

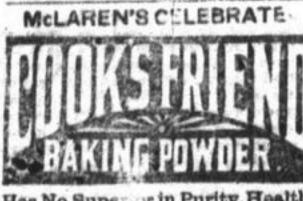
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SAILING from New York every Saturday, Au thorized Agent, F. A. Folger, Ferry Dock, foot of Brock St., Kingston.

THE DAILY WHIG.

" Opijer per Orbem Dicor. HUNTING THE BOODLERS. The ministerial organs are promising to much on behalf of the government in the way of prosecuting the boodlers. The fact that Mr. Senecal has been tackled cannot be Taken, as the Ottawa Citizen alleges, as an edication that no guilty man should be allowed to escape. Senecal's is one case in which official influence and power were misapplied. "There can be no doubt," says the Citizen, "about its being subversive of the public interest and detrimental to the efficiency of the civil service, that public officials should be allowed to use their positions for their own personal gain, and suffer no other punishment than the deprivation of FOR PICKNICING office; and the public will feel that the government is only doing its duty in endeavoring to recover some of the money which had been improperly obtained. Whether other action of a criminal nature, will be taken we do not know, but we have no doubt whatever that Sir John Thompson will do his whole duty in the matter, and that proceedings will be taken against all parties who have been shown to have been using the public service for their persons gain." And to show how hollow is this talk it only necessary to point to the fact that some Rich and Full Flavoured, Wholesome, Stimu of the offenders have been put back into their places, having, through a temporary suspension, atoned sufficiently for their misdoing, in the opinion of Foster, Haggart and Dowdney, and promised not to go boodling again. There is too much talk about what is going to happen and not enough action. Arnoldi is yet at large, as defiant as ever. and as free as possible to enjoy the good things he was able to accumulate through his popularity as a purchasing agent. Bradley, who drew public money month after month in the name of his son, and for the education of that son at college, is not feeling the terrors of the law. The Connollys don't appear to scare at all; on the contrary, they have created a sensation at Quebec by court

ing legal influences and judicial power to secure possession of books and papers which the government secured from them in the Langevin case and refused to surrender. Senecal is the only man against whom the machinery of the law has been put in operation,and he is not very much disturbed. He knows that he cannot be pushed very hard by the government for the refund of commissions some of which went to election expenses, and the collection of which Chap leau, Foster and others defended. Senecal's is not only the worst case of boodling, but the most compromising so far as members of the government are concerned. PARLIAMENTARY LEADERSHIP. It is a tribute to his ability, and especially to his force of character, that Mr. Balfour has become the leader of the British house of commons. No man has risen more rapidly in public life, and by reason of a persistency of purpose, inflexibility of will and dauntiers courage quite unsurpassed. When Lord Salisbury made him chief secrewould be a brilliant success. The position he assumed involved cares and anxieties in utterly destroy the tongue of the Egyptian men could carry, but Mr. Balfour manifestoutstart he displayed a boldness of action

tary for Ireland it was not expected that he Clearing Out Sale he assumed involved cares and anxieties in the way of government, and in the way of introducing legislative measures, which few ed no weakness of character. From the which commanded the respect of friends and enemies. He was a political genius with a spirit for any omergency, with tactics as subtle as they were insinuating, with industry and resource that were simply astounding. And he displayed courage as well. Nothing thwarted him from his plane. He did not mind misrepresentation and assault and bad names ; he went right on with his work, halting occasionally to have a bout with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, but all the while acting as if he were impervious to criticism. Occasionally he would go off to the high lands and spirt himself, playing golf and hunting with the hounds, free of official stress, then returning to his post and developing some new scheme with tenacity of will and thoroughness of detail. In a word Mr. Balfour has became a great man at bound, and through his remarkable administration of an office which has worried and haffled other great men. And so it came to pass that long before the death of Hoa-W. H. Smith he was talked of as the leade, of the conservative party in the imperial house of commons. Lord Hartington would Weaver's Variety-Store have been given the honor had be desired it; he opuld, it is asserted, have had the it; he could, it is asserted, have had the promiership of England, so willing was Salisbury that he and all the unionist; acting under him should be solidly united with the conservative party. Hartington being out of the question Goschen's chances became Balfour. "But," says Mr. Stead, discussing Mr. Goschen before the vacancy in the leadership, "though he is one of the ablest and, in many respects, quite one of the heat men in politics, somehow or other the house gets out of hand when he leads it even for so short a time, and it is the universal opin on on both sides that his leadership would simply mean choss come again. Halfour became, therefore, the successor of Smith by necessity. And yet it is calcula. ed that he will remain chief secretary of

