GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MOTT'S DIAMOND CHOCOLATE
JOHN P. MOTT & CO. HALIFAX N.S.
IS THE BEST.

For Sale Everywhere.

ASK FOR

MOTT'S.

Man's Wonderful Network.

As off lights up the chilling flames, as fresh fuel replaces the dead embers such virtues hath ST. LEON Water—powerful beyond comparison—to electrify, to support, and assist that wonderful network, the nerves, through which alone building and repairing of the body is carried on and health and strength flows. To all who drink St. Leon comes such health and pleasure as never before known.

The St. Leon Mineral Water Com'y, (Limited) Toronto.

Head Office, 101½ King Street, W. Toronto.

McLAREN'S CELEBRATED

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.

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. McNEILL, BROCK STREET.

EXPLANATORY

HOW to make a dollar go a long way That's the problem.

EVERYBODY is therefore interested in any method which promises this result.

METHODS are as common as dirt; but which are worth trying?

ONE of the best methods is to buy your goods at "First Hands."

THE "First Hands" for COAL and WOOD is at our establishment.

WHY? Because we represent the Miners and Manufacturers and save you our profit thereby.

OUR prices speak for themselves, and the problem is solved.

CRAWFORD'S

FOOT OF QUEEN STREET.

GENUINE BARGAIN

—IN—

--DRY GOODS--

DURING AUGUST

Crumley Bros.,

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

75c.

BLACK AND WHITE

STRAW HATS

Fine Goods a specialty.

ALL SUMMER HATS

Reduced in price.

J. B. PAGE & CO.,

138 PRINCESS STREET.

SKILL!

Every one has skill. We have it and we put it into Boots and Shoes—shoes that the boys and girls can romp and rejoice in, prance and trot about in and have a jolly time, and no fear of rip or tear.

That's so, our shoes won't rip, the leather won't split, the soles won't drop off—they'll outlast two pair of ordinary shoes, and will pay for the mending. If you want shoes of this kind, get our Hand-made Shoes.

W. ALLEN & SON,

Gold en Boot, Brock Street.

RUBBERS.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW

GRIP OR ANTI-SLIP RUBBERS.

No more use for creepers.
Everyone should wear them.
Will be for sale by all retail shoe dealers.
The trade supplied by

JAMES LEGGAT,

Patentee, Montreal.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG is published every evening, at 232 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, " 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 10c.

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 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. Authorised Agent, F. A. Folger, Ferry Dock, foot of Brock St., Kingston.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Optimus per Orbem Dicor."

AN OFFICIAL TOUGH.

Mr. Seneca, who has found it convenient to resign his place as superintendent of the printing bureau, is an official tough. It cannot be said of him that he was an old-timer, that he had large drafts upon his income, that he felt the pinchings of poverty, and, reluctantly, accepted of little gifts from business friends, and that these did not in the aggregate amount to much. He began the boodling from the time he entered upon office, and in a couple of years bagged and bagged some $20,000, of which trace has been had. He was, said one witness, always hard up, always on the hunt for filthy lucre, and he got it in sums, running all the way from $10 to $500. His idea was to make the national printing house a great institution, and at the same time to have the name of Seneca enrolled in history. And he somewhat succeeded. The printing bureau is great enough for Canada, though not what it should be for the money that has been spent upon it; and the name of Seneca will go on record as that of as bold and corrupt a man as any conservative government licensed to plunder the country. And the disgrace of this man should properly be shared by Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who ought to have looked more closely into the department of which he is the head, who had reason long since to know that Seneca was not as pure and upright as he should be, and who should have led in the purification of the public service of one of its darkest blots. Did the secretary of state call Mr. Seneca to time? No; on the contrary he excused his absence on the ground of sickness, when he was away and seemingly dodging attack, and when finally confronted with the proof of dishonesty, "labored to show that the country had not lost anything through Mr. Seneca." Did he offer proof? Not a bit of it. But it will be demanded, and, perhaps, Mr. Chapleau will be surpressed to learn that the country has lost a great deal, that the men who supplied the plant, could well afford to give the ever importunate and impecunious Seneca a series of bribes and still be the richer by a handsome profit. Our contention is that officials are not bought without a purpose, and that every dollar given to Seneca was in some way returned with interest compounded. And his crime was not the impulse of a moment, but the result of deliberate rascality. Yet he has impudence to write to Mr. Chapleau, of course, "my work will stand as an answer to the calumniators, who have sought my ruin." There's effrontery for you, colossal in its proportions and adamantine in its quality.

