

ANOTHER BIG BLAZE.

DAMAGE FAR GREATER THAN THE GREAT FIRE OF 1887.

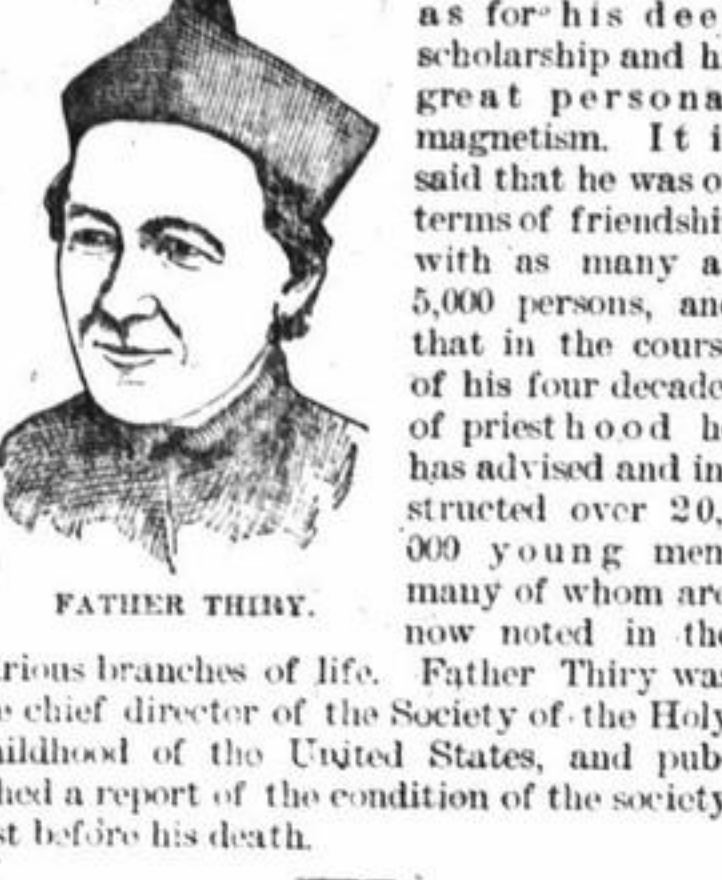
Narrow Escape of the Inmates—Terrible Inefficiency in the Fire Apparatus—Lesson to the City and All Others—Be Well Provided and Prepared—Purchase Early.