> His party want him in both offices because of his apparent fitness for either, knowing eventually. The leadership of the house is promotion, but the abandonment of castle tails of governorship, would lead to embarace The issue of the hour, therefore, is not set. stroyed again. Built again, but the Arabs And I heard the rush of her chariots, and all and cannot be without experiments which will not be tried until they cannot be ed with those volumes, the fuel lasting nobles roll on the floors of mosaic, while

K.D.C. is guaranteed to cure any case of in tegestion. Sold by E. C. hitscholt, Blue graper, 5, 10 and 20 lb.

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Ireland as well. How he is going to do it is

for the present an unsolvable question.

TABERNACLE PULPIT.

HIS OLD WORLD JOURNEYS. He Finds Confirmation of the Truth of the Scriptures in the Testimony of the

DR. TALMAGE'S SECOND SERMON ON

Cities and Elvers and Places of Long

BROOKLYN, Oct. 25.-The rendering of the First Sonata in D Minor, by Guilmant, on the great organ of the Brooklyn Tabernacle this morning, by Professor Henry Eyre Browne, the organist, held the vast congregation spellbound with profound emotion. Dr. Talmage preached on "Sailing Up the Nile," the second sermon of the series entitled "From the Pyramids to the Aeropolis; or. What I Saw in Egypt and Greece Confirmatory of the Scriptures."

His text was Ezekiel xxix, 9, "The River Is Mine and I Have Made It. Abal This is the River Nile. A brown or yellow or silver cord on which are hung more jewels of thrilling interest than on any river that was ever twisted in the sunshine. It ripples through the book of Eze-kiel, and flashes in the books of Deuteronomy and Isaiah and Zecharia and Nahum, and on its banks stood the mighties of many ages. It was the crystal cradle of Moses, and on its banks Mary, the refugee, carried the infant Jesus. To find the birthplace of this river was the fascination and defeat of expeditions without number.

Not many years ago Bayard Taylor, our great American traveler, wrote, "Since Columbus first looked upon San Salvador, the earth has but one emotion of triumph left for her bestowal, and that she reserves for him who shall first drink from the fountains of the White Nile-under the snow fields of Kilima-Njaro." But the discovery of the sources of the Nile by most people was considered an impossibility. The malarias, the wild beasts, the savages, the unclimbable steeps, the vast distances, stopped all the expeditions for ages.

An intelligent native said to Sir Samue W. Baker and wife as they were on their way to accomplish that in which others had failed: "Give up the mad scheme of the Nile source. How would it be possible for a lady young and delicate to endure what would kill the strongest man? Give it up." But the work went on until Speke and Grant and Baker found the two lakes which are the source of what was called the White Nile, and baptized these two lakes with the names of Victoria and Albert. These two lakes, filled by great rainfalls and by accumulated snows from the mountains, pour their waters, laden with agriculural wealth such as blesses no other river, on down over the cataracts, on be tween frowning mountains, on between cities living and cities dead, on for four thousand miles and through a continent. But the White Nile would do little for

Egypt if this were all. It would keep it banks and Egypt would remain a desert. But from Abyssinia there comes what is called the Blue Nils, which, though dry or nearly dry half the year, under tremendous rains about the middle of June rises to great momentum, and this Blue Nile dashes with sudden influx into the White Nile, which in consequence rises thirty feet and their combined waters inundate Egypt with a rich soil which drops on all the fields and gardens as it is conducted by ditches and sluices and canals every whither.

