GROCERIES, PROVISIONS.

No Dirt! No Fuss! No Back Ache!
LASTS LONGER,
LOOKS BRIGHTER,
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Don't let the women have all the best things, but use

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ONCE A WEEK FOR MEN.
ONCE A MONTH FOR WOMEN.
I find it a tip top Harness Dressing.
Sold everywhere.
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COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

Has No Superior in Purity, Healthfulness and Economy.
is distinguished from alum powder by the bread, etc., made with it, having no tendency to dry up.

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TABLE JELLIES

Have arrived. A full assortment in all the popular flavorings.

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Strawberry,
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In Ladies',
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Children's
TAN COLORED SHOES
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A FINE LOT OF

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EXTRA VALUE.

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THE FAVORITE SONG FOLIO,

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Only 50 Cents.

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Corner Bookstore, Brock-st.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG is published every evening, at 306 King Street, Kingston, Ont. at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR payable in advance, otherwise $7.50 will be charged.

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, " 8c. "

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.

Births, marriages or deaths, one insertion, 50c.

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All charges for advertisements and subscriptions are due and 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, if paid 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."

OUR KINDERGARTEN.

The importance of the kindergarten system of primary education cannot be over-estimated. The kindergarten (children's garden) as founded by Froebel, is designed to precede the ordinary school work. One very pretty motto gives us a hint as to the fundamental principle of kindergarten teaching. It reads: "Deep meaning oft lies hid in childish play." The idea is, that well-directed amusements render a child a self educator and lead him, through play, up to work. The child needs play and the kindergartener says: "Let him play to some purpose." The New York *Journal of Education* says: "The child's body and mind can be developed by systematic, well-directed play in the garden and in the house; and this is what the kindergartener aims to give him. Parents have not the time, implements and skill for this kind of training. The kindergarten is furnished with splints, straws, blocks, patterns, letters, geometrical diagrams, pictures, fruits, and scores of objects to be used as object lessons. With these the teacher proceeds, in conformity with the carefully studied laws of mind, to cultivate attention, memory and thought, and call out and exercise the mental powers of the little observers. Then the fingers are set to work. The child plays with straws, splints, cards, ribbons and blocks, not wholly undirected, as is most children's play at home, but under the lead of a mind which trains to construct objects of beauty and utility. The child is taught to think, and his hand learns to obey thought. Surely all this is an admirable preparation for entrance upon that sober life of our common schools, in which most children start without any systematic training whatever."

Are not many of our children missing these advantages? Remember, parents, this opportunity comes only once in the life of your child, because properly, a kindergarten is a school intended for children under six or seven years of age.

ATTACK ON FR. HUNTINGTON.

With the announcement that Father Huntington is again to visit Kingston comes a renewal of an attack on his statistics. When he first stood before a Canadian audience, in our city hall, a few months ago, and delivered his eloquent message he said that "one out of every five deaths in London, is a pauper's death." Sundry correspondents pointed out what, through a misconception, they thought to be a statistical error, basing their criticism on the number of living paupers who receive "in door" relief from the poor law funds. But statistics show that in England, only one fifth of the paupers who get poor law relief, are in the workhouses and four fifths are therefore "out door" paupers. Then again it was not taken into consideration the very sad fact that there are thousands of our fellow subjects in Great Britain who, after long lives of useful labor, during which they have been able to feed, cloth and shelter themselves in an independent manner, find themselves when aged and worn out or health fails, with no resources in their last hours but to become paupers, and this, notwithstanding the millions of insurance in burial clubs and industrial insurance societies.

The last year, for which we have statistics, there were 79,009 deaths in London, out of which 17,663 were paupers, who died in either workhouse, infirmary, or lunatic asylum. These figures show over 22.3 per cent. of indoor pauper deaths. The previous year this precentage was only 20.6. The increase for the last year was exclusively in poor house and infirmary deaths. The total deaths in the lunatic asylums were under 400 per annum. And we must not forget, while we are dealing with British statistics, and we have it on Father Huntington's authority, that in New York are conditions as dreadful as any in London, and that one district of St. Louis is worse than either. Surely this man, who has lived "cheek by jowl with destitution," for eight years, ought to know whereof he speaks. His statements do carry weight, and when he says that "one out of every five deaths in London is a pauper death" his saying is more than verified by official returns.