Early on Sunday morning the alarm was sounded, and the great asylum at London, Ont., with its hundreds of closely confined and humane human beings was again wrapped in flames and soon the clamor of the mad rush of the fire brigade was heard, and at once the City of London was thrown into most intense excitement. But although the excitement was great it was tame beside the fever heat excitement into which the surrounding vicinity has been thrown for the past few weeks by the unprecedented clearing sale at Wood's Fair and 7c. Store, and to prevent that excitement from wanting we propose to make the cutting more general throughout the entire stock this week, and those who visit the Fair promptly will find displayed bargains never before equaled since the founding of our grand old Limestone City. Our first bargain is 500 galvanized water pails; they might be sold at 8c, our price 5c: 1 tin dipper 7c: one 6 quart press pan 7c: one tin shovel 5c: six tea spoons 7c: one tea kettle 7c: one iron stove 7c: one half dozen cooki gsp ons 5c: three pie plates 9c: three jelly plates 9c: 1 iron pan 10c: 1 tin cup 3c: muffing pans, pressed pans all sizes pails all sizes: 1 stop pad; fancy painted, 3c: pepper box 3c: nutmeg graters 3c: 1 tin shovel 3c: 1 log handle 7c: one-half dozen tea spoons 7c: 1 tin dish pan 10c: 6 large cooking spoons 4c: 1 tea pot worth 25c, our price 14c. Never in the history of the tin trade has there been such unparalleled bargains offered. Mrs. Potts' seal irons, three in a set, \$1.19 per set. Ladies, note well this price. One of the most essential articles to the housewife and at this slaughtering price, not half their usual retail price, brings them within the reach of all. Husbands think of your wives and buy a set. Owing to the failure of a large wholesale jewelry firm in Montreal we shall offer you some real amber jewelry at about one-quarter its value. A choice line of purses and ladies' shopping bags just received. Hair brushes and combs. See our unbreakable comb, best made, warranted to saw wood without breaking, only 15c. One horn comb 3c, and a double thick one 5c. Don't fail to see our new stock of penknives. In table cutlery we can give you polished steel blades, good, r seawood handles, for 5c per half dozen pairs. Rubber balls a good one for 3c. We have always good value in brooms and our record last year of nearly 150 dozen shows how well this community have appreciated our efforts: but now we drop the price, and the commencement off-ring you this week a three string broom, made from the very best selected hand-picked corn, two for 25c. You cannot match these bargains elsewhere for less than 25c each. Le Page's liquid glue and mucilage, the best and only decent mucilage manufactured on this continent, 10c a bottle. Once used you would take no other as a gift. The delusion mouse-trap, catches all your mice in a single night, only 10c. Two hole trap 3c: hole trap 5c, and the renowned rat trap 15c. If any of our customers are troubled with rats try one. Soaps—We propose to continue the sale. Seven bars best Electric soap in the world for 25c. 10 ten-ounce bars ruby laundry (this is one of the finest laundry soaps known to the trade, and is regularly retailed at 8c per bar). Our present price is a most terrible cut, 25c: 5 bars Morse's celebrated mottled soap for 25c: 4 large cakes toilet transparent glycerine soap given away for 9c: 1 ten ounce bar white castle or oatmeal soap for 7c: a five cake of oatmeal soap for 5c: Baby's Own soap 10c. Oriental soap 3 cakes in a nicely de orated box 10c per box. But our greatest break in price is on Morse's Rose Bouquet. This is a very choice toilet soap put us six in a very handsome box, regularly retailed at 60c per box. Our desperate cut prices this week 28c. A full 3 lb bar of choice family soap for 10c per bar. This last is the greatest cut ever made in laundry soap by the Dominion. Tin spoons in new and handsome patterns 7c per half dozen. Our motto is to lead in low prices. Extra quality elastic web, 5c per yard silk elastic web, 10c. Gage's copy books 7c: 100 page scribbling book 3c: 200 page 5c: a beautiful oil chromo will be given with each scribbling book: two of Dixon's best ce'er pencils for 1c: rubber tipped, 1, and the very best 60 cent, 3c, each. We just received a large stock of elegant cloth bound books, including over 200 different stories, from the best authors on the globe. These books are usually sold at 75c, \$1 and \$1.25; our usual price 35c. We have also a fine line of books, shall sell at half their value. Our great offering will be 5,000 copies of Home Library written by the very best authors. These books are usually sold at 25, 30 and 35c. Our sweeping price 7c, or three for 15c. Show straps 17c, and a beauty 25c. School bags, all leather 21c. We cannot enumerate all our prices for this week, but come and see for yourselves and you will find our counters loaded down with bargains at Wood's Fair and 7c Store, corner Princess and Wellington Streets, Kingston, Ontario.

A HANDSOME COLLEGE.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S, RECENTLY COMPLETED IN NEW YORK.

The Late Rev. Theodore Thiry, a Jesuit, Who Was the Adviser of 20,000 Young Men—The Establishment of the College in 1850—Noted Priest.



FATHER THIRY.
various branches of life. Father Thiry was the chief director of the Society of the Holy Childhood of the United States, and published a report of the condition of the society just before his death.

The College of St. Francis Xavier, to the success of which Father Thiry devoted the greater part of his life, was established in 1850. The founding of the college was the result of the combined labors of many noted Jesuits, among whom were De Lacyne, Dubler, Tellier, Driscoll, Joun, Walsley, Duranquet, Durthaller, Mignard and Thiry. The college was opened in 1850. It was located on Fifteenth street, and in those days was considered an edifice of considerable pretensions, but now, dwarfed by the fine buildings which surround it, is not very impressive in appearance. New York city was comparatively a small place. The college at first was not remarkably successful, but the excellence of the faculty and the thoroughness of its educational system soon began to be known, and the college became too small to accommodate the students who were sent to it from all parts of the United States. The classical training given to the students of St. Francis Xavier's, even in the old days when it was struggling for existence, has been enthusiastically commended by some of the most noted and exacting educational writers of the times.



THE NEW COLLEGE.
The building is 184 feet long, 86 feet high from curb line to top of parapet, and 62 feet deep. There is a lecture hall which runs through three floors, and has a capacity of 1,000 persons. The library of the college is at the east end of the building. It is 68 feet long and 26 feet wide. The college possesses a fine library of 23,000 volumes. On the first floor are parlors for the reception of friends of the college and visitors on parochial matters. The upper rooms are occupied by the Jesuit fathers and professors of the college. One of the most prominent features of the building is the main stoop. It is of gray granite, and eighteen feet wide. The front of the structure is relieved by two bays twenty-eight feet in width, projecting about twelve feet beyond the face of the main building, square in plan in basement and first story, octagonal in second and third. The face of the building on the fourth floor returns again to the building line. As is the case in all Jesuit institutions, the interior furnishings are of the most simple kind. St. Francis Xavier's now has a most imposing group of buildings—the church, the college in Fifteenth street, and the new structure just completed at a cost of \$200,000.

