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FANCY GOODS.

WE HAVE LEFT OVER FROM OUR CHRISTMAS TRADE A LARGE STOCK OF

PLUSH CASES,

- INCLUDING Toilet Sets, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Collar Boxes, Cuff Boxes, Whisk Holders, Shaving Sets, Smokers' Sets, Cigar Holders, Photograph Boxes, Music Holders, Writing Cases, Mirror Stands

And a great many other articles, all of which we have marked at a very low figure, preferring rather a small proportion of their value than to carry them over to another season. Prices of our goods are always marked in plain figures. These specially reduced prices are marked on a green tag. Each article therefore has two prices thereon—the regular price on a white tag, the reduced price on a green one. You can thus easily see the reduction we make. While we thus make special offers in the Fancy Goods we do not want you to forget that our Books are also offered at a very low figure. For instance, what is the matter with Eliot's Novels, 8 volumes, \$12 for \$6. Dickens, 10 volumes, \$15 for \$7.50. Thackeray, 10 volumes, \$15.00 for \$7.50. Scott, 13 volumes, \$16.25 for \$9.75. Hugo, 7 volumes, \$9 for \$6. Marryat, 12 volumes, \$15 for \$10. Dumas, 14 volumes, \$17.50 for \$14. Cooper, 16 volumes, \$24 for \$16. Carlyle's Works, 10 vols., \$15 for \$9. Hume's England, 6 vols., \$7.50 for \$5. Strickland's Queens of England, 3 vols., \$4.50 for \$3. Hudson's Shakespeare, 6 vols., \$9 for \$6. Macaulay's Essays and Poems, 3 vols., \$3.75 for \$2.50. Knight's Half Hours with the Best Authors, 4 vols., \$6 for \$4. Green's History of the English People, 4 vols., \$5 for \$3.75. Gibbon's History of Rome, 6 vols., \$7.50 for \$5. Boswell's Life of Johnson, 4 vols., \$5 for \$3.75. Morris' Half Hours with Best American Authors, 4 vols., \$5 for \$4. Macaulay's England, 5 vols., \$3.75 for \$2.50. Motley's Dutch Republic, 3 vols., \$3.75 for \$3. Napier's Peninsula War, 6 vols., \$7.50 for \$6. Wilson's Tales of the Borders, 12 vols., \$12 for \$9. Macdonald's, George, Works, 20 vols., \$30 for \$20. Fignier's Works, 7 vols., \$14 for \$10. Collins', Wilkie, 8 vols., \$10 for \$8. Reade, Chas., 9 vols., \$11.25 for \$9. These books are perfectly fresh and clean, but we will sell them at these rates rather than carry the stock during the dull summer months. Come in, look at them, or ask to have them sent home on probation.

We have 34 volumes of The Cottage Library Remaining. These used to sell at 30c. You may have your choice for 10c each.

We have 56 volumes of THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD LIBRARY Former price 45c. Take your choice for 15c.

OUR CHEAP SALE OF Note Paper and Envelopes

Has been a great success. We have disposed of a large quantity of each. However, our stock is still too large and our original offers as follows still hold good, viz: We will give you a ream of good quality of Ruled Note Paper, White, for 60c. worth \$1, and a ream of first-class Cream Colored Note for \$1 worth \$1.50. There is nothing wrong with these goods and the reason we offer them at these rates is merely that we have too much of each on hand and prefer the cash to the stock.

We have also a surplus stock of Envelopes

as the following figures would indicate. For instance we offer you a box of 500 Buff Envelopes for 75c., which are cheap at \$1.25. 500 White Envelopes for 60c worth \$1. 500 Amber Envelopes for 75c worth \$1.25. 500 Linen Envelopes for 75c worth \$1.25. Lots of Bargains in this line that we do not mention. These offers should be taken advantage of by merchants and others, who use large quantities of stationery.