NOT LOST A CENT.

The government press, re-echoing the statement of Hon. Mr. Chapleau, declares that the country has not lost by Mr. Seneca's performances as superintendent of the printing bureau, and the assurance is expected to be satisfactory. In the same way *La Patrie* says the province of Quebec has not lost by the Armstrong-Pacaud transactions. It says that in order to carry out the law of last session, and the arrangements made with the Cooper-Dawes company for the completion of the railway, two letters of credit amounting to $175,000 were issued out of the $280,000 to be paid to the company. It was stipulated that the debts of the old company would be paid, only with the consent of the new company. In other words, only the accounts sanctioned by the new company were to be paid. To settle any dispute between the two companies J. C. Langelier was appointed commissioner. Mr. Armstrong claimed over $230,000 as being due him by the old company. He agreed with the new company to accept $100,000. On the order of the new company J. C. Langelier paid over $100,000 to Mr. Armstrong, in the presence of several persons, and in turn he gave a receipt for $230,000. Out of the remaining $75,000, $24,000 was paid to Senator Robitaille, $16,000 to Mr. Riopel, and $31,000 to Mr. Thom. It claims that the government has nothing to do with whether Mr. Armstrong kept the whole $100,000 for himself or not. That was his business. None denied Mr. Armstrong's right to the $100,000 the moment the new company ratified his claim. The new company has cleared its road of a $230,000 claim. The government has in its possession the company's debentures for $500,000, and out of these will hold the company responsible for any sum paid to Mr. Armstrong, or to any one else, on their order out of the subsidy voted to them. It concludes by stating that that is the true version as far as the ministers and province are concerned, and that any other is a slander on the former. "In any case," it says, "a regular enquiry help by the government of Quebec, as alone it has a right to do, will elucidate the facts and the full truth will come out of accusations made by conservatives, who were found with their hands in the bag." The "true version" cannot be too quickly placed before the people. All the facts should come out, with the effect that there shall be a general clearing up and that no guilty party shall escape. Mr. Mercier's first duty is to explain his connection with the case and his opinion of the liquidation of his notes with some of the railway money. Having cleared himself he will be free to fire upon the old enemy and round and kill by his exposure, but the indiscriminate firing had better be postponed until his personal innocence has been established.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Sir Adolphe Caron is sitting on the ragged edge. He is saying nothing and hoping for considerate treatment from the oppositing. But how can he escape when a journal supporting the government suggests that of the $1,225,000 annually voted to the militia $1,000,000 is spent on staff and paraphernalia.

* * *

The western press is wrestling with the question: Why will the liquor men keep on violating the law? Because they don't mind paying a fine occasionally. Refuse them licenses who disobey and are fined more than once, and there will be no need of the inspector's strict surveillance. By the way the increase of population, shown by the census, will give the city three or four more taverns.

* * *

The Canadian *Gazette*, (London, Eng.,) until lately an ardent defendant of the government, declares that "such barefaced bribery and corruption as has been shown to exist in the public service at Ottawa is a disgrace to any civilized community," and that "the political life of the nation must be rid of the parasites." Yes, but only when the electors have battered into pieces the cabinet under which the thieving was carried on so long, so recklessly and so shamefully.

LANARK LACONICS.

News From a Quarter in the North East—A Theme For Gossip.

LANARK, Aug. 26.—The almost continued rain of the past few days has caused depressed spirits among the farmers hereabouts. They, having most of their grains out in stooks, consider a great deal of damage done. F. and J. Herron are putting rolls into their flour mills to a capacity of forty barrels. John Able & Co., Toronto, have the contract and the new system is to be in operation about the 1st of Oct. next. School reopens here on Monday. The principal, Robert Beatty, with his wife, is expected home from Owen Sound this week. The ladies of the W.C.T.U. have been privileged to supply the refreshments at the fall fair here on the 17th and 18th Sept. next. W. C. Caldwell offers a prize of $10 to the best team of six men in a tug-of-war contest to take place on the horticultural grounds on the second day of the exhibition.