The greatest damage that ever came to Egypt came by the drying up of the River Nile, and the greatest blessing by its healthful and abundant flow. The famine in Joseph's time came from the lack of sufficient inundation from the Nile. Not enough Nile is drought; too much Nile is freshet and plague. The rivers of the earth are the mothers of its prosperity. If by some convulsion of nature the Mississipp should be taken from North America, or the Amazon from South America, or the Danube from Europe, or the Yenisel from Asia-what hemispheric calamity! Still, there are other rivers that could fertilize

and save these countries. Our own continent is gulched, is rib boned, is glorified by innumerable water courses. But Egypt has only one great river, and that is harnessed to draw all the prosperities of realms in acreage semiinfinite. What happens to the Nile, hap pens to Egypt. The Nilometer was to me very suggestive as we went up and down its damp stone steps and saw the pillar marked with notches telling just how high or low are the waters of the Nile. When the Nile is rising four criers every morning run through the city announce ing how many feet the river has risenten feet, fifteen feet, twenty feet, twenty four feet-and when the right height of water is reached the gates of the canals are flung open and the liquid and refreshing benediction is pronounced on all the

ITS SEVEN MOUTHS CHANGED. As we start where the Nile empties into the Mediterranean sea, we behold a wonderful fulfillment of prophecy. The Nile in very ancient times used to have seven mouths. As the great river approached the sea it entered the sea at seven different places. Isaiah prophesied, "The Lord shall sea and shall smite it in the seven streams." The fact is they are all destroyed but two and Herodotus said these two remaining are artificial. Up the Nile we shall go. then by boat, and we shall understand why the Bible gives such prominence to

this river, which is the largest river of all the earth with one exception. But before we board the train we must take a look at Alexandria. It was founded by Alexander the Great, and was once the New York, the Paris, the London of the world. Temples, palaces, fountains, gar dens, pillared and efforescent with all architectural and Edenic grandeur and Rebecca was affianced. Lentils shelled sweetness. Apollos, the eloquent, whom in New Testament times some people tried to make a rival to Paul, lived here. Here Mark, the author of the second book of the New Testament, expired under Nero's anathema. From here the ship sailed that left Paul and the crew strug gling in the breakers of Melita. Pompey pillar is here, about one hundred feet high, squalor I was glad to escape into an air that was breathable. This tower was built in honor of Diocletian for sparing the re-

make the blood run to his horse's knees, and his horse fell with him into the blood and his knees reddened, the tyrant took it for granted that was a sign he should stop | they were on the way from Egypt to Canthe massacre, and hence this commemora- ann, "Because there are no graves in Egypt tive pillar to his mercy. This is the city to hast thou taken us away to die in the wilwhich Omar came after building fourteen derpesa." Down the river bank come the hundred mosques and destroying four buffalo and the cattle or kine to drink thousand temples and thirty-five thousand | And it was the ancestors of these out it villages and castles, 'yet riding in on a camel, with a sack of corn, a sack of figs. and a wooden plate—all that he had, kept for himself—and the diet to which he had limited himself for most of the time was bread and water. Was there ever in any other man a commingling of elements so strange, so weird, so generous, so cruel, so mighty, so weak, so religious, so fanat-

