GROCERIES, PROVISIONS.

SEE MY SPONGE?

SHINE your Shoes with WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING ONCE A WEEK! Other days wash them clean with SPONGE AND WATER.

DO AS I DID

EVERY Housewife
EVERY Counting Room
EVERY Carriage Owner
EVERY Thrifty Mechanic
EVERY Body able to hold a brush SHOULD USE

PIK-RON TRY IT.

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
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WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH
and Varnish at the same time. Sold everywhere.

OLMSTED & CO., General Agents for Canada, 123 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST

CONTAINS NO Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, OR ANY INJURIOUS SUBSTANCE.

E.W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.

MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES

McLAREN'S CELEBRATED

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

Has No Superior in Purity, Healthfulness and Economy.

is distinguished from alum powders by the bread, etc., made with it, having no tendency to dry up.

TORONTO FLOUR STORE

Choicest Grades 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.

Ladies'

FINE OXFORD TIES

Great Variety,

New Styles.

Haines & Lockett.

12th ANNUAL DERBY SWEEP.

8,000 Tickets, $5 Each.

208 HORSES ENTERED. 834 PRIZES. Chances 1 in 9.

1st Horse, four prizes	$2,500 each
2nd do do do	1,500 do
3rd do do do	1,000 do
Decided equally among other starters, quadruple	8,000
Divided equally among non-starters, quadruple	12,000

Draw, May 25th. . . . Race, May 27th.

Result of Drawing mailed to all subscribers outside of Montreal. Guaranteed to fill.

EBBITT & BRAND, Windsor, Montreal.

BEAUTIFUL LAWNS!

LAWN This is something you will want soon, and if you will low us to

"Venture a word in season," we would suggest that you try ours. GRASS.

CHOWN & MITCHELL, 124 PRINCESS STREET

Telephone, 59.

$2.50

Buys an Elegant Chamber Set of 10 Pieces

—AT—

ROBERTSON BROS.,

167 PRINCESS STREET

American Dressmaking Rooms

Removed to 331 King Street, Opposite "Whig" Office.

APPRENTICES WANTED. The busy season has now begun. Now is the time to learn Dress and Coat Making for both ladies and children.

CUTTING TAUGHT BY THE A B C METHOD. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. For further particulars enquire of

MISS SMITH,

Formerly of 184 Wellington Street.

BANANAS! BANANAS!

VERY FINE AT THE "BAZAAR."

FLORIDA ORANGES,
LEMONS,
COCOANUTS,
DATES, Etc.

Rees Bros., Man. Confectioners

BICYCLES of all kinds for sale on MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN. No reason why anyone should be without one now. Best wheels and low prices.

E. C. HILL, Brockvil.

Open Thursday and Saturday nights.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG is published every evening, at 306 King Street, Kingston, Ont. at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

Reading Notices—10c per line; reduced rate when a display accompanies, or for contracts for over 1,000 lines.

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

Officers of unincorporated Associations or Societies will be held personally responsible for orders they give.

Attached to the paper is one of the best Job offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; nine improved printing presses.

The WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 8 pages, 56 columns, is published every Thursday morning, at $1 a year, positively in advance, otherwise $1.50 will be charged. Advertising rates furnished on application.

EDW. J. B. PENSE, Proprietor.

JOHN OFFORD, Assistant Business Manager.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THE EGG MARKET.

The farmers are beginning to realize the state of the egg market, hence they are enquiring where the foreign market is they as promised. Edward Lunan, of Buttonville, reviews the situation in this wise: "The McKinley act which came in force last fall placed a duty of five cents per dozen on eggs. Our trade in this line has been almost exclusively with the United States, which afforded a ready and convenient market, and at paying prices. The trade had increased at an enormous rate under free trade, as the following table will show:

Year.	Dozens.	Value.
1869	1,[illegible]	$ [illegible]
1879	5,[illegible]	[illegible]
1882	10,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
1886	12,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
1889	14,170,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
1890	12,[illegible]	1,[illegible]

"In the winter months, when our hens have ceased to lay, New York (which is our best market) gets its supply of fresh eggs from the south; but when it becomes hot in the south their hens cease to lay, which is their moulting period. New York then depends on Canada and the Northern States for its egg supply through the summer months.