Considerable gossip is going its rounds regarding the sudden disappearance of Dr. Wm. A. Kyle, without even an adieu or leaving his address for the benefit of a few who had some private transactions with him. It turns out that previous to his departure he made an assignment of his drug business; liabilities about $1,200. Holding the position of financial secretary to the court of Foresters and superintendent of the newly-organized Sunday school in connection with the Church of England here, he might have at least first appointed another worthy man in his place. A tomato, from W. C. Caldwell's garden, tipped the scales at 30 oz. He has also corn 12 ft. high, and Geo. Buffam some 12 ft. 8 in. high. Grains and vegetables of every sort are of a splendid yield and heavy average hereabouts this year. An infant child of our worthy citizen, John Trainor, died last Wednesday week and was buried at Ferguson's Falls on following Friday. The funeral of the late Nora Lamonte, Brockville, a former resident of this place, arrived here Wednesday forenoon of last week, and the remains were interred in Lanark cemetery.

Arthur Cook, farmer, who has on several occasions been seen here under full control of Mr. Tanglefoot, was, on Saturday last, run into the cooler, and shortly after limbered, or rather sobered up, to the tune of about $9 for furious driving. After paying his fine he pulled out a large bottle of the damaging liquid and coolly asked the acting magistrate to take a drink. Willie Young has successfully matriculated for Queen's college, Kingston, but will defer his studies for a time. He has joined James McCurdy in the purchase of R. Watt & Son's butcher and grocery business. P. C. McGregor, principal of Almonte high school, was in the village, Thursday. Miss Agnes McIlraith, of Lanark, was the only successful candidate who passed the primary examinations. Peter Hope, Perth, was here Friday; Geo. Bond, sr., of Glen Tay, on Saturday, and Robt. Bond, of Almonte, and Mr. Fairgrove, Glen Tay, on Thursday. Robt. Drysdale has returned from a visit up the K. & P. line, and Geo. Stevenson is now taking an outing at Renfrew. Arch. Sherrif, of the Clyde woolen mill, has resigned his position and has removed his family to Almonte, where he will probably remain for the winter. Jno. F. Jackson, undertaker, has now in his concern a new set of plumes and set of harness, which totalled him $130.

LIKE OUR AMERICAN COUSINS!

Let Us Take Warning!

It would be well for Canadian people, if they were thoroughly impressed by the fact that they require more bodily rest and more sleep than they now obtain. Canadians are too much like their American cousins; they go ahead too fast; they are too excitable; they want wealth, position and honor too early in life, and expend too much physical power to acquire these conditions. Our grandfathers were more thoughtful of bodily health, and worked on slowly but surely to attain worldly honors and renown.

The system does not suit the present generation of men; they demand all before reaching the age of forty.

This course of action demands severe condemnation, and should be frowned down, if we desire to see a healthy and long-lived people in Canada.

The turmoil, worry and excitement after riches and fame invariably beget disease and suffering, and few live to enjoy the fruits of such hard labor.

Nature demands more sleep and rest, and he who attempts to fight against nature's laws must suffer the penalties.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep. If the recuperation does not equal the expenditure the brain withers; this is insanity.

Let us ever remember "That those who think most, who do the most brain work, require the most sleep and rest; and that time 'saved' from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind and body."

There are thousands of professional men, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, bookkeepers, clerks and student, who have become victims of nervousness, insomnia and irritability, brought on by overwork of body and brain and too little indulgence in nature's sweet restorer, sleep. The nervous system is broken and shattered, and the body becomes weak and frail.

They are now suffering the penalties of broken laws. Nature, ever kind and indulgent, was ill-treated, badly used, and its warnings were unheeded.

To-day, many of such sufferers have had the true remedy for strength, vitality and recuperation put into their hands. They have heard of the wonders achieved by Paine's Celery Compound, and have gone at once to the fountain of health, which alone can bring to them new life.

Others are still wandering in gross darkness; they try remedy after remedy without finding relief from their sufferings. It is to this class that we would utter a word of warning. Your condition is serious and desperate, and it is well for you to know that procrastination is fatal. There is hope for you if you take hold of that preparation furnished by science; there is new life for you by using Paine's Celery Compound.

You may consult the best physicians in the Dominion, but they, in their wisdom, will not hesitate for a moment (if they be honest) in recommending Paine's Celery Compound. Its wonders in speedy cures are spoken of everywhere, and all who try it are astonished at its power and success.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

An Honorable Account.

Ottawa Journal, Con.

There are few who will conscientiously dispute Mr. Laurier's word.

Did Not Know It Was Loaded.

Ottawa Free Press.

The poor unsophisticated old tory senators did not know that the Baie des Chaleurs railway matter was loaded.

It's a Way They Have.

St. Louis Republic.