Christianity and Churches.
It is an historic fact that Christianity got on and thrived for over 300 years without synagogues or temples. It was not until the end of the Third century that Christians reared edifices set apart for public worship. Our Lord prayed and preached in private houses, in the open air, by the wayside, from the deck of a chance fishing smack—anywhere, everywhere. So did the apostles; so did their successors. There is no sanctity in brick and mortar. Nothing makes a place sacred but God's realized presence; and that makes any spot holy ground, from the aisle of the forest to the aisle of the cathedral.—Clergyman in St. Louis Republic.

BAJA-CALIFORNIA GOLD.

The Great Mining Excitement on the Peninsula.

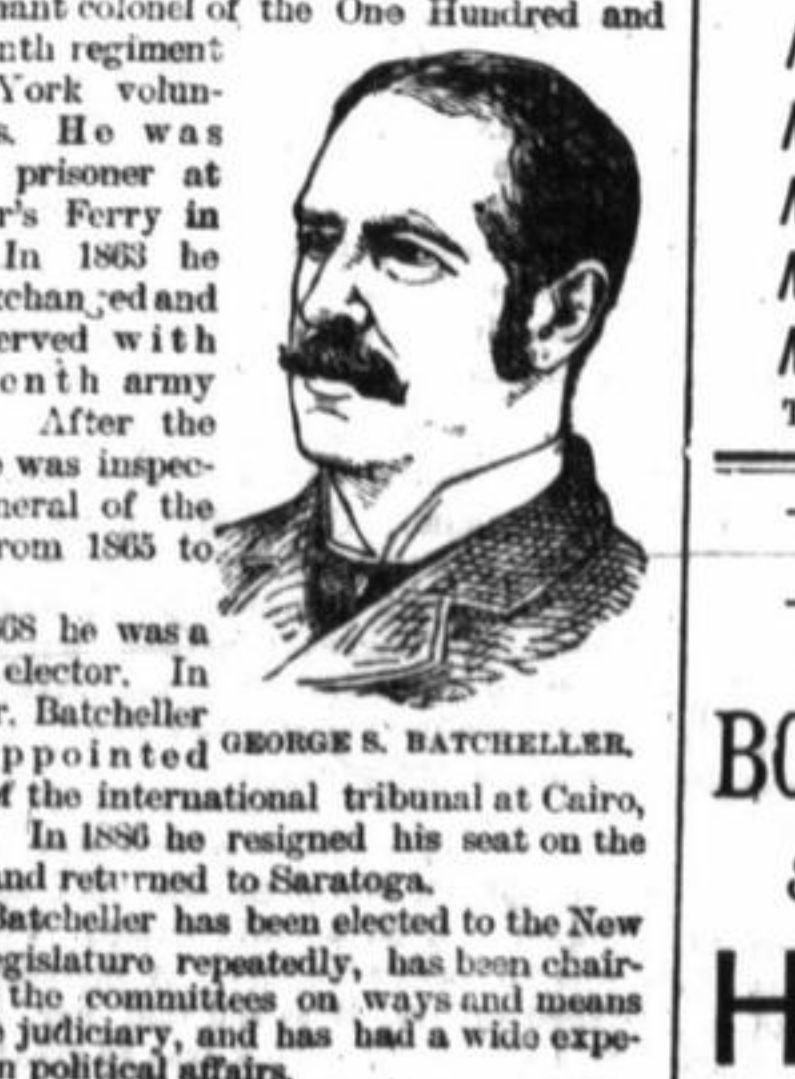
Lower California is just now the "storm center" of a mining excitement that in many elements of absurdity outdoes all that have preceded it. From San Diego, Cal., a hundred miles southward the trails are lined with eager prospectors going in and penniless, disappointed ones coming out. Their contradictory reports present a jumble indicating that somebody has surpassed all previous specimens of western lying. There is denunciation of the whole thing as a humbug gotten up by San Diego speculators, and there are the most extravagant claims of the discovery of nuggets worth from \$5 to \$500; while between these extremes are many witnesses who say there is gold there, but the obstacles to profitable work are insuperable.