"England imported in 1889 94,325,030 dozens of eggs valued at $15,220,938, principally from the following countries: Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark and Russia.

"The government appointed John Sanders, of Kemptville, Ont., as a commissioner to England to inquire into the possibility of opening up a market there for our eggs. In his report to the government we find the following language used: 'Canadian eggs can be placed on the market and find a ready sale at any season of the year in which they can be delivered in good condition, except perhaps May and June, during which months there is always a very large supply of spring eggs from the European countries.' It is evident from the above report of the commissioner that we need not look to England for a market for our eggs in the summer months or when we have them to sell. We have no eggs to ship in the winter months, and of what benefit will the English market, or a dozen like it, be to the farmers of Canada when they have none to sell."

TAKE YOUR CHOICE?

The Hamilton *Times* says that there would have been a terrible howl had a grit writer suggested that Sir John A. Macdonald was a fool, but not a condemnatory word is uttered when the Montreal *Gazette* expresses such an opinion. It quotes the following item, which it says is going the rounds of the liberal press:

A bushel of No. 3 extra barley is worth 55 cents in Toronto, and will therefore buy seven pounds of granulated sugar at eight cents. A bushel of the same barley in Buffalo is worth 88 cents, and will buy 17 3-5 pounds of granulated sugar at five cents, the present retail price. With free trade with the United States the Canadian farmer would get 10 3-5 pounds more granulated sugar for a bushel of barley than he gets now.

The *Gazette's* comment is as follows:

We admit that free trade between Canada and the United States would allow the Canadian consumer to buy cheaper sugar, there being no duty for revenue purposes in the neighboring country, but it is a ridiculous travesty on the principles of political economy so long professed by liberals, to assert that under free trade the price of Canadian barley would advance to 88 cents. Every intelligent man knows the effect would be to reduce the price of American barley to the Canadian level.

Mark the last sentence: "Every intelligent man knows the effect (of the removal of the United States duty on barley) would be to reduce the price of American barley to the Canadian level." Then turn to the *Hansard* of 1878, page 861, and read what Sir John Macdonald said in the house of commons:

"It is said the consumer pays the duty and that the farmer does not suffer anything. That is the statement; but, when I put a simple case, which I have done frequently, I can get no answer. I put a case in the eastern townships of a man upon the imaginary line which was between this country and the United States. Suppose a man has 100 acres on the Canadian side of the line and 100 acres of land on the American side of the line. Suppose he grows 1,000 bushels of barley on each of his farms. He takes his 1,000 American bushels to the American market and gets one dollar a bushel for it. He takes his 1,000 bushels of Canadian barley to the American market and gets but 85 cents per bushel, because he has to pay 15 per cent. duty for taking it across that imaginary line. How can it, in this case, be said that the consumer pays the duty? *It comes out of the pockets of the Canadian farmers.*"

"You pays your money and you takes your choice."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Oswego is bemoaning the loss of its railroad shops, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg RR. management having decided to do its repairs at West Albany, N.Y. Belleville and Brockville will soon be in similar grief for Kingston will get the G.T.R. shops. The railroad corporation will find it to its advantage to make this point a central one for the system.

* * *

The Chatham *Banner* say eggs were quoted on Saturday at 13c.; duty, 5c.; price in Chatham, 8c. There is no mistaking the meaning of the figures. The Canadian farmer's wife who bought 12½ lbs. of sugar in Chatham on Saturday gave 12½ dozen of eggs for it. The American going to Detroit market the same day got 35½ lbs. for the same number of eggs. What a blessing the N.P. is to the farmer, to be sure!