In this city was the greatest female leturer the world ever saw-Hypatia. Bu the lesson of virtue that she taught was obnoxious, and so they dragged her through the streets and scraped her flesh from her bones with sharp oyster shell and then burned the fragments of the masacred body. And here dwelt Cleopatra pronounced to be the beauty of all timealthough if her pictures are correct I have seen a thousand women in Brooklyn more attractive and she was as bad as she was said to be handsome. Queen, conquer ess, and spoke seven languages, although it would have been better for the world she had not been able to speak any. Julius Cresar conquered the world, yet she con

quered Julius Casar. ALEXANDRIA'S GREAT LIBRARY. But Alexander, fascinating for this visitor, was to me most entertaining being the fact that the art of printing had | prophesied its biotting out, and the prophnot been invented. Seven hundred thou | ecy has been fulfilled. "Ride on," I said sand votumes and all the work of a slow | to our party, "and don't wait for me." pen. But down it all went under the And as I stood there alone the city of Memcame along for its final demolition and the | the dash of her fountains, and the convivfour thousand baths of the city were heat. | fallty of her palaces, and saw the drunken six months, and were ever fires kindled at | in startling contrast amid all the regalities such fearful cost? What holocausts of the | of the place I saw Pharnoh look up into | world's literature! What martyrdom of the face of aged rustic Jacob, the shepheal, books! How many of them have gone | saying, "How old art thou?" down under the rage of nations. Only one book has been able to with stand the bombardment, and that has gon

something supernatural about it. Conqueror of books! Mouarch of books! All the books of all the ages in all the libraries I carry to church in a pocket. So me fallen and scattered. Walls abloom with to dust!"

But all aboard the Egyptian rail train the novelty of wretchedness and a scene of the multitudes of No." picturesque rags. For thousands of years this land has been under a very damnation tion will roll back the influences which are "spoiling the Egyptians." There are gardens and palaces, but they belong to

About here under the valiant Murad Bey, the Mamelukes, who are the finest cane upon Napoleon's army, but they were beaten back by the French in one of the flercest battles of all time. Then the Mamclukes turned their horses' heads the other way, and in desperation backed them against the French troops, hoping the horses would kick the life out of the French regiments. The Mamelukes, fail ing again, plunged into this Nile and were drowned, the French for days fishing out the dead bodies of the Mamelukes to get the valuables upon their dead bodies. Napoleon, at the daring of these Mamelukes exclaimed, "Could I have united the Mam eluke horse to the French infantry, I would have reckoned myself master of the world."

THE JOURNEY UP THE NILE. This ride along the Nile is one of the most solemn and impressive rides of all my life time, and our emotions deepen as the curtains of the night fall upon all sur roundings. But we shall not be satisfied until we can take a ship and pass right out the banks crowded with the story of em-

According to the lead pencil mark in my Bible it was Thanksgiving day morning. Nov. 28, 1889, that with my family and friends we stepped aboard the steamer or the Nile. The Mohammedan call to prayers had been sounded by the priests of that re ligion, the Mueggins, from the four hun dred mosques of Cairo as the cry went out "God is great. I bear witness that there is no God but God. I bear witness that Mo better than sleep."

river shipping were bathed in the light. It was not much of a craft that we boarded. with any rapture of admiration. It fortunately had but little speed, for twice we ran aground and the sailors jumped into the water and on their shoulders pushed her ont. But what yacht of gayest sportsmau, what deck of awiftest ocean queen could give such thrill of rapture as a sail on the Nile? The pyramids in sight, the remains of cities that are now only a name, the villages thronged with population. Both banks crowded with historical deeds of forty or sixty centuries. Oh, what a book the Bible is when read on the Nile! As we slowly move up the majestic river

see on each bank the wheels, the pumps

the buckets for irrigation, and see a man with his foot on the treadle of a wheel that fetches up the water for a garden, and then for the first time I understand that passage in Deuteronomy which says of the Israelites after they had got back from Egypt, "The land whither thou goest in to possess it is not as the land of Egypt, from whence ye came out, where thou sowedst thy seed, and wateredst it with thy foot."
Then I understood how the land bould be pose I felt when on the deck of that steamer on the Nile I looked off upon the canals and ditches and sluices through which the fields are irrigated by that river, and then read in Isaiah, "The burden of Egypt-the river shall be wasted and dried up, and they shall turn the rivers far away and the brooks of defense shall be emptied and dried up; and they shall be broken in the purposes thereof, all that make sluices and ponds for fish."