Father Huntington will no doubt be much gratified to know of these attacks, as they will be evidence to him that the object of his mission, to make the consciences of those yet unsubmerged uneasy about the hard fate of their submerged brethren, is being accomplished. And here, in favoured Canada, we have our problem, have our share of this "world question." From Toronto last winter we heard the statement of the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell: "The distress among residents of this city is from one third to double the dimensions of the distress in former years," and Rev. Dr. Johnson said, "there is immense distress in the city, distress such as we never have had before," while the secretary of the Toronto associated charities gave formal notice that those organizations "cannot help in cases of mere poverty, and it is useless to report such cases to them, because already destitution overtaxes their increasing efforts."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

People come thousands of miles, at large expense, to enjoy the islands of the St. Lawrence; the cool, clear air of the Adirondacks, the breezy Lake Ontario, the delights of the great woods. We don't believe the people who live here in the neighborhood of it all half appreciate their opportunities. This is a favored locality. There is no need of going more than a few hours in any direction from this city to enjoy pleasures which no other section can afford.

* * *

Nearly every person likes to send off a paper with a mention of friends and neighbors, as it answers in place of a letter. Glance over your home paper and you will find a large number of personal notices—items about what people are doing, what [illegible] visits they are making, the names [illegible] are sick, mention of those who [illegible] gone out of the town. Send a copy of the paper to your friends in other localities that they may get an idea of what is being done here.

If you want to help your town talk about it, write about it, beautify the streets, elect good men to office, keep sidewalks in good repair, sell all you can and buy all you can at home. If you are rich invest in something, employ somebody, be courteous to strangers so that they will go away with a good impression. Always cheer on the men who go in for improvements. Don't kick any proposed improvement because it is not at your own door, or for fear that your taxes will be raised fifty cents.

A MIGHTY CHEAP POWER

The Cheapest Manufacturing Spot in the Whole World.

The great Niagara water power project of the Queenston land and electric company will change the face of the Niagara peninsula and in the safest way. The cataract has been attacked at point of least resistance. Instead of travelling through rock and boring shafts, at the bottom of which turbine wheels will be stationed, as in the case of the projected scheme on the American side, the Niagara & Queenston Co. aid nature a little. The other is expensive and uncertain, for if one turbine gets out of gear in the shafts the whole power has to be turned off till the trouble is overcome. This means delay of thousands of workmen and stoppage of factories. The canal on the Canadian side is simple, cheap and effective. It begins some two miles above the Falls where the Chippewa river empties into the Niagara. Being on the same level, with very little labor it can be converted into a canal for part of the waters of Niagara—enough to generate 100,000 horse power. Following the bed of the Chippewa for three miles the water is turned into a canal (to be constructed) and carried directly to Queenston Heights. Here it rushes with tremendous velocity down the heights of 320 feet, where it can turn the machinery of countless factories by giant strength of Niagara, made useful. Water power is immeasurably cheaper than power from coal, and wherever a water power, of fairly permanent and steady quantity, could be had towns and cities grew up beside it. It was so in pioneer days, when the mill was established beside a quick running stream and a village grew up around it. It is so to-day all over the world. How powerful the attraction for the new city of Queenston will be can best be shown by a comparison of the cost of power in the great manufacturing centres:

In Paterson, N. J., with immense silk factories, the cost is $37 per horse power annually. In Rochester the cost is $25, in Holyoke, Mass., a great centre of England industry, $20; in Cohoes, New York, $20; in Manayunk, Pa., $55; in Dayton, Ohio, $38. These are all water powers, and into competition with them will come the Niagara & Queenston company, offering power at $10 per horse-power annually. The cost of power in Buffalo, a few miles away, as generated by steam, is $40 per horse power yearly. What effect upon a factory using 1,000 horse power if a rival concern could get power for $30,000 less within a few miles? Competition would force it to move to where the power was cheapest.

Turning to cost of electric power conditions are even more favorable for the up building of a great city around the heights of Queenston. The rates for electric motor power generated by steam upon the yearly price of one horse power is: Buffalo, $96; Lowell, Mass., $125; Fall River, Mass., $100; Pittsburg, Pa., $120; New York $100 to $125; Cleveland, Ohio, $120; Cincinnati, Ohio, $120; Providence, R.I., $125; Boston, Mass., $156. These are the great manufacturing centres of the continent, and when prices paid for power are considered the utilization of the power of Niagara at the rate contemplated will revolutionize manufacturing and attract the attention of the world. In an age when profits are cut down to the lowest amount, calculation must be made as to whether a man paying $120 per year for power is able to compete with one who gets the same power for $10.