* * *

There is a proposition before the Ontario legislature to give the cities the power to include in their estimates an amount to cover reception, celebration, fireworks and similar expenditures. Cities over 100,000 population may put in a sum not to exceed $5,000; cities between 20,000 and 100,000, $1,000; and cities and towns of less than 20,000 population, $500. A clause giving to the police commissioners of cities and the councils of towns the power to regulate and prohibit the parading of bands of music was adopted by the municipal committee.

* * *

The abstract of business done by the insurance companies of Canada last year has been issued by the department of finance. The fire premiums received totalled $5,841,628, an increase of a quarter of a million over 1889. Of the total of $5,841,628, the British companies received $4,071,452, the Canadian $1,249,883, and the American $520,292. The losses paid by fire companies reached $3,305,376, which was 54 84 per cent. of the premiums received, against 51 47 per cent. in 1889. The gross amount of fire risks taken during the year was $608,858,511.

* * *

Mr. Joncas, M.P. for Gaspe, says that as soon as the parliament opens he will bring up the question of the mismanagement of the Baie des Chaleurs railway. Senator Robitaille, Mr. Riopel, ex-M.P., and a few others, he says, have obtained from the federal and provincial governments enough money to build the whole road, but it is not half built, and the sections which have been built are not paid for. Mr. Joncas wants an investigation to find out where all the money went. In fact, he broadly charges that the promoters of the road and influential friends of some of the ministers have been speculating with the money granted as subsidy. The stand which is being taken by Mr. Joncas does not indicate that he is a very warm friend of the government, though claimed by government organs.

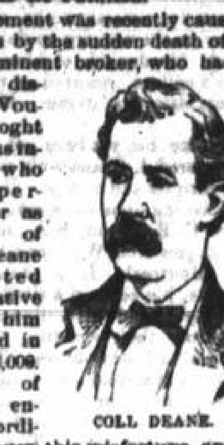
* * *

The decision in an English court in the case of Sharp v. Wakefield is regarded as a triumph for the temperance people, inasmuch as it affirms the principle that a licensed victualler has no right to the renewal of his license, which may be refused on the ground simply that his house is not required. Some wealthy temperance men talk of reimbursing the Westmoreland magistrates who gave the original decision, and who are now out of pocket about $1,000. The solicitor-general of England in a recent letter to a correspondent, frankly admitted that in 1886 he expressed the opinion that in the present state of the law it was not competent to magistrates to refuse to renew a victualler's license on the sole ground that his house was not required, and that the judgment of the court in Sharp v. Wakefield declares that opinion not to be correct.

DEANE'S DEATH PREDICTED.

Voudoo Voght's Vicious Prophecy Chances to Be Fulfilled.

Much excitement was recently caused in San Francisco by the sudden death of Coll Deane, a prominent broker, who had incurred the displeasure of Voudoo Voght. Voght is a mysterious individual, who claims supernatural power as the "Sheriff of God." Mr. Deane had conducted some speculative business for him which resulted in a loss of $3,000. The "Sheriff of God" became enraged like an ordinary mortal over this misfortune, and declared that unless Deane made good the loss he would die at a certain hour on a certain day.



COLL DEANE.

Mr. Deane refused to recoup the voudoo, and he died suddenly on the day and hour named. This strange fulfillment of Voght's prophecy led to suspicion of foul play. A post-mortem examination, however, showed that Deane's death resulted from hemorrhage of the stomach caused by ulceration. There seemed to be no contributory cause, such as fright or nervousness, produced by the knowledge of the prediction.

While many saw nothing but a strange coincidence in Deane's death as prophesied, a number of superstitious people are satisfied that Voudoo Voght possesses supernatural influence, and is a man to be propitiated. Voght appears to be of that opinion himself, since he is enlarging the sphere of his dismal forebodings and putting other people under the ban. It is recalled that in 1855 he made a remarkable cure of Felix Feist, who had worried himself into the belief that he had Bright's disease. While Feist was congratulating himself on his restoration to health Voght said:

"You have no right to live, for you are a bachelor and no good; but as I am Jesus Christ, I will allow you to live five years longer, but in five years you must die."