Call a girl a spring chicken and she will laugh; call a woman a hen and she gets mad. Call a young lady a witch and she will enjoy it; call an old woman a witch and your life is in danger. Call a girl a kitten and she won't take it unkindly; call a woman a cat and she will hate you.

Do You Cough?

Don't delay. Take Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure. It will cure coughs and colds. It will cure sore throat or tickling in the throat. It will cure pains in the chest. It will cure influenza and bronchitis and all diseases pertaining to the lungs, because it is a pure balsam. Hold it to the light and see how clear and thick it is. You see it's excellent effect after taking the first dose. Large bottles 50c and $1.

ONTARIO

SOME NEW KINDS THAT ARE MORE PRODUCTIVE.

Five or Ten Bushels More to the Acre in the Same Soil—The Characteristics of the Principal Varieties Grown in Ontario—Where They Grow the Best.

There are now a great many varieties of fall wheat grown in Ontario, while a few years ago only two or three sorts were known to the farmers of this province. In all the sections about Toronto, and eastward as far as fall wheat is grown, the White Clawson has long been the most profitable kind. To the west of Toronto, especially about London and westward, the Democrat was for many years the favorite. Those two kinds are too well known to need description. Both for eastern and western Canada, there are now much better varieties, that will yield from five to ten bushels per acre more than either, if sown on the same soil and given similar treatment.

The Manchester has been well tried in Western Ontario, and has proved a good wheat, especially in heavy soils. It was introduced in 1886, and after six years trial it has been found to be both hardy, early and productive. It has a smooth head, red chaff, and beautiful dark amber berry, and would be called by some a red wheat; it usually weighs 63 pounds to the bushel; is only fairly stiff in the straw. The head is more open than in the four or five more newly introduced sorts herein mentioned, hence does not yield as abundantly. Golden Cross is another sort that is well liked in Western Ontario, and seems to do fairly well east of Toronto, though it does not prove so prolific as in the western section. In the east it is not strong enough in the straw, growing in some places very weak and spindling. It is extremely hardy and tolerably free from the attacks of insect enemies. It is a light-bearded, compact-headed sort, and does best on light, sharp land. It closely resembles Hybrid Mediterranean, which in many sections is an almost worthless variety, and winter-kills in almost all sections. If you wish to buy Volunteer or Golden Cross, be very certain you do not get Hybrid Mediterranean, or you will in all probability lose your crop.

There is another variety of wheat which closely resembles this, viz., the Red Velvet Chaff, sold last year by Mr. Wm. Rennie, Toronto, both in appearances while growing and from the size and color of the grain. This last sort was sold last year by unscrupulous parties as Canadian Velvet Chaff, the grain of which it does not at all resemble. The newest sort to be introduced into this country is the American Bronze. Only a few small plots are now grown in Ontario. It is the most handsome wheat while growing in the field. The straw is long, stiff and very bright; the head long and square. From its appearance it should yield well. Whenever inspected it is most promising. When introducing it its originator wrote as follows:—

CANADIAN VELVET CHAFF.

"Although especially adapted to poor soils, producing a good crop when most other sorts would prove a complete failure, it is also one of great value on rich, moist land, on which long and soft strawed sorts would go down. It is of medium height, and the thickest walled straw in cultivation, resisting severe wind storms without lodging. Propagated from a cross between Martin's Amber and Fultz. Being a very strong grower and of spreading habit, it requires light seeding if sown on rich soil. Heads are long and broad, free from beards; chaff white; grain large, and of a rich bronze shade, the color being very distinct when grown on light soils. It is early, very productive, and especially free from rust even in unfavorable seasons."

Its appearance when growing would appear to bear out the above recommendation. The Canadian Velvet Chaff is indeed a most promising wheat; in fact it is now past the experimental stage; it does extremely well in all sections of Ontario, is almost as hardy as rye. The straw is very stiff and bright, the head long and square, free from rust, ripens early, and is very productive, tillering freely. On good soil it should not be sown thicker than one and a quarter bushels per acre. Taking the eastern part of the province it is the best fall wheat now in cultivation, and calculating the area of this wheat harvested it will decidedly yield several bushels per acre more than any other sort now grown in Ontario. It is each year improving in quality and yield. Next will come the Early Red Clawson, then the Golden Cross, Surprise and Manchester. Jones' Winter Fyfe and the American Bronze being new wheats not yet fully tried, are not considered in the above order.