John Henderson & Co., 86 Princess St.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE BRITISH WHIG is published every evening, at 356 KING STREET, KINGSTON, ONTARIO, AT SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS. For four lines, one or two insertions, \$0 50 For four lines, each subsequent insertion, 25 Over four lines, first insertion, 10c per line Each subsequent consecutive ins., 5c Once a week, subsequent ins., 10c Twice a week, subsequent ins., 8c Three a week, subsequent ins., 6c Twelve lines to the inch. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 50c, each, unless when "booked," when \$1 is charged. Special notices in reading columns are charged at twenty cents per line for each insertion. Officers of unincorporated Associations or Societies will be held personally responsible for all orders they give. Attached to the paper is one of the best Job offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; eight improved printing presses. All charges for advertising, subscription and job printing are payable in advance; this must be distinctly understood.

The WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 8 pages, 56 columns, is published every Thursday morning at \$1 a year, positively in advance, otherwise \$1.50 will be charged. EDW. J. B. PENSE, Proprietor.

Whig's Telephone, Number 229.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

The Peterboro Review has taken to asking Mr. Mowat political conundrums. What has become of Carnegie the aforesaid chesnut cracker for the Review? Has he, too, folded his tent and silently stolen away?

The Brockville Times is in error in saying that it was the grits that at first announced that a revision of the voters' lists would not occur until 1889, and then discovered that the revision would occur this year. The contradiction of statements is the work of the Tory party, and this is characteristic of the confusion that prevails in conservative circles.

And now we learn that the shotgun is to be employed in keeping the negroes of North Carolina, who are dissatisfied, from emigrating. And we learn another thing—that it is the Southern people that our conservative friends have imitated. Hence the intimation that he who dares to speak of governmental mismanagement, to insinuate that this is suggestive of rebellion, ought to be "shot down in his tracks."

A correspondent of the Montreal Herald, noting the denial of Sir John Macdonald that Le Caron was ever in the employ of the Canadian government, or ever received pay from the said government, says:

"There must be some mistake somewhere, as the writer was employed by this very same said Le Caron, and always was given to understand that he (Le Caron) was acting for the Canadian government. Strange, is it not?"

And made stranger yet by this new complication.

The supporters of the present order of things in so far as the combines are concerned, must feel that their actions belie their words. They say that parliament cannot do anything, that the combines are not an outgrowth of the protective system, and yet they are frantically resisting the agitation in favour of Mr. Wallace's bill. If the combines cannot be attacked and abolished by legislation why should the monopolists be flocking to Ottawa and lobbying against the bill? That's the question which none can answer.

A lively debate is expected to-day, in the legislature, when the motion of Mr. Awrey, for the abolition of the provincial fair, on the ground that its usefulness is gone, will come up. The London people are all anxiety in regard to the result. If the provincial show stands by the vote of the house the Western fair association will be disappointed. The Londoners are wedded to their own fair and feel annoyed that any break—and especially one forced through the intrusion of an alleged alien institution—should occur in the successes which their exhibitions have been for several years.

When it was suggested some time ago that the Kingston street railway might be made successful if operated by electricity, a cheaper agency than horse power, the idea was pooh-poohed. It was so absurd! The experience of some forty railways on the continent does not say so. Most of them are under five miles in length, and the electric appliances work without the effects imputed to their use on such short lines. The Kingston company had better, on starting out on a new basis, see what can be done with new materials. Remove the horses and give the people a chance to ride about the city without the feeling that they are guilty of cruelty to animals.

It may be of interest to the advocates of woman's suffrage rights to know that in England, Scotland and Wales, unless married, women vote for all officers except member of parliament; in Ireland they vote for poor-law guardians; in some seaports for harbour boards; and in Belfast for all municipal officers. In Sweden woman suffrage is substantially the same as in England. In Austria-Hungary, in Italy, in Finland, in British Burmah, in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, in Russian Asia, in New Zealand, in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and about two thousand islands—including the Isle of Man, Pitcairn's, Tasmania, Sardinia, Sicily, Nantucket, Long Island—and in Canada there is woman suffrage of some sort and degree. In Ontario opinion on this point appears to be the most advanced, and Mrs. Rockwell tells us that the results for which the W.C.T.U. has so unwearingly laboured are near at hand. With the extension of the franchise the political uncertainties increase. With the woman's vote the bribers cannot trifle.