No particular attention was paid to this declaration, as Feist gained in health and strength. He, however, died of Bright's disease exactly five years after Voght's singular announcement.

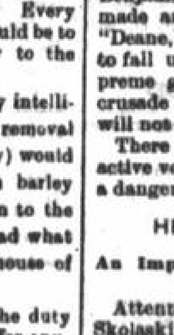
The voudoo turned his battery of prediction on W. A. Benjamin, the partner of Coll Deane, but Mr. Benjamin appears to be proof against it. The time fixed for his demise passed without any physical disturbance of note. But nothing daunted, Voght has appointed another date for Mr. Benjamin's sudden taking off. He has made an "official" announcement of this. "Deane," he proclaims, "was the first one to fall under the condemnation of the supreme government of the universe in the crusade against falsehood and wrong. He will not be the only one."

There is some talk of putting this too active voudoo professor under restraint as a dangerous lunatic.

HE SIGHS FOR LIBERTY.

An Imprisoned Indian Against Whom There Are No Charges.

Attention is being directed to the case of Skolaskin, an influential chief of the San Puell Indians, who has been confined at Fort Alcatraz, the military prison of the division of the Pacific, for eighteen months without having had a trial or being convicted of any crime. The sole reason for his detention, according to General Gibbon, is that he is a mischief maker and tried to raise trouble among the Indians in the northwest. General Gibbon says, being a ward of the nation, the military authorities have a perfect right to place him where he can do no harm.



SKOLASKIN.

This is rather rough on Skolaskin, who claims to have done no wrong, and who is pining away in confinement. "My heart is broken," he told a reporter recently, "and I want to go home to my wife and three children. I am all alone here, with nobody to talk to and nobody to keep up my spirits. I am lame and cannot walk much, so that the freedom of the island which is given me does not do me much good. I am nearly always in my cell pining for liberty. I do not know why they keep me here. I never did any harm. One time somebody killed a cow. It wasn't me that did it, but Chief Joseph, who hates me, wrote a paper to the old soldier chief (General Gibbon) at Vancouver, and the next thing I knew I was brought here."

Skolaskin has petitioned several times for a hearing, but so far has been unable to obtain any response to his appeals for release.

THE MODERN VERSION.

His Gentlemanly Instincts.

"Now," said the suave stranger. "I am willing to bet that you can not pick out the card."

"Take him up," whispered the second stranger, "you've got a sure thing."

"But I am a gentleman," answered the subject, "and a gentleman never makes a bet on a sure thing, especially where he is sure to lose."

Ladies' kid boots in all styles at Armstrong's.

A CLEVER 5-YEAR OLD.

AN INFANT PHENOMENON IN PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS.

Little Tuesday Can Dance, Sing, and Recite—Cute Mimicry and Graceful Poses Without the Loss of the Naturalness of Childhood.

Little Tuesday receives callers in a short-waisted white frock, embroidered in pale colors. She wears her wavy hair done up in ribbons, which do not, however, prevent it from tumbling over her face and getting into her blue eyes provokingly often.

Little Tuesday is a daughter of Annetta Cobb, the actress, and is not yet five years old. Young as she is, however, she has had quite an experience on the stage. She was the baby in "Helen's Inheritance" when it was played in New York, then she appeared in "Pine Meadow" a dozen times, but her mother thought the strain was too much for her and took her away. Afterwards she danced the pretty measures which are now delighting New York society people before the Press Club of that city. Theatrical people call her the "infant phenomenon," and, although withdrawn from the stage, for days together she plays theatre and practices dancing and posing. At a recent parlor entertainment at the home of United States ex-Secretary Whitney, she made a great sensation in this line. The New York *Sun* man called upon her the other day, and after being received as stated in the opening paragraph, he says that when the little actress regained some of her courage, she shyly brought her black kitten and put it on the caller's lap.

TO BE, OR NOT TO BE.

"What's its name?" the caller asked.

"Why, she's Christmas. Didn't you know?"