The Early Red Clawson is a very promising wheat of recent introduction. It is destined to be one of the most profitable and popular wheats of recent years, and seems to do well in all sections of the country. It is a very strong grower; tillers well, making a very thick, close crop, with exceedingly long, compact heads, standing erect and handsome.

Mr. John S. Pearce, London, Ont., in writing of it last year, said:—"This variety was first offered by us in 1889, and from many favorable reports received from those who purchased it, and from our own extensive trials, we can justly style it the champion of all winter wheats now in cultivation. It originated from the now popular Golden Cross, or Volunteer, fertilized on the Clawson, partaking from the Golden Cross the compact head, dark red grain, extreme hardiness, rapid growth, and strong stem; and from the Clawson, baldness, and red chaff, with very large kerneel. It is, without doubt, the earliest sort grown; enormously productive. A field of this variety when in full head is sure to attract general attention from its upright growth and evenness, all being of the same height, and standing like a wall through severe storms without lodging. The originator, Mr. A. N. Jones, N. Y., had grown under contract in 1890 96 acres, (all there is in the United States), divided up into about fifteen fields, and on different soils, from the lightest sand to the heaviest clay, nearly all of which we inspected before it was ready for cutting, and finer or handsomer plots we never saw anywhere.

Mr. Pearce has carefully examined fields in various sections of Ontario during the past few weeks, and still considers this wheat the finest in cultivation. It is certainly superior to any before mentioned.

Jones' Winter Fyfe is not generally known in Ontario. Last season it was sold for $12 per bushel, and only two or three one bushel lots were sown, also a few parties sowed small packets in different sections of the country. It is destined to become a popular wheat, and will, no doubt, give large yields. It is very hardy, stools out wonderfully, having a very handsome appearance when growing. It is spoken of in glowing terms by wheat-growers, seedsmen and millers alike, in the State of New York where originated, who describe it as follows:—

"In size and appearance the grain resembles spring wheat, and contains even more gluten than the noted Saskatchewan Fife, the pride of North American millers. It covers the ground early in the season, requiring light seeding on rich soil; trawa, above medium height and very strong; heads, long and broad, with breasts overlapping each other, with from four to six grains each, and free from beards and velvet-like white chaff; grain medium size, transparent, hard and dark."

New Zealand's Mutton Trade.

Up to 1881 the sheep-masters did not know what on earth to do with their mutton, but the discovery was then made that it could be sent in a frozen state to Britain. Great was the alarm among the classes, from dukes to butchers, who controlled the British meat market. Strong prejudices were stirred up against frozen meat, and as at first some of the mutton was discolored, there was ground for prejudice. But the New-Zealanders got hold of the scientific truth that intense cold can be produced in a chamber with walls impervious to heat through the simple process of compressing air by steam power, and then letting it into the chamber, where it expands to its natural bulk. They gradually perfected their machinery and plant, established freezing-works near the ports of shipment, and sent the frozen carcasses, nicely encased in clean bags, to the freezing chamber of the steamer. There they keep hard as marble and perfectly sweet for months, and, for aught I know to the contrary, could be kept for years. I sailed from Plymouth in the Aorangi, and from Cape Town in the Ionic, both of them magnificent steamers, belonging to different lines, and on board both the mutton brought to the table had made the voyage round the Horn, and then been in the Thames for weeks, yet better mutton I never ate. New Zealand now sends a million carcasses annually to the London market. It not only spares easily, and to the actual advantage of the flocks, that number annually from its total of seventeen millions of sheep, but believes that every year the number can be increased. Firms in Britain are establishing houses in all the great cities, where the carcasses can be stored and kept frozen till needed. Competition has brought down the cost of freight from three or two pence, and now, I believe, to one penny, or two cents, a pound. Great is the boon that has been conferred on two communities on opposite sides of the globe—meat-producers and meat-eaters—by practical application of the familiar scientific truth at the basis of the trade. The grains from this one industry would pay for all the physical laboratories in the Empire, just as Germany makes more from the discovery of aniline dyes than it spends on its universities.—From "New Zealand," by G. M. Grant, in Harper's Magazine for August.

Henry George writes as follows from London to the New York World: The British postal system presents three great advantages over our own in its parcel post, its postal telegraphs, and its postal-savings banks, all of which work with the smoothness, cheapness, and efficiency of the letter-carrying service.

Keeping a Steady Temperature.