Recently the question was asked: How many school children are there outside of school influence and restraint? And no one could say exactly. The school board depends upon the assessor for an accurate census, which is fairly correct, and yet, like that of the whole population, not absolutely accurate. The consideration of the fact re-

calls an experiment which was recently tried in a school district in London, Eng., where were many parents reported no children in their families. In order to find just how many children were thus being kept from school the school authorities got two monkeys, dressed them gaily, put them in a wagon in which was a brass band, and started through the district. At once crowds of children appeared and followed the wagon, which drove to a neighboring park, when the school officers went among the children distributing candies and getting their names and addresses. They thus found that over sixty parents kept their children from school, and as a result of the monkeys, the brass band and the candy about 200 little boys and girls have been set at study. How would it do to try some scheme like this on the Kingston people, not for the purpose of finding out how many failed to give the correct number in their families, but the number of those who are neglecting to do their duty to the children and the country.

THE POSTAL SERVICE

The Whig is reminded that since the suburban train has been running on the Grand Trunk, and the omnibus conveyance running to the outer station has been abandoned, letters are not sent by passengers and others and "paid by gratitude." It is true that a letter box is placed at the city Grand Trunk station (at the corner) and that the postal department pays a man to take letters out of it and to the main line, but the hotel men get nothing for their service. It is argued that a night force cannot be required at the Kingston post office to make up mails between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. "as no letters are posted between these hours and none arrive." That the people do not go to the post-office with letters later than 9 p.m. is not at all remarkable since they know that mail matter dropped in at a later hour remains in the office until the next day, and "business men" cannot tolerate such delays. The one box at Hanley's corner is made great use of, and this in itself is an evidence that the mails at the post office are closed too early. And the people should not have to traverse to the depot for the dispatch of correspondence which cannot be prepared for posting before 9 o'clock. If they have to depend on letter boxes why not have a couple of them up town, receiving letters until midnight, and then to be emptied and their contents carried to the trains. The Whig is simply voicing public opinion, and the people of Kingston tell us that they want all the facilities that circumstances will permit of and that the citizens of other places enjoy.

FORTUNE IN SUGAR.

Any one who desires proof of the fortune the high tariff has helped the sugar refiners to make has only to peruse the returns of the Nova Scotia company. Two years ago the old company got into difficulties, and a new one was formed which bought the plant at a low figure. Not only has it paid off all debt, but last year had a net profit of \$213,000. Out of this the capital stock was doubled, the company declared 25 per cent in dividend and bonus, and the sum of \$150,000 was carried to the rest account. To enable the sugar men to do this the people had to pay for their sugar double what is paid in England, and the refiner got a profit of 1 1/2c per lb., when 1/2c per lb. would be a handsome return. The profit on Canada's consumption of sugar—200,000,000 lbs.—is \$3,750,000, divided among five sugar refiners. It is not surprising that the monopoly should be so persistent in its methods, that it should assist, financially and otherwise, in fighting against any reduction in the tariff. How much the refiners give towards election expenses is not known, but it is no doubt a handsome sum. They are entitled to show their gratitude in some way, and they cannot do it more acceptably than by contributing another \$10,000, several times repeated, to the party's campaign fund.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The Lover's Friend. Belleville Ontario. Postmaster Haggart's change in the rate of postage will be a welcome boon to those who write love letters.

A Poor Man Robbed of His Hell. Windsor Clarion. What we shall do without a red-hot place of abode in the next world is hard to tell. The fear of a devil with a cloven hoof and forked tail, and a perpetual roaring on his satanic majesty's red-hot coals of fire, is about the only thing that could keep half the people of this world even half-way decent, and now that they are to be left solely to the prickings of what is called their conscience the outlook is not very assuring.