"What do you call her Christmas for?"

"Why she came on Christmas. An' see, here's my dolly. She's Wednesday."

RAZZLE DAZZLE.

"Did she come on Wednesday?"

"Yep, an' I got another dolly, only somebody broke her leg off. She's Thursday, 'cause she came on Thursday."

"Well, now, what's your name?"

"Oh you know. Don't you know?"

Little Tuesday's eyes opened very wide as she drew closer to her visitor.

"Well, what is it?"

"Why, I'm little Tuesday."

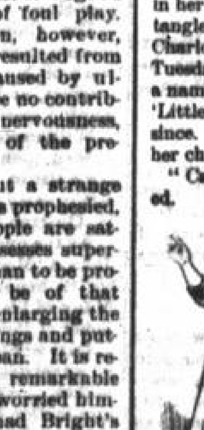
"Did you come on Tuesday?"

The child did not answer, but shook her head doubtfully, stuck her finger in her mouth and looked at her mother.

"Why, Tuesday," said her mother, "you know why your name is Little Tuesday."

"I fordet," the child said, hiding her head in her mother's lap. Mrs. Wood patted the tangled head and said: "Her real name is Charlotte Selina Wood. She was born on Tuesday, and we were a good while choosing a name, so her uncle Joe meantime called her 'Little Tuesday,' and it had stuck to her ever since. I hardly think she would recognize her christened name."

"Can you read, Tuesday?" the caller asked.

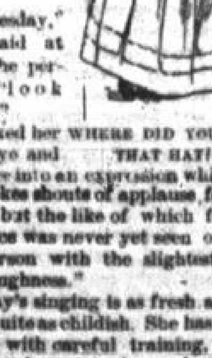


MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE.

"Nope, but I know the letter O, 'cause it's big an' round like my mouf, so," and she opened her mouth and her blue eyes till all three were as round as barrel tops. Then she broke into a gay laugh and hid behind her mother's chair.

"I shall not send her to school," her mother said. "She is so very quick at observation and mimicry that I'm afraid to have her mingle with other children much. She catches up everything and reproduces it in the most realistic way, at the most unexpected times. I would be very much afraid that she would pick up all sorts of tricks and expressions which might tend to spoil her. So I have decided to teach her at home. I devote myself entirely to her, as it is. At present I am trying my best to keep her a child. I think most children out-grow their childhood too quickly, especially if they are what people call precocious, and live in the city. I am in no hurry to put Tuesday at her books. Another idea of mine about children is that they are put to books too young. When she is 6 I think it will be time enough to put her at study."

Then Little Tuesday sang, danced, and recited for her visitor, not because her mother told her to, but because her visitor asked her to, and with a very apparent and charming willingness to please. Her little performances were delightful because they were natural and graceful, without the suggestion of affectation. It was the same airy sprite, who from the saddle of her rocking horse had made big eyes at her visitor, who now flirted sentimentally over Juliet's balcony; the same artless face which a short time before had doubtfully questioned the origin of its owner's nickname, which now sank solemnly into a pair of folded arms which for chubby whiteness were never equalled by a Hamlet before; the same unaffected drollery of expression which had constantly showed itself in a hundred pretty grimaces, which now assumed a roguish pretence of "toughness," in "Razzle—Dazzle," and "Where Did You Get That Hat?"



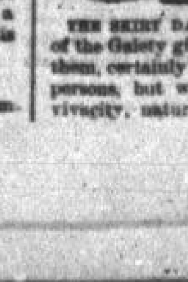
WHERE DID YOU GET THAT HAT?

"Now, Tuesday," her mother said at this stage of the performance, "look tough, darling."

Tuesday cocked her hat over one eye and screwed her face into an expression which invariably provokes shouts of applause for its apt imitation; but the like of which for its artless innocence was never yet seen on the face of any person with the slightest pretentions to "toughness."