That Thanksgiving morning on the Nile saith the Lord God: Behold I am against on that lieth in the midst of his rivers, which bring thee up out of the midst of thy riv | r.achinery equal to, if not surpassing, the ers, and all the fish of thy rivers shall stick | machinery of the Nineteenth century. unto thy scales, and the land of Egypt shall be desolate and waste; and they shall part of the way by Egyptian rail train and | know that I am the Lord; because he hath said the river is mine and I have made it." THE WAYS OF OTHER DAYS.

While sailing on this river or stopping at one of the villages, we see people on the banks who verify the Bible description, for they are now as they were in Bible times. Shoes are now taken off in reverence to sacred places. Children carried astride the mother's shoulder as in Hagar's time. Women with profusion of jeweiry as when into the pottage, as when Esau sold his birthright to get such a dish. The same habits of salutation as when Joseph and his brethren feil on each other's necks. Courts of law held under big trees as in olden times. People making bricks without straw, compelled by circumstances to use stubble instead of straw.

Flying over or standing on the banks as its base surrounded by so much flith and in Scripture days are flamingoes, ospreys eagles, pelicans, herons, cuckoos and bullfinches. On all sides of this river coulchers. Villages of sepulchers, Cities of sepulchers. Nations of sepulchers. And one is tempted to call it an empire of tombs. I never saw such a place as Egypt is for graves. And now we unders and the complaining sarcasm of the Israelites when that inspired Pharoah's dream of the leap

Here we disembark a little while Memphis founded by the first king of Egypt and for a long while the capital. city of marble and gold. Home of the Pharaohs City nineteen miles in circumference. Vast colonnades through whichimposing processions marched. Here stood the Temple of the Suu, itself in brilliancy a sun shone on by another sun. Thebes is power over a thousand one hundred years, or nearly ten times as long as the United States have existed. Here is a recumbent statue seventy-five feet long. Bronzed gateways. A necropolis called "the haven of the blest." Here Joseph was prime minister. Here Pharaoh received Jacob. All possible splendors were built up into this royal city. Hoses, Esekiel, Jeremiah and Isalah speak of it as something won-

Never did I visit a city with such exalted anticipations, and never did my anticipations drop so flat. Not a pillar stands. Not a wall is unbroken. Not a fountain been ruined and all that remains are chips of marble, small pieces of fractured sculp ture and aplintered human bones. Here and there a letter of some elaborate in

turough without smell of fire on its lids: | you reach Thebes, in Scripture called the a God who can save. Called up as we are City of No. Hundred gated Thebes. A for a little while to give testimony, again No sword or spear of inustration in the sword of spear of inustration of the desert will bury us. Ashes fense. An unarmed Old Testament. Yet invulner limit. Four great temples, two of them to ashes, dust to dust? And an these able and triumphant. There must be Karnac and Luxor, once mountains of exquisite sculpture and gorgeous dreams the sarcophagi under the hills responded, solidified in stone. Scatue of Ramees II, eight hundred and eighty-seven tons in column fell grinding itself to powdet ontahone by this one book which you and | weight and seventy-five feet high, but now | among the rocks, and responding. "Dust

The surrounding hills of rock hollowed into sepulchers on the wall of which are weakness and need of divine help before we originally written upon parchment here take upon us the heavy duties of the year or | cut into everlasting stone. Thebes mighty the week or the day, and so kneel for the and dominant five hundred years. Then burden. We meet processions of men and she went down in fulfillment of Ezekiel's but alas, for the homes to which the poor | was another name for Thebes: "I will exinhabitants are going, for the most part ecute judgment in No. I will cut off the hovels of mud. But there is something in multitudes of No." Jeremiah also prophthe scene that thoroughly enlists us. It is esied, "Thus saith the Lord, I will punish This city of Thebes and all the other