On two points, however, all the witnesses agree: that there are rich quartz lodes workable only by expensive machinery, and that the water for placer mining is so scant that nothing can be done between April and November. These two facts vary, therefore, be accepted as proved. Lower California is, in fact, a geologic accident, and probably the most barren region in North America south of the Arctic circle. A single line of mountains of quite recent origin rises abruptly through the formation; on each side of them the country falls off to ocean or Gulf in horrid ravines, bare, rocky mesas, sand stretches and deserts thinly clad with cactus. There are a few springs, a few oases and some tolerably extensive tracts of scarce pasturage. The peninsula has been explored at intervals for 350 years, and J. Ross Browne, who made a thorough exploration in 1865, sums up thus: "The whole face of the earth is a complication of rugged mountains, mesas cut into fearful ravines by the winter floods and stretches of sand desert. All the vegetation seems to conspire against the intrusion of man. Every shrub is armed with thorns; the cactus tortures the traveler with piercing needles and remorseless fangs. Burrs with barbed thorns cover the ground; the grass, where there is any, has wasp like stings, which fester in the flesh, and poisonous weeds tempt the hungry animals with their verdure, producing craziness and death. Virulent reptiles and insects abound in summer; rattlesnakes, vipers, scorpions, tarantulas and centipedes, polecats that produce hydrophobia by their bite and sand flies to torment the eyes. Add to these the scorching heat of the sun and absence of water, and you see that the old Spaniards were justified in their belief that the land was accursed of God." Apparently a good country to stay away from. But on the coast are a few harbors, at the mouths of narrow valleys, and up these valleys in the spring one may follow small streams into the heart of the mountains, finding grass along their banks. Most important of these to the possible gold hunters is that of Ensenada, in the bay of Todos Santos ("All Saints"), about a hundred miles south of San Diego. Three or four considerable streams in winter run into this bay, and up the most southerly one the road runs into the placer region. Overland from San Diego the route is a "holy terror," as miners say, and the Mexican officials, who have a perfect genius for adding to the obstacles of nature, charge an average tariff of 80 per cent. on all goods coming in, and a royalty of 20 per cent. on all gold taken out. They have succeeded in combining a maximum of tax with a minimum of revenue in a way to excite the admiration of surplus reducers.

At Tia Juana, just over the border from San Diego, they collect \$40 tariff on a horse or mule, \$10 per wheel on a wagon or cart, 75 cents a pound on harness, 5 cents a pound on plain provisions and 100 per cent. extra on groceries and canned goods, the valuation assessed being that of the market to which the goods are going. On articles not specifically enumerated in the Mexican customs list, the officials charge at will. Thus an American saddle costing \$5 in San Diego was tarified \$15; on \$25 worth of provisions \$24 was charged, and on a camp outfit for six men \$70. At Ensenada similar rates prevail. These fellows intend to protect Mexicans against "the pauper labor of California" if it takes the hide off. The latest market report from the Santa Clara mines gave flour at \$12 a sack; bacon, 45 cents a pound; coffee, \$1.50; duck pants, \$25 a pair, and other things in proportion—all in Mexican silver dollars, worth 70 cents each in American gold. There is plenty of water to drink and in the hills it is good, so, if it be proved that gold is abundant, the prices of other things will doubtless be reduced by imports.

George Sherman Batcheller.
George Sherman Batcheller, who will serve as assistant secretary of the treasury, comes from one of the oldest families in New York. He is a grand nephew of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Batcheller was graduated at Harvard in 1857, receiving the degree of LL. B. He was somewhat of an athlete, being a fine looking specimen of physical manhood, apparently the equal of John L. Sullivan or any other man. He was born at Batchellerville, Saratoga county, July 23, 1836. After leaving Harvard he was elected to the New York legislature, when only 21 years old. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar.



GEORGE S. BATCHELLER, lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Fifteenth regiment New York volunteers. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry in 1862. In 1863 he was exchanged and then served with the Tenth army corps. After the war he was inspector general of the state from 1865 to 1869. In 1868 he was a Grant elector. In 1875 Mr. Batcheller was appointed judge of the international tribunal at Cairo, Egypt. In 1886 he resigned his seat on the bench and returned to Saratoga. Mr. Batcheller has been elected to the New York legislature repeatedly, has been chairman of the committee on ways and means and the judiciary, and has had a wide experience in political affairs.