Little Tuesday's singing is as fresh as her laughter, and quite as childish. She has what may some day, with careful training, be a fine voice. Now, however, she needs an indulgent accompanist. When she caps each verse of her song with the time-worn inquiry as to the origin of the famous hat, she bids open defiance to the score and the piano, and comes into violent disagreement with several rules of harmony, but at the same time she screws her face into such a funny expression and puts so much droll vivacity into the mouldy line that her audience forgives the discord and the chestnut in a burst of appreciative merriment. And while they applaud Little Tuesday smiles and bows in a fashion at once so pleased and babyish, and so free from a suspicion of vanity, that her hearers are more pleased than ever.

The tiny actress reaches her highest merit in the dance. She is always dancing. She dances from behind the chair, which she pretends is the scenery, to the open space in the middle of the parlor; dances between the verses of her song or part, and dances back behind "the scenes" again after making her bow. This is all the natural dancing of the child. It would not go to music, perhaps, but it has some form or figure, and is graceful and spontaneous. She is an indefatigable waltzer, and insists on waltzing with the children in the parlors which she visits whenever the music plays. She has two set, studied dances—the Spanish dance from "The Gondolier," and the famous skirt dance of the Gaiety girls. Little Tuesday dances them, certainly not so artistically as grown persons, but with all the childish grace, vivacity, naturalness, and love of motion which characterize her. She is particularly pretty and graceful in the Gaiety dance. She handles her frock—which may, in deference to her pretensions as an actress, be called a skirt—with a grace that would do credit to a dancer of four times her years. The skirt hides her little toes as she begins, but as the music swells she advances more quickly to the quicker measures, and sways her skirt this side and that as she alternately kicks with each little foot. She bids fair to become an expert in kicking. She began to practise of her own accord when a mere baby, after seeing a ballet. She can now lift her square-toed, heelless shoes six inches above her head with hardly an effort. Of course, there are lots of ragged edges in the dance. No doubt the original Gaiety experts would or could criticise it in abundant ways, and it is a fact that when Little Tuesday throws her head backward and tries to cut circles with it in the air, she sometimes loses her balance, and is more likely to make ovals and triangles than circles. Nevertheless she is charmingly graceful and lightfooted, and endows the dance with such a wealth of spirit, brightness, artless action, and keen personal enjoyment, that her observers are pleased beyond measure.



THE SKIRT DANCE.

"Do you like to sing and dance, Tuesday?" her visitor asked as she stopped breathless and smiling.

She nodded her head energetically, and the next moment was twirling an imitation rose impaled on a stick which tinkled a popular tune. That, she said, Miss Hewitt gave her.

WALTZ ME AGAIN.

"How do you teach her?" the visitor asked of her mother.

"Why, I don't have to teach her. At least, she is so apt a pupil that I can hardly call it teaching. She picked up all this at the theatres she has attended, and straightway began to practise at home. All I have to do is to help her when she makes mistakes, or suggest improvements. As for her dancing, I have only to show her the steps and figures, and she can do them right off as well as I can, or better. Of course, she forgets easily, so it is necessary for her to practise them every day. But, then, she is always anxious to practise. She is forever playing theatre. If I leave her alone in the room when I come back I am almost sure to find that she has tipped over the mirror so that she can see herself, and is standing before it, carefully copying some pose she has seen at the play. If she is very quiet for any length of time I am sure to find her in another room, with the furniture arranged for scenery, going through some scene, and playing all the parts herself. She is very fond of children, but the minute she gets with them she organizes a theatrical troupe. Occasionally she smashes things in a burst of tragic realism, and once she threw her villain out of the second-story window without the formality of lifting the sash. The villain was a hammer, and might have killed somebody down in the street."

Toward the end of the call Little Tuesday declared that she knew who her visitor was, and that he was no one else in the world but Santa Claus's brother. That was very mystifying till her grandma remembered that the day before her Uncle Joe had promised to send her a green parrot "by Santa Claus or Santa Claus's brother." She was much disappointed when she learned that her visitor had not brought the parrot, and she said as he left: "When you see your bruzza, tell 'im to send me that parrot quick, and come again yourself."