dead cities of Egypt iterate and reiterate of taxes. Nothing but Christian civiliza the verscity of the Scriptures, telling the same story which Moses and the prophets told. Have you noticed how God kept back these archeological confirms tions of the Bible until our time, when the air is full of unbelief about the truthfulness of the dear old book? He waited unbursemen in the world, came like a hurri til the printing press had been set up in its perfected shape, and the submarine cable was laid, and the world was intelligent enough to appreciate the testimony, and then he resurrected the dead cities of the earth, and commands them, saying: "Open your long scaled lips and speak! Memphis and Thebes, is the Bible true?" "True!" respond Memphis and Thebes. "Babylon, is the Book of Daniel true!" "True!" re sponds Babylon. "Ruins of Palestine and Syria, is the New Testament true?" "True!" respond the ruins all the way from Joppa to the Dead sea and from Jerusalem

to Damascus. the diameter of a circle is a line drawn | saloonist."-Chicago Matl. upon these wondrous waters and between through the center and terminated by the

Never did I feel more encouraged than when, after preaching a sermon on evidences of the truth of the Bible drawn from oriental lands, a distinguished senstor of the United States, known and honored everywhere, but now deceased, came up to the platform and said, "I was brought up in the faith of Christianity, but I got speculating on all these subjects. and had given up my faith in the Bible, hammed is the apostle of God. Come to but those facts and arguments archeologprayers. Come to salvation. God is great. | ical take me back to my old faith in the There is no other but God. Prayers are Bible which my father and mother taught me." The tears rolling down his cheeks The sky and city and palm groves and evince the depth of his emotion. When I read of the senator's death I was comforted to think that perhaps I may have belped It would not be hailed on any of our rivers | him a little in the struggle of his life, and perhaps given him an easier pillow on which to die.

THE BIBLE IS THE GREATEST BOOK. Two great nations, Egypt and Greece, diplomatized and almost came to battle for one book, a copy of "Æschylus." Ptol emy, the Egyptian king, discovered that in the great library at Alexandria there was no copy of "Æschylus." The Egyptian ging sent up to Athens, Greece, to borrow the book and make a copy of it. Athens demanded a deposit of seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars as security. The Egyptian king received the book, but refused to return that which he had borrowed, and so forfeited the seventeen thou-

sand seven hundred dollars. The two nations rose in contention con cerning that one book. Beautiful and mighty book, indeed! But it is a book of borrors, the dominant idea that we are the victims of hereditary influences from which there is no escape, and that fate rules the world, and although the author does tell of Prometheus, who was crucified on the rocks for sympathy for mankind, a powerwatered with the foot. How do you sup | ful suggestion of the sacrifice of Christ in later years, it is a very poor book compared with that book which we hug to our hearts, because it contains our only guide in life, our only comfort in death, and our only hope for a blissful immortality. If two nations could afford to struggle for one copy of "Eschylus," how much more can all nations afford to struggle for the possession and triumph of the Holy Scrip-

But the dead cities strung along the Nile not only demolish infidelity, but thunder found my text of today. Pharaoh in this | down the absurdity of the modern doctrine chapter is compared to the dragon or hip of evolution which says the world started popotamus suggested by the crocodiles that with nothing and then rose, and human used to line the banks of this river. "Thus | nature began with nothing but evolved into splendid manhood and womanhood of thee Pharoah, king of Egypt, the great drag itself. Nay, the sculpture of the world was more wonderful in the days of Mem hath said my river is mine own, and I have | phis and Thebes and Carthage than in the made it for myself. But I will put hooks days of Boston and New York. Those in thy jaws and I will cause the fish of thy blocks of stone weighing three hundred rivers to stick unto thy scales, and I will tous high up in the wall at Karnac imply How was that statue of Rameses, weigh ing eight hundred and eighty-seven tons transported from the quarres two bendred miles away and how was it lifted? Teil us, modern machinists. How were those galleries of rock, still standing at Thebes. filled with paintings surpassed by no artist's pencil of the present day? Tell us, artists of the Nineteenth century. The