The Costs of the Patients. The following has been the daily cost per patient in the Kingston general hospital since 1882:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Cost per patient. 1882: 68 04, 1883: 49 04, 1884: 61 11, 1885: 53 00, 1886: 44 09, 1887: 46 42, 1888: 64 06

The increases are due to higher price of table necessities, internal repairs and improvements, and to the increased service by which greater efficiency has been obtained. The cost per day in other hospitals is:

Table with 2 columns: Hospital Name and Cost per day. Toronto general hospital: 84 35, Hamilton city hospital: 68 65, Belleville hospital: 74 96, Brantford, Stratford hospital: 68 25, Mattawa general hospital: 72 81, Pembroke general hospital: 85 57, Guelph St. Joseph's hospital: 45 52, Kingston Hotel Dieu hospital: 49 98, Ottawa Roman Catholic hospital: 49 40, Ottawa Protestant general hospital: 53 11, London general hospital: 59 51, St. Catharines general hospital: 49 39, Guelph general hospital: 63 04

In the Roman Catholic institutions the zealous services of nuns obviate the expense for employees, and reduce cost of maintenance one quarter at least. With these exceptions four hospitals are lower in cost than Kingston, and six are higher.

President Cleveland is somewhat indisposed. He is suffering from nervous prostration, caused by overwork.

YOU HAVE CATARRH

If You Are Suffering From Any of the Following Symptoms:

- Do you experience ringing or buzzing noises in your ears? Is your breath frequently offensive from some unaccountable cause? Have you a dull, oppressive headache, generally located over the eyes? Do you have to hawk and cough frequently in the effort to clear your throat? Are you losing your sense of smell and is your sense of taste becoming dull? Does your nose always feel stopped up, forcing you to breathe through your mouth? Do you feel as though you must suffocate when lying down? Are you troubled with a hacking cough and general debility? Does your voice have a husky, thick sound and nasal sort of twang? Do you notice a wheezing or crackling sound in your chest when breathing? Are you generally short of breath, and do you breathe with labor and difficulty? Do you frequently feel dizzy, particularly when stooping to pick anything off the floor? Does every little draught of air and every slight change of temperature give you a cold? Are you annoyed by a constant desire to hawk and spit out an endless quantity of phlegm? Is there dull pain in your chest behind the breast-bone, or under your shoulder-blade? Are you always tired and indisposed to exertion, whether of business, work or amusement? Is great effort required to keep your thoughts fixed upon matters that formerly were easily performed? Do you rise from bed as tired and weak as you were the night before and feel as though you wanted to lie there forever? Do you find the attempt to dislodge the accumulations result in coughing, hawking and spitting, followed by nausea, and often vomiting, especially in the morning? Are you troubled with a discharge from the head into the throat, sometimes watery and excessive, sometimes mucous, thick, sticking to whatever it touches, sometimes bloody, and nearly always putrid and offensive? The above are some of the many symptoms by which Catarrh may be known. Probably not one case in a hundred will have them all, but every case will show more or less of the symptoms. The more of them you have the more serious your trouble, and the more urgent the necessity for a speedy treatment with NASAL BALM, and a constant use of it until a complete cure is effected.