Gentle reader, did you ever try to run an incubator in cold weather? If so, did you have thermometers in different parts of the machine, and note the remarkable variations in temperature and lines of currents of air. In a warm room, in cold weather, the slightest crack in the wall, or pin hole that lets in cold air, is sure to create a current that alters the temperature all along the banks of this current. Ordinarily we do not notice these things, but if you have several hundred eggs under your charge, and you know that a variation of four or five degrees of temperature will destroy them, you necessarily become a close student of temperature.

Now the dairyman is not in so close a hole as is the man who runs an incubator, but at the same time he is dependent to a very large extent for success upon the care with which he looks after the temperature he has to deal with. In the cheese vat he will find several different temperatures in different parts of the vat. So it is with the cream vat or churn. Not only do these different parts vary, but no one of them retains a given temperature for any length of time. All sorts of outside influences are constantly at work changing each part of the vat to a hotter or colder condition. For this reason, when you are getting a vat of milk or cream to a certain temperature, and you find you have reached the correct degree, it will not do to take out the thermometer and go about some other work. The chances are a hundred to one that the milk will not stop where you want it to, but it will go on getting higher or lower, and you must reverse the action to bring it back again. Eternal vigilance is the price of a steady temperature.

There is nothing of equal importance with temperature in the dairy, whether it be in the stable, in the milk room, in the factory, or in the utensils, everything should be done at stated degrees of heat or cold, and for this reason the man in charge should be a close and intelligent student of temperature.—New Dairy.

Questioning.

If there is a doubt in your heart to-day
That stretches its shadow across to me,
If you cannot look in my eyes and say,
"My trust is perfect and full and free,"
For the sake of a day that would work us woe,
I pray you pity and tell me so.

When you look in my eyes and kiss my face,
And hold me close to your throbbing heart,
Is there ever in it a hint or place
That tells you we could in the future part?
Does a doubt, as faint as an undrawn breath,
Suggest a parting that was no Death?

Dear love, search deep in your heart, I pray,
That its dimmest corner shall come to light,
Then look me straight in the eyes and say
The truth, as the truth seems just and right;
If your love can change—ah, love does, I know—
I pray you pity and tell me so.

—C. Marion Manville.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

WE seek the judgment of host, of hostess, and of guests. Put your coffee under our SEAL, and at your table, after drinking, give us your judgment. We ask no other or better advertisement.

CHAE & SANBORN, Montreal.

SPECIAL MONTREAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOS. FIRTH & SONS
(LIMITED.)
NORFOLK WORKS, SHEFFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CRUCIBLE CAST STEEL
For Axes, Tools, Taps, Dies; also, Spring Steel, Locomotive Tires and Mild Steel Castings.
JAMES HUTTON & CO., AGENTS FOR CANADA, MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

OAK TANNED
"EXTRA" BRAND.
BELTING
ESTABLISHED 1866
MONTREAL & TORONTO,
THE J. C. McLAREN BELTING CO.

WALSH & STEACY.

New Fall Goods Arriving Daily

All Direct Importations.

This Week We Have Received

New Cheviot Dress Goods,
New Silk Velvets and Velveteens,
New Cloakings,
Children's Reefer Coats,
Ladies' Jackets,
New Cloakings,
New Fancy Goods.

WALSH & STEACY, Princess Street.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR AUGUST.

RICHMOND, ORR & CO.

In order to make room for their Fall Goods, ordered by Mr. Orr in England, are clearing out their entire stock of Summer Goods at reduced prices. French Wool Dress Goods, Henriettas, Mourning Dress Goods, Washing Wool Fabrics, Delanes, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Laces, Trimmings, Millinery, Curtains, Draperies, House Furnishing Goods, Linens.

Strangers visiting Kingston should not fail to see the well-assorted stock of

RICHMOND, ORR & CO.

Note--*From 10 to 15 per cent. discount.*

NEW GOODS RECEIVED FROM EUROPE

At WALDRON'S.

30 Pieces Fancy Flannels, the very newest thing in Europe.
1 Case of Fancy Linens, Direct from Belfast.
Tray Covers, large size, with fringe, only 25c.
Sideboard Scarfs in five different styles,
Five o'clock Tea Covers, with drawn work and fringe, $1.25.
D'Oyles in all sizes and shapes.
75 dozen Table Napkins to be sold at 75c.

FINE - GREY - COTTONS!

SPENCE & CO. have just received a line of very fine Factory Cottons, perfectly free from dressing or black marks. Prices 6c., 7c. and 8c.

Big Bargains in Dress Goods, Parasols and Summer Underwear at

SPENCE & CO'S,

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