dead cities of Egypt, so far as they have left enough pillars or statues or sepulcher or temple ruins to tell the story-Memphis. Migdol, Hierapolis, Zoan, Thebes, Goshen, Carthage all of them developing down ward instead of upward. They have evo luted from magnificence into destruction The Gospel of Jesus Christ is the only elevator of individual and social national character. Let all the living cities know that pomp and opulence and temporal prosperity are no security. IF MORALITY IS GONE, ALL IS LOST.

Those ancient cities lacked nothing but good morals. Dissipation and sin slew them, and unless dissipation and sin are halted, they will some day slay our modern cities, and leave our palaces of merchandise and our galleries of art and our city hall as flat in the dust as we found Memphis on the afternoon of that Thanks giving day. And if the cities go down, the nation will go down. "Oh," you say, "that is impossible; we have stood so long-yea, over a hundred years as a nation." Why, what of that? Thebes stood five hundred years. Memphis stood a thousand years. God does not forget. One day with the Lord is as a thousand years and a thousand | FLOREDA ORANGES. years as one day.

Rum and debauchery and bad politics

are more rapidly working the destruction of our American cities than sin of any kind and all kinds worked for the destruction of the cities of Africa, once so mighty and now so prostrate. But their gods were idels, and could do nothing except for deand sent his Son to redeem the nations. And our cities will not go down, and our nation will not perish because the gospel is going to triumph. Forward! all schools and colleges and churches! Forward! all reformatory and missionary organizations. Forward! all the influences marshaled to bless the world. Let our modern European and American cities listen to the voice of those ancient cities resurrected, and by hammer and chisel and crowbar be compelied to speak.

I notice the voice of those uncient cities a hoarse from the exposure of forty centuries and they accentuate slowly with lips that were palsied for ages, but all together those cities along the Nile intone these words: "Hear us, for we are very old, and it is hard for us to speak. We were wise long before Athens learned her first leason. We sailed our ships while yet navigation was unborn. These obeliaks, these pyramids, these fallen pillars, these cause it had been the site of the greatest | scription, a toe or ear of a statue that once | wracked temples, toese colossi of black stood in niche of palace wall. Ezekiel granite, these wrecked sarcophagi under the brow of the hills, jell you of what I was in grandeur and of what I am coming down to be. We sinned and we fell. Our learning could not save us. See SHERLOCK'S MUSIC STORE, yonder wall. Our architecture could not save us. See the painted columns of Philip, and the shattered temple of Esnea. Our heroes could not save us. Witness Menes, Diodorus, Rameses and Ptolemy. Our Gods Ammon and Osiris could not save us. See their falien temples all along the four thousand miles of Mile, Oh, ye modern cities get some other God; a God who can help, a God who can pardon

The Boctor Orders It. Sister Carolina, St. Andrews Hospital, going up the banks of the Nile! Look out | chiseled in picture and hieroglyphics the Cower, Windsor. Eng., says: "I have of the window and see those camels kneel | confirmation of Bible story in regard to found 8. Jacobs Oil a most afficacions ing for the imposition of their load. And | the treatment of the Israelites in Egypt so | remedy for gour; also for sprains and I think we might take from them a lesson, that, as explorations go with the work, bruises. Indeed, we cannot say too much and, instead of trying to stand upright in the walls of these sepujchers become com-our own strength, become conscious of our mentaries of the Bible, the Scriptures stant y." Many physiciaus use it.

Profits of the Bear Keg.