THE TEA TABLE.

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

The finest selection of hats at A. Hyman's.

Rudger Ligault has sold his brick residence, Perth, to Charles Devlin, for $1,500.

We regret to learn of the death of John R. Spalding, North Elmsley, on Tuesday, aged 37 years.

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

Laseme Laroque, Lanark township, pleaded guilty to an offence against the liquor license act. Result, $25 fine and costs.

Not one in twenty are 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.

Hub. Williams, Napanee, has just sold two beautifully matched spans of driving horses to an American dealer at fancy prices. They are being taken to St. Albans, Vermont.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

Peter McPhail, reeve of Lavant, has three sons in Manitoba. One of them writing home says that he and others in his section (near Brandon) had the crop all in about the first week in April.

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

Thomas Towns, Fredericksburgh, has a ewe that is entitled to the red ticket. Last year she dropped three lambs and raised them, for which he received $13.50; this year she is the mother of four, all frisky.

The Kingston, Napanee & Western, and Canadian Pacific railways—new and most direct route to Peterboro, Toronto and all points west. Excursions to Pacific coast on April 3rd and 17th, and May 1st. R. J. Wilson ticket agent, C. P. R. telegraph office, Clarence street.

Death laid his hands quite unexpectedly on Hattie A., wife of James Smith, of Violet. Deceased was a daughter of the late E. R. Perry, North Fredericksburgh, who died but two weeks ago. She was married about three weeks ago.

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," London, Eng., the leading journal of its kind in the world, says: "St. Jacobs Oil has not only the largest sale of any medicine in the world, but it is the most popular."

R. M. Cronk, butcher, bought a yoke of fine oxen from the Rathbun company. They weighed over 3,700 lbs.

$500 For a Needle.

OUR HOMES, a thirty two page monthly magazine, devoted to house building, home furnishing, house decoration, fashions, general literature, etc., is the best publication of its class in America. The publishers, in order to increase the circulation of their magazine, offer large cash rewards to those of their subscribers, or intending subscribers, who correctly answer the following question: Where in the New Testament are the words "a *needle*" first found? Cash daily and weekly rewards given while the competition lasts. The publishers will give away thousands of dollars among those correctly answering the question—the leading reward being *$500 in gold*. Send ten cents in stamps or silver for a sample copy of OUR HOMES and complete rules governing the competition. Address OUR HOMES PUBLISHING CO., Brockville Canada.

Big, Booming Bells.

The largest bell in America is that of Notre Dame cathedral, Montreal, which hangs in the south tower. It is 6 feet high, 8 feet 7 inches in diameter and weighs 24,780 pounds. It is ornamented with images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist, together with emblems of agriculture, commerce and industry. It was cast in London in 1847. In the opposite tower hangs a chime of ten bells, the smallest weighing 897 pounds, the largest 6,011; total 21,096 pounds. The largest bell in the United States is the alarm bell on City Hall, New York, which was cast by Blake, of Boston. It is 6 feet high, 8 feet in diameter and weighs 23,000 pounds.—Chicago Herald.

We Understand Them so Well!

"Let other people do as they see fit my dear Nora, you and I will stick to Diamond Dyes, we understand them so well. We have used them for five years and have never had cause to regret our choice. Some of our neighbors have suffered losses, and wasted time by using some of the new dyes recently introduced, while we have always been very successful. No change for us, Nora." "You are quite right mother; Diamond Dyes are indeed unequalled in the world; and only to day I heard of two of our friends who solemnly declared, that for the future they will use only the Diamond."

You can buy a good hat at Cousineau, Quinn & Corrigan's for $1 worth $1.50. The best hat in our store for $1.90 worth $3.

BIBLE MATHEMATICS.

REMARKABLE FACTS DISCOVERED BY A PLODDING GENIUS.

Figures to Prove the Wholeness of the Book of Books as the Work of One Author—A Treasury of Sevens in Revelations.