Nor is cheapness of power all that will induce a flow of population to Queenston. It lies upon the direct route from the interior of the continent to the seaboard. Millions of bushels of wheat annually pass down the Welland and Erie canals. Lumber and wool and hides are carried within a few miles of Niagara eastward to where power is far more expensive than it will be in Queenston, to be transformed into flour and shoes and wood-work. The railway systems of the continent are covering the Niagara peninsula with a network of lines, and projects are afoot for bridging the river at many points. Part of the project of the Land & Electric Co. is the deepening of the Chippewa and the canal to be constructed so that vessels from the upper lakes can land their cargoes on the Heights, have the wheat ground and the hides tanned and the lumber manufactured by the strength of Niagara and shipped to the lower lakes from the port of Queenston, where now, owing to the eddy in the river, the water in shore makes a natural harbor with from 80 to 100 feet depth of water. The deepening of the canals of the St. Lawrence, already decided upon, will enable ocean vessels to load for Liverpool at Queenston.

The future is a glorious one. A great city will rise up to emphasize the boldest private enterprise of the century in Canada. The Queenston lots will not be long in the hands of the company. In Kingston C. H. Martin is forming a big syndicate of buyers.

The Sunshine of the Heart.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart. Without it home is dark and desolate, and society becomes a nuisance—a something to be avoided. Unfortunately, we too often meet the miserable, low-spirited nervous man and woman. They are continually tortured with a feeling of ennui, a sense of goneness, lifelessness and melancholy. Many complain of their constant nervousness, short breath, a drowsiness after meals, unrest and disquietude at nights, dyspepsia and indigestion. Enough all will readily admit to make life unendurable. Hundreds indeed have a desire to end life at once, and thus get rid of their sufferings. Reader, are you earnest in your desire to secure a natural, healthy, cheerful character and disposition? Are you actuated by a desire to make the world pleasanter for yourself and others? This desire may be attained by the use of that infallible remedy, Paine's Celery Compound. The history of medicine cannot point to its equal as a cure for the troubles which afflict and torment you. Do as thousands of others have done; use without delay this great restorer of the nerve system, this grand builder of muscle and flesh, and you will live in peace and joy to bless its great discoverer.

Result of the Examinations.

The result of the weekly examinations in the senior third class, Louise school; total marks obtainable, 755; Lottie Laturney, 578; Mabel Day, 570; Mabel Hewitt, 540; Katie Coiser, 531; Alice Rockwell, 527; Jeanie Gilchrist, 480; Elsie Tandy, 455; Jessie Conor, 441; Addie Appleton, 435; Fannie Newlands, 423; Ada Colter, 413; Hannah McCammon, 395; Mary Gordon, 381; Marie Jones, 390; Marion Redden, 380, Edith McMorine, 386; Grace Oldrieve, 379; Flo Campbell, 376; Bessie Horsey, 370; Gwendoline Smith, E. Bureau, 368; Isabella Nash, 363; May Hall, 362; Annie Peters, 349; Gertie Power, 341; Edith Silver, 337; Loraine Minnes, 326; Lizzie Campbell, 319; Gertie Laturney, 315; Sarah Monks, 314; Bella Makins, 308; Reta Hiscock, 305; Laura Nugent, 301; Mary Carter, 296; Mabel Dunham, 292; Ethel Boyd, 288; Nellie Derry, 286; Tottie Gillie, 284; Nellie Hutcheson, 282; Emily Thompson, 278; Katie Ainslie, 277; Jessie Laturney, 265; Hattie Dorland, 254; Rose Gray, 238; Lulu Robinson, 226; Jessie Mowatt, 214; Lola Reyner, 193; Alice McCartney, 159; Katie Rutherford, 154; Jennie Rutherford, Maud Taylor, 130; Jennie Dickson, Effie Robertson, 124; Lilly Kemp, 116; Louisa Franklin, 115; Florence Cochrane, 112; Ethel Hazelett, 106; Ethel Armstrong, 95; Annie Franklin, 93; Daisy Drennan, 54.

Have You Neuralgia!

