street. | FRED. A. FOLGER, Foot Brock Street.

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.

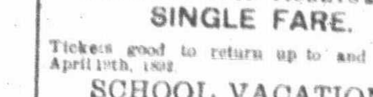
Rates of ocean passage—Cabin by Parisian, Circassian and Sardinian, $40, $50, $60. Return $80, $95, $110. Second Cabin, from Portland, $25; from Liverpool $30. Steerage $20. Cabin by Mongolian and Numidian, $40 and $45. Return, $80 and $90.

ALLAN STATE LINE SERVICE

State of California from New York 18th Feb.
State of Nebraska from New York 10th 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, $35 and upwards. Second Cabin, $25. 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, 42 Clarence St.



EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The Kingston & Pembroke and Canadian Pacific Railways will, on April 14th, 15th and 16th, sell ROUND TRIP TICKETS at

SINGLE FARE.

Tickets good to return up to and including April 19th, 1892.

SCHOOL VACATIONS.

To pupils and teachers of schools and colleges on presentation of standard certificates return tickets will be issued at FARE AND ONE THIRD, good from April 1st to 15th, and return up to and including May 9th, 1892.

Trains making direct connection with C.P.R. leave Kingston at 11:30 and 12:40 p.m.

F. CONWAY, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent. | B. W. FOLGER, Supt.

Bay of Quinte Ry. and Navigation Co.

THE NEW SHORT LINE TO ALL POINTS WEST.

The shortest and quickest route between Kingston, Napanee, Tweed, Peterboro, Toronto, Galt, Guelph, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, Northwest and Pacific coast.

LEAVE KINGSTON FOR NAPANEE AND TWEED.
No. 11 Express 1:35 p.m.
No. 13 Mixed 4:45 p.m.

LEAVE TWEED FOR KINGSTON AND NAPANEE
No. 12 Mixed 6:20 a.m.
No. 14 Express 1:20 p.m.

Nos. 11 and 14 make close connections at Tweed with C.P.R. for and from all points West.

For full information and tickets apply to R. J. WILSON, Agent C.P.R. Telegraph Office, Clarence Street.

R. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager. | G. A. BROWNE, Gen. Pass. Agent.
H. B. SHERWOOD, Supt.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Easter Holiday Season, 1892

RETURN TICKETS AT SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE will be issued to all places in Canada on Thursday, Friday or Saturday, April 14th, 15th and 16th, good to return until Tuesday, April 19th.

School Vacations.

Students and teachers will be ticketed at first-class single fare and one third from April 1st to 15th, valid for return until May 9th. Each passenger must furnish a certificate on standard form from the Principal of the college or school.

For tickets and full information apply to

THOMAS HANLEY.

Office—G. T. R. Passenger Station, Corner Johnston and Ontario Streets.

WOOD AND COAL.

OUT OF WOOD?

Ask that husband of yours to buy you some

Dry Hardwood, sawed or unsawed.

Dry Soft Wood, sawed.

Dry Cedar Blocks.

Dry Slabs.

From

CRAWFORD.

FOOT OF QUEEN STREET.

Quality best, Prices lowest

COAL

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—BEST THE MARKET.

Yard No. 1—Ontario Street.
" 2—Clarence Street Wharf.
" 3—St. Lawrence Wharf.

Chief Office—St. Lawrence Wharf. Branch Office—Corner King and Clarence Streets, opposite British American Hotel, Kingston.

Prompt and satisfactory delivery a specialty. Coal all under cover and well screened.

Telephone communication.

JAMES SWIFT & CO.

BRECK & BOOTH HAVE REMOVED

Their Office from the Corner of Clarence and Ontario Streets to the

Premises Directly West of Hotel Frontenac,

Between Hotel Frontenac and Anglo-American Hotel Ontario Street

"RAGLAN" WHEELS

Have sold so well this season in Canada that a supply for Kingston is hard to get. A few days will fetch them. Leave your orders or wait till they come. It is the POPULAR BICYCLE.

E. OFFORD, AGENT, 38 Clarence Street.