NAUSEUS DROPPINGS—Mr. James G. Ternent, Ottawa, says: I am pleased to state that the NASAL BALM has already relieved my catarrh to a very great extent. I have not used one bottle, but the nauseous droppings from the head into the throat have almost ceased. I breathe easy now, get better sleep, and altogether feel and appreciate the wonderful cure of the BALM. The merits cannot possibly be exaggerated for catarrhal troubles, and as a cure I believe it to be genuine. A TEN YEAR CASE—O. L. Potter, manufacturer of woodenware, McIntosh's Mills, says:—NASAL BALM completely cured me of a case of catarrh from which I had suffered for over ten years. It cannot be too highly recommended, and should be used by every one troubled by catarrh. It is one of the wonders of science. UNPLEASANT ODORS—E. A. Cardinal, of Montreal, says:—After ineffectually trying many of the so-called remedies for catarrh, I made a trial of NASAL BALM, which gave me instant relief, and since commencing its use I daily note the beneficial changes it is producing after a few applications. It changes the unpleasant odor of the virus in the throat and the poisonous secretions over which every breath must pass. To any thus troubled it is a priceless medicine. SUFFERED SEVERELY—Mr. Thomas Roche, Rochefort, Ontario, says:—I have suffered severely from catarrh and never got any relief until I used NASAL BALM. I never thought I could find so sure a cure. It is a pity all afflicted with catarrh do not know of and use this wonderful medicine. STOPPED MY COUGH—Mr. Hadley Down, Head of the Great Lakes, Ont., says:—Your NASAL BALM has done me more good than all other remedies I ever tried. My case is one of the worst kind, but BALM has helped me from the start. It has stopped my cough and relieved me of all the unpleasant sensations accompanying the disease. I am confident of a thorough cure, and I know a number of others in this section who have all been cured of catarrh by NASAL BALM. CATARRHAL HEADACHE—Wm. H. Sharp, Tremont, Man., says:—I am delighted to be in a position to say that NASAL BALM is helping me wonderfully, although I have been using it a very short time. It speedily cleared out the head and stopped the disagreeable droppings into the throat. For some time I have suffered severely from catarrhal headache. Nasal Balm has removed the trace of it. I have every confidence in its completely curing me. It is deserving of all your claims for it: "A positive cure for Catarrh. Easy and pleasant to use." I hope it will soon be for sale in every town and village in Manitoba. BREATHE EASIER, SLEEP BETTER.—Mary E. of Muscatoh, Kansas, says: I am pleased to say your NASAL BALM has wonderfully helped me, although I have not yet used one bottle. The nauseous droppings from the head into the throat have ceased, I breathe easier, sleep better, and altogether feel a new person. I am glad to offer my testimony for the benefit of others afflicted with catarrh. EFFECT ON BREATH WONDERFUL.—Miss Addie Howison, of Brockville, Ont., says: I had catarrh for years, my head was stopped up, I could not breathe through my nostrils. My breath was very impure and continually so. Nothing I could get gave me any relief until using NASAL BALM. From the very first it gave me relief, and in a very short time had removed the accumulations so that I could breathe freely through the nostrils. Its effect on my breath was truly wonderful, purifying and removing every vestige of the unpleasant odor, which has never returned. A CURE IN THE WORST CASE.—ALEX. SUDBURY, Ont., says: I may state that I have been affected with catarrh for seven or eight years, and it was attended by consequent symptoms such as food breath, constant dropping into the throat, hawking and spitting, partial deafness, ringing in the ears and sickening pains in the head, directly over either eye. I have used powders and douches, but all to no effect, the only relief arising from the use of such was temporary relief, followed by the usual symptoms in a more aggravated form. The results arising from the use of Nasal Balm are: sweet breath, stoppage of the droppings into the throat, consequently less hawking and spitting, clearness of hearing, and not once since I began its use have I had pain in my head. In fact it is my opinion that a careful and persistent use of the "Balm" will effect a cure in the worst case of catarrh.

CAUTION. The reputation achieved by NASAL BALM from its wonderful curative properties has induced certain unscrupulous parties to place imitations on sale closely resembling the style of our package, and with names similar in sound. Beware of all preparations styled Nasal Cream, Nasal Balsam, &c. Ask for NASAL BALM and see that you get it. If you cannot obtain Nasal Balm from your dealer it will be sent post paid on receipt of price—50 cents and \$1—by addressing FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont. Send for our pamphlet, "GEMS OF WISDOM."

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW GIMPS, NEW BEADED TRIMMINGS, NEW CORD and BRAID TRIMMINGS, New Sateens and Brocades, -AT- HARDY'S, ONE PRICE STORE, 88 Princess St., Kingston.

GREAT CLEARING SALE -OF- Boots and Shoes, DAMAGED BY FIRE, WATER AND SMOKE, AT THE HEADQUARTERS SHOE STORE, D. F. Armstrong, 141 Princess Street.

THE CHEAPEST CARPETS IN THE DOMINION ARE SOLD BY RICHMOND, ORR & CO. Wilton Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Balmoral Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, Wool Carpets, Union Carpets, Hemp Carpets, Plain and Striped Matting, Carpet Squares, Rugs and Mats, English Floor Oil Cloth and Linoleum, Curtains of all kinds, Curtain Poles, Art Blinds, Shade Rollers, etc. For Dry Goods, Millinery and House Furnishings, call at the Carpet House of RICHMOND, ORR & CO.