If you are suffering the agonies of neuralgia, and have failed to get a remedy that will afford relief, we want you to try Polson's Nerviline. No remedy in the market has given any thing like the same degree of satisfaction. Its action on nerve pain is simply marvellous, and as it is put up in 25 cent bottles no great expense is involved in giving it a trial. Polson's Nerviline is the most pleasant, powerful, and certain pain remedy in the world. Sold by druggists and all dealers in medicine. 25 cents a bottle.

Gladstone.

The grand old Gentleman seems to grow younger as the years go by. When urged for the real secret he finally told us: (Not expecting it would be published but here it is.) Mrs. G. never allows other kind but Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder used. It's the only reliable. Sold by all grocers.

THREE GREAT QUESTIONS

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

The Meeting at Detroit May Prove One of the Momentous Religious Gatherings of the Century—The Topics to Be Discussed.

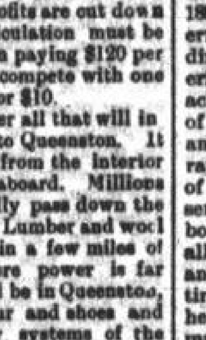
The general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Detroit promises as great results as those which followed the assembly in 1850, when the church divided upon the slavery question. The 700 delegates represent 6,158 ministers, 6,849 churches and 775,903 members. Three questions of great importance will be decided. These are the revision of the Westminster Confession, the report of the committee on a new creed and the change in the rule for amending the constitution. There will also be an effort to reinstate the order of deaconesses, which measure has enemies as bitter as its friends are warm. The committee on the revision of the creed will bring in a new article defining the authority of the Bible, and as the assembly will largely be composed of conservatives its fate is very problematical.

FORT STREET CHURCH.

The personal fights will also be important, the hottest one being in reference to the case of Dr. Briggs, of the Union Theological seminary of New York, for his advanced or unritualistic views of the authority of the Bible. There will also be a vast amount of routine business. Detroit has had two other Presbyterian assemblies, one of which met in the old historic Fort Street church, where the coming one will be held. The society was organized in 1849, and the present building, confessedly one of the finest edifices in the country, was erected in 1877. The pastor is Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D. He was born in Pittsburg, graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, and was taught theology in the Princeton university. He is one of the most popular pastors in Detroit, and has crowded pews at every service. He lives in a palace of a house and draws a fine salary from his rich parish. He is very ecclesiastical in dress and appearance, but is one of the pleasantest men to meet one would find in a day's travel.

DR. RADCLIFFE.

Another brilliant and classically eloquent Detroit preacher is Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., of the Westminster Presbyterian church. This congregation was colonized from the Fort Street church in 1857. Its present home was built in 1881, and is a modern pile of huge dimensions, covering nearly an acre. It has a flock of 700 members and is growing rapidly because of the wonderful sermons its young pastor preaches. He was born at Princeton, N. J., and lived there all his life until he received his education and entered the active ministry. He is a tireless worker, and is regarded by the heads of the church as the coming young man. He is thirty-seven years old.


DR. DUFFIELD.

The mother of Presbyterianism and also of Protestantism in Detroit is the First church. It was started in 1818, and has just moved into a $165,000 temple on Woodward avenue. Its pastor is Rev. Marcus A. Brownson, who is but thirty-two years old, and yet has the spiritual advising to do for 600 souls. He was born at Washington, Pa.

Dr. Dickie was born at Kilmarnock, Scotland, forty-six years ago, and is intensely conservative. His congregation numbers about 600 members, and every one of them is Scotch. This is the doctor's first pastorate in America.

The man who looks after Senator McMillan's spiritual welfare is Rev. W. W. Carsons, who had a terrible time getting into the United States after he had been hired by the swell Jefferson avenue congregation to do its preaching. He was a Methodist in Canada. A delegation from his new parish went to where he was preaching and engaged him. When about to begin work he was informed that his case came within the restrictions of the alien contract labor law, and he would be compelled to go back to Canada. Senator McMillan, it is said, devised a plan whereby the law might be avoided in this particular case. Mr. Carsons returned to Canada. He then moved to Detroit as a private citizen. He remained there a week or so, and then was engaged for the Jefferson church, and the customs officers said the law had thus been observed, and nothing further was said. He preaches to millionaires, and a very large section of Detroit's Four Hundred sits in his pews. He is forty-five years old, and is very English in appearance and speech. He was a school chum of Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian leader. Mr. Carsons says it is easy for a Methodist to become a Presbyterian, as the doctrines of the two denominations are very much alike.