A plodding genius at the East has carried out an immense work of the prosaic sort, but with a high motive. He has undertaken to prove the wholeness of the Bible, and its claims to be regarded as a perfect book, by one author, by counting up the number of times that the most prominent words occur in the several divisions of the volume. He has further deduced the remarkable facts that these "times" are in every case multiples of the squares or cubes of small numbers. It would not interest the general reader to publish the long table by which he makes his points clear, but that is unnecessary to a statement of his leading conclusions.

The New Testament consists of 27 books, and 27 is the cube of 3. These were written by 8 persons, and 8 is the cube of 2. The whole Bible was written by 36 men, and 36 is the square of 2 multiplied into the square of 3, while its authorship covers a range of 1,600 years, and 1,600 is the fourth power of 2 into the square of 10. The name of Jesus is used 4 times in Titus, 12 times in II. Thessalonians, 9 times in II. Peter, 27 times in II. Corinthians, and 84 times in Luke, the latter number being 4 times 3 into 4 plus 3, etc. The words Christ, Simon (Peter), and others follow the same law in the New Testament, and so do Moses, Aaron, Isaac, and Jacob in the Old. The word Father, when meaning God, is used 44 times in Matthew, 121 times in John, 14 times in Luke, 21 times in Mark, and 77 times in the rest of the books of the New Testament. But restoring the word in Mark xi. 26, which is omitted in the revised version, we have it used 22 times in Mark and 280 times in the whole book. In other words, "Father" occurs always a number of 11s, unless, as in the case of Luke, its place is taken by a perfect square, and the total for the book is 5 times 7 times the cube of 2.

The Book of Revelation is a perfect treasury of sevens. One of the most curious results brought out is that with regard to the word Aaron. It occurs in the Old Testament 443 times, out of which nothing can be made, but when to this is added the five times it occurs in the new, the total is 448, which is the cube of 4 taken 7 times. In regard to this curious result, the author says: "If there was a conspiracy on the part of the Bible writers to make this out, then some 1,500 years before Christ Moses must have determined on that number and used the word 290 times, left orders to Joshua to use it only 6 times, and to tell the future writers each to take the name only a given number of times so as to bring, after 1,600 years, the exact result of 7 times the cube of 4."

For any single one of the many words thus considered the fact of its being used just so many times as to produce a multiple of a small number may be regarded as an accident, but that such a fact can be deduced in relation to a large number of words, and those the prominent ones in the volume, is certainly astonishing, and furnishes ground for support of the claim that the whole thing was mapped out beforehand on a plan by the side of which the Cabala is puerility itself. This plan would seem to have included not only the writing of the several books, but even the subsequent selection of those composing the canonical list of the day. The scheme, however, is carried still further. It is well known that the division into chapters and verses was made much later than the formation of the canon. Yet it is found for the chapters that of the 66 books (6 times 11), 25 of them have a number which is a square or a cube, 11 have 7s or 11s, and almost all the remaining books have a number of chapters less than 7, where from the nature of the case the law cannot apply.

The discovery here outlined, if it be one, is of curious importance. If there be such a law of formation, an extension of the count ought to show that it has governed in the choice of many more words than those collated already, and if it be thus proven to hold good on a comprehensive scale it would form an argument in favor of the divine origin of the Bible more powerful than all those that have been brought to bear against it. Once prove that such a simple set of mathematical relations pervade the volume and bind all its several parts into one harmonious whole, and objections hitherto raised against it, either on the supposed evidence of internal criticism or the external evidence thought to be derived from historical comparison, will vanish like mists before the rising sun. The Bible will then again become the touchstone to which all else must be referred as to an indisputable authority, though it would not by any means be necessary to hold that it discredits the knowledge of Nature and her mysteries that have been delved out by patient investigators since the sacred canon was closed.

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1	" "	2,500	2,500
1	" "	1,250	1,250
2	" "	500	1,000
5	" "	250	1,250
25	" "	50	1,250
100	" "	25	2,500
200	" "	15	3,000
500	" "	10	5,000

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999	" "	5	4,995
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