"Why do the newspapers continually re-

fer to Milwaukee as the greatest beer-drinkbeasts on the way from their day's work, prophecy concerning the City of No, which ing city in the country " asked a Chicago brewer the other evening, as he blew the foam from a glass of his own product. "It is true, of course, that Milwaukee has some big breweries and that 'her citizens drink a good deal of beer, but Chicago is the great beer centre of the United States and stands without a rival in this regard. New York city has about 3,000 saloons, and during the summer the thirsty Gothamites expend about \$50,000 per day for the extract of hops. Pretty big figure ? Yes ; but take out your pencil for a moment and figure on the beer business in Chicago. Beer is the great summer saloon drink. During bot weather very little whiskey is sold, and even wine is not sold in great quantities. The perspiring citizen demands beer. Chicago has about five thousand eight hundred saloons I am told. That we may keep our computations within reasonable limits, let os place the total at 5,500. Big and little, these saloons average more than five kegs of beer per day. Five kegs each gives a total of 27,500 kegs. Each keg averages 95 giasses, a total of 2,612,500. At five cents por glass Chicago beer-drinkers pay \$130,625 per day. Again making a bic cut in order to keep within the truth, it is safe to say that Chicago's beer bill amounts to more than \$100,000 a day during the What a mercy that this testimony of the | heated term. The saloon profits average dead cities should come at a time when the | 82.50 per keg, since the caloon-keeper pays Bible is especially assailed. And this work from \$2 to \$2.25 per keg, and sells 95 glasses will go on until the veracity of the Scrip- at five cents each, or \$4.75 worth of beer tures will be as certain to all sensible men from each keg. Taking into consideration and women as that two and two make all the expenses of brewing and handling four, as that an isosceles triangle is one the beer, the brewer's profits are less than which has two of its sides equal, as that one-third the price he gets for it from the

> The Father Mathew Remedy is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and deatroys all appetite for alsoholic liquors. THE HOUSEHOLD.

TEN PIECES, \$2.15.

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The Evening Classes Were Besumed on Wednesday, 8 ptember 30th. THE AFTERNOON DRAWING AND PAINTING CLASSES are now open. PROSPECTUS on application at the Rooms Corner of Princess and Montreal Streets.

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Fresh From the Press.

Sea King," waitz. "The Oxford," new dance.
"Rappy Thoughts," waitz. "Collage Polica."
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On the Dollar.

I have bought from THOS. MOORE, Tailor and Clothier, his Large and Well-assorted Stock of English and Canadian Tweeds, Worsteds, Diagonals, Meltons, Beavers, Naps and a fine line stripes and checks for pants, all new goods, and will sell at 65c. on the dollar. This fine stock has to be sold inside of six months.

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It has to be run off. Read prices: Vests 50c and 75c worth \$2. Coats \$2.50 and \$3 worth \$7 to \$9. Pants \$1.50 to \$2. Worth \$3, \$4 and \$5.

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Tweeds, etc. sold by the yard. Suits and Overcoats made to order at prices that will astonish

buyers I have engaged Mr. Ross, of Cornwall, as Outter, and will guarantee a perfect fit.

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Have received at last their complete stock of Imported Ourtains, Lace Curtains, Applique Curta ns, Sash Curtains, Irish Point Curtains, Corso Stripe Curtains, Tapestry Curtains, Silk Brocaded Curtains, Fringed Chenille Curtains in all the new shades. Also new shades in Plushette and Curtain Damasks, new Silk Furniture Materials and the latest designs in Ball Curtain Loops, Brass Tubing and a complete stock of Curtain Poles at Carpet House of



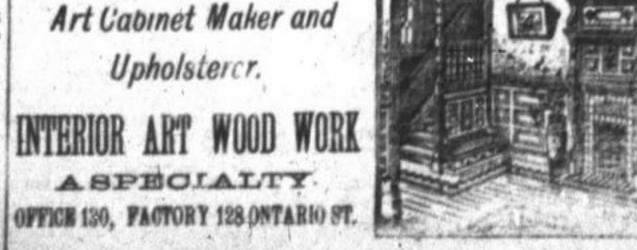


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