DR. CARSONS.

H. R. LOWRIE.

The Course Was Merely Postponed.

One person in America is bound to have a thorough education even if it does take a long while. Next fall a gentleman fifty-three years of age will enter the class of '94 of Princeton college. During the civil war he was a sophomore in that institution, but left it to fight for the north. As he considers that the late unpleasantness is about settled now, he intends to return and finish his college course. Doubtless he will fraternize with the other boys, and have all the fun there is.

Life Had No Ray of Hope.

Age and poverty combined come very near bringing people to the lowest depths of human misery. Hope says farewell, and despair begins his frightful reign. The other day there were found floating in the Seine near Clichy, France, the corpses of a man and woman who had resided for many years in a house at the Ternes end of the long Rue de Faubourg Saint Honore. The man—Metivier by name—had been a commercial traveler in his better days, and was upward of eighty years of age when he persuaded Mme. de Fischer, a blind woman, who is said to have belonged to a wealthy Russian family possessing large estates in the Caucasus, to die with him, as they were in a condition of the utmost destitution. Mme. de Fischer, nee Markoff, is described as the widow of a personage who held the title of marshal of the nobility, and who expired about twenty years ago. The two life weary octogenarians bound their arms and legs tightly together, rolled themselves into the water, and thus forced an end to earthly woes.

An eighteen-year-old West Virginia girl smashed the head of a burglar with an ax a few nights ago, and while the married men of the community are pointing to her with pride the unmarried ones are viewing her with alarm.

A cow wandered into a grain elevator at Bloomington, Ills., a few days since and stopped the machinery by jumping down into a bin, a distance of ten feet, after some oats. With great effort the animal was got out alive.

Eggs, 1c. a piece. Jas. Crawford.

THE CATHOLIC EDITORS.

Some of Those Prominent in the Recent New York Convention.

The recent meeting of Catholic editors of the United States at New York city was a notable one, both in a religious and a business way. Many of the gentlemen present are well known throughout the country. James Delaney, the secretary of the convention, is manager of The Catholic Truth, Brooklyn, the success of that periodical promising well for the association of which he is a chief official. H. M. Reynolds represented the Troy Catholic Weekly, a paper which, under his management and the approval of the bishop at the state capital, Albany, has achieved a good reputation. His ideas took shape in the formation of advertising bureaus as part of the association. Martin I. J. Griffin, editor of The Catholic Historical Researches and The Journal of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, was present, as he is at every Catholic convention. He is a man of brains and force of character, so original in his thought and manner that he is generally in a minority of one, and is actually tickled at his situation.

H. M. REYNOLDS. JAMES DELANEY.
REV. J. T. SMITH. M. I. J. GRIFFIN.

N. O'Brien, of The Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore; P. Thornberry, of The Church Jessamine, of Chattanooga; Milton H. Smith and William H. Lepley, of the Washington Church News; John O'Flanagan, of the Kansas Catholic; W. J. Wallace, of the Trenton (N. J.) Catholic Journal; Edward J. Ryan and A. J. Marakle, of the Rochester Catholic Journal, were among those whose work in committee made its impress on the convention. The other delegates had great faith in their colleagues, heartily approved their schemes, but were not sorry to get rid of committee work and see the sights of a great city.

A peculiar feature of the convention was this: The man who as an editor has come in for general criticism had charge of the arrangements, and he received the visitors in a manner that would make one imagine they had been praising him for years. That man was Rev. John Talbot Smith, editor of The Catholic Review. He is an author of many popular works of fiction, a forceful and graceful writer. His last suggestion—that of a Catholic party—created discussion even in secular papers, and one idea after another, startling in their character and ably and clearly expressed, have made The Review one of the most prominent Catholic journals in the land.

JOHN JAY MCGINNIS.

THE TEA TABLE.

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

K. D. C. Sound aloud its merits.
Some butter belongs to the first rank.
An old stick in the mud—An anchor.
For a disordered liver try Beecham's pills.
The countersign—Marked down below cost.

It is the landlord who doesn't overlook the leased thing.

Dis-appear Debar should be given at least a ghost of a show.

K. D. C. Restores the stomach to healthy action.

A nickel-in-lung tester is the latest device to help a man blow in his money.

"My goods all speak for themselves," remarked the dealer in phonographic dolls.

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

The most expensive street car in the world is owned by the Short electric railway company of Cleveland. The car cost $10,000.

It would take $20,000,000 worth of coal to make as much steam as is represented by the fall of water at Niagara in one year.

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

Housewife—"Don't rub your dirty clothes against that door!" Tramp—"Why not, ma'am?" Because I don't want you to darken my door again.

All cases of weak and lame back, headache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladona Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

The galvanized telephone wires in London, Eng., weighing 225 pounds to the mile, have been replaced with silicon bronze wires weighing 36 lbs. to the mile.

If you are tired taking the large old fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

The amount of nutritive matter afforded by Indian corn is inferior only to that of wheat and rice. In the quantity raised and used for food it is inferior to rice alone.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billiousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

A Wisconsin lady, the wife of a secretary in the Brazilian war department, has the somewhat solitary distinction of being the only newspaper woman in South America.

Here surely is something like a miracle! —John A. Dawson, Esq., Ex M. P. of Pictou, N. S., writes:—"I was troubled with Dyspepsia of the very worst kind for twenty years. K. D. C. cured me completely. It is worth its weight in gold. Will give information to anyone who will write me."

There is a law on the statute books of Massachusetts requiring that any person finding property to the value of $3 or more shall have the same recorded at the office of the town or city clerk.

Bound to Tell It.

And this is the way it begins in the [illegible] of other sufferers: 2026 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., January 22, 1890. "Unsolicited, allow me to add my testimonial to your grand and glorious remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. A short time ago my left ankle and foot began to swell and became nearly twice their natural size. The swelling was accompanied by pains almost unbearable, extending to the hip. Sleep was impossible. I finally used St. Jacobs Oil. I found relief from the first application, and a permanent cure after using half a bottle. I would not again be without it if it cost $5 a bottle." J. E. SILL. Such a remedy is beyond price.

The Queen Bathed in Blood.

The Dutch who settled in Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1780, brought with them from the fatherland a mode of execution that was the result of an old Dutch legend, which relates that in olden times a reigning queen had a habit of bathing daily in human blood.

No method was then known of extracting all the blood from the body, so that hundreds of lives were daily sacrificed to satisfy her majesty's eccentric desire. As there was great danger of depopulating the whole country, the court fool conceived the idea of the "arrow" a wooden shell shaped like a woman and lined inside with hundreds of daggers.

The victim was placed inside, and by touching a spring trap the machine would close violently, and the unfortunate wretch would be pierced through and through with a hundred holes, through which the life's blood would quickly pass out. The blood would pass down through a pipe leading to the queen's bath tub, and when sufficient was in she would bathe. The machine sacrificed thousands of young maids and boys, whose blood the queen preferred to the blood of adults. Following the regime of carnage, the machine was used for the execution of criminals up to the eighteenth century, when it was discarded in this and the mother country.—New York Press.

She was Surprised.

An amusing story is told of a well known Russian woman who went recently to enjoy the Sulphur baths at Tiflis. On a particular morning the countess entered, as usual, one of the bathrooms. The water had hardly

Oranges, lemons, bananas. James Crawford.

THOUSANDS OF SQUARE YARDS OF

English Floor Oil Cloth, Linoleum

RICHMOND, ORR & CO.

Have now in their Spring Importations of ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTH, eight yards wide. All new and beautiful patterns. Also

L I N O L E U M

in new and pretty patterns. All kinds of corresponding House Furnishing Goods kept in complete variety at the Carpet House of

RICHMOND, ORR & CO.

THE MARVEL OF THE 19th CENTURY.

ELECTRIC HEALTH SHOE.

THE MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE.

The Application of Electricity to Footwear.
No More Rheumatism,
No More Neuralgia.
A Sure Cure for Sleeplessness, Cold and Sweating Feet and Nearly all Nervous Diseases.

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Are showing this week Rich Gros Grain Silks in Brown, Prune, Heliotrope, Black and Shepherd Checks at only 50 cents per yard, worth 90c. Rich Satin Merveilleux, Black and Colors, only 59c, worth $1. See the job lot of Ribbons at 3c, 5c, 8c and 10c, all worth more than double these prices.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease in vigorating the nervous media, and regulating the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff) to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, Jan. 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility we must question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy that their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances "ad infinitum" of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of the opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST, TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmacy Society of Great Britain His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION—Vice Chancellor Sir Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

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Waldron's Brussels Carpets at $1 and $1 10 are beautiful.
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200 Sets Cream Lace and Swiss Curtains, 50c to $7.
Waldron's Tapestry and Chenile Table Piano Covers are beautiful.
For Cheap Table Linens and Table Napkins go to Waldron's.
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Waldron's Linens are all direct from the Manufacturers.

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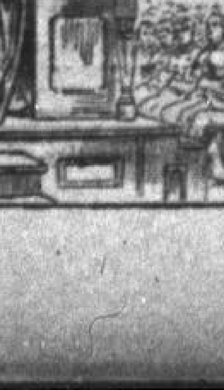

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Is the only preparation that supplies the strength-giving elements of PRIME BEEF.

Always use it yourself.
Always recommend it when a strength-giving and easily digested food is needed.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL
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*ETRURIA	May 16, Noon
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*UMBRIA	May 30, 10.30 a.m.
SERVIA	June 6, 5.30 a.m.
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	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
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Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on Wednesdays. Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so (without extra charge) after eight o'clock the preceding evening.

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12:30 p.m. Express, for Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. Johns, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Tweed, Peterboro, Toronto, Renfrew, Pembroke, Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth, St. Paul, Fargo, Grand Forks, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco.

11:30 p.m. Express Train for Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Tweed, Peterboro, Toronto, St. Thomas, Ingersoll, London, Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver, St. Paul and all points in the United States.

4:35 p.m. Market Mixed (Thursdays), for all local points.

Close connections at Sharbot Lake and Renfrew with all Canadian Pacific Railway Express Trains. The only through train service from Kingston to Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Winnipeg, North West Territories and British Columbia with only one change of cars.

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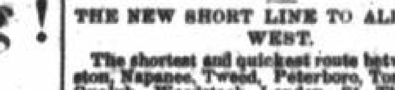

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LEAVE KINGSTON FOR NAPANEE AND TWEED.

No. 11 Express	1:25 p.m.
No. 13 Mixed	4:45 p.m.

LEAVE TWEED FOR KINGSTON AND NAPANEE.

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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.

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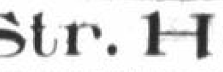
BAY OF QUINTE STEAMBOAT COMPANY

Daily Trip to Picton, Tri-Weekly to Deseronto and Belleville.

1891  1891

Str. Hero

LEAVES KINGSTON DAILY at 3:30 p.m. for Picton and way ports, going through to Deseronto and Belleville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings only. The very best facilities are offered to shippers of freight, and lowest local and through rates quoted. No wharfage at Picton on freight by this steamer. Full information given by Mr. Gilbert Johnston, on board, or

A. GUNN & CO., Freight Agents. | J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, C. H. HATCH, Ticket Agents.

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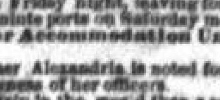
TRENTON, KINGSTON and MONTREAL

Calling at St. Lawrence River and Bay of Quinte Ports, Including Ogdensburg.



THE AI STEAMER ALEXANDRIA (Capt. E. B. Smith) will leave Gunn & Co.'s wharf every SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, calling at St. Lawrence River Ports, including Ogdensburg, arriving in Montreal on Tuesday afternoon. Returning leaves Canal Basin, Montreal, every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, a.m. arriving in Kingston on Friday night, leaving for Trenton and Bay of Quinte ports on Saturday morning.

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The steamer Alexandria is noted for comfort and the politeness of her officers.

No nicer trip in the world than a passage in this favorite steamer.

Freight carried at the very lowest living rates.

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Improved Service, Via Cape Vincent, East and West.

NEW WAGNER SLEEPING CARS between Cape Vincent and New York City.

Steamers leave Kingston for Cape Vincent at 8:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

F. A. FOLGER, Brock Street.

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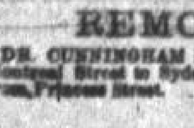

STEAMER PERSIA,

J. H. SCOTT, Master,

WILL LEAVE SWIFT'S WHARF Every Wednesday Morning at 8 o'clock for Montreal and way ports, and for Toronto and St. Catharines Every Sunday Morning at 5 o'clock. JAMES SWIFT & CO., Agents.

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DR. CUNNINGHAM HAS REMOVED from Montreal Street to Sydenham Street, one door from Princess Street.