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SPENCE & CRUMLEY'S.
EVERY EXPRESS BRINGS THEM NOVELTIES.
OPENED TO-DAY.

Ladies' White Underwear, richly embroidered. Ladies' Spring Jackets and Bead Visites. 200 Lace Curtains Ends, 20c, 25c and 30c each. Striped Curtain Scries only 6c per yard. 25 dozen Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose only 20c. We take the lead in Fine Dress Goods. An Immense Stock of New Buttons and Trimmings.
SPENCE & CRUMLEY'S, 132 and 134 Princess Street.

HALF PRICE SALE!
We have laid out on the Bargain Counter a large lot of good serviceable Dress Goods, which we will offer at Half Price for one week. It will pay you to call and see them.

MINNES & BURNS.
Trunks & Valises
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
MONTREAL SHOE STORE
NO. 260 PRINCESS STREET,
ONE DOOR ABOVE REID'S FURNITURE STORE.

J. ABERNETHY.

SPECIAL: BARGAINS!
THIS WEEK IN
Table Linens, Table Napkins,
Fancy Table Covers,
Handsome Piano Covers.
Cousineau, Quinn & Corrigan,
SUCCESSORS TO F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

PRINTS AND SATEENS.
Our Prints and Sateens are acknowledged to be the Finest Selection of Patterns now shown in the city.
A FINE RANGE OF PATTERNS, comprising over 250 pieces. Your choice for 10c per yard, worth 12 1-2c.
A beautiful range of Sateens in patterns, not to be seen with any other house, comprising 300 pieces at 12 1-2c per yard, sold in former seasons for 15c.
All Cotton Goods equally cheap at
MURRAY & TAYLOR'S, 176 Princess Street.

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HAVE THE LARGEST
DRESS - DEPARTMENT
IN EASTERN ONTARIO,
SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED AND FILLED WITH NOTHING BUT NEW GOODS.
Ladies wanting NEW DRESSES will Save Money by Buying at
WALSH & STEACY'S.

All the Newest Shades. All the Newest Makes. Lower Prices Than Ever. We Are Selling More Dresses Than Usual at this Time of the Year. New Trimmings to Match all Goods.
WALSH & STEACY'S.

LADIES' JACKET CLOTHS AT WALDRON'S.
NEW FANCY CHECK JACKET CLOTH, 40c, 50, 60c, 75c.
New Fancy Mixtures Jacket Cloth, 50c, 60c, 75c.
New Broken Check Jacket Cloth, 60c, 75c, 90c.
New Colored Silk Plush, 24 inches, low Prices.
New Silk Striped and Brocade Jacket Cloth.
New Black Beaded Sets and Panels.
THESE GOODS ARE ALL NEW AND AT LOW PRICES.

NEW SPRING STOCK
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES ARRIVING DAILY
Styles New. Latest Shapes. Best Stock. Prices Low.
HAINES & LOCKETT.

INSURANCE.

GLASGOW AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL - - \$1,500,000.
THE GLASGOW AND LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY transacts the second largest business of all British Companies in Canada, deposit annually with the Canadian Government \$100 of assets for every \$100 of liability as calculated by the Government. Pays ALL LOSSES EQUITABLY AND PROMPTLY without waiting the usual sixty days, resulting in the Company never but once having at end of any one year outstanding losses exceeding \$510.
W. B. BROWN, N. STUART BROWN, Chief Inspectors, Manager for Canada, Toronto, Montreal.

J. T. WHITE, City Agent,
92 BRICK STREET.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1864.
Capital Subscribed, - - - \$1,009,800 00
Government Deposit, - - - 122,000 00.
Losses Paid, - - - 3,000,000 00.

Claims promptly and equitably adjusted. Loss by lightning covered whether fire ensues or not.
J. S. R. McCANN, Agent
OFFICE: AT POLSON'S DRUG STORE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is one of the best in the world. Its available funds amount to \$43,852,139 in addition to which is the unlimited liability of shareholders.
The yearly premiums for fire risks alone amount to \$6,447,880.
Insurance effected on Farm and City Property at the lowest possible rates.
Three year policies issued on private dwellings and farm buildings at low rates of premium.
Losses paid promptly.
THOMAS BRIGGS, Agent.

THE Aetna Insurance Company,
HARTFORD CONN.

Cash Capital, - - - - - \$4,000,000 00.
Total Assets, January 1888, - - - 8,392,372 30
Losses paid in 63 years, - - - - 63,400,000 00
The leading Fire Insurance Company on the continent. Its Annual Premium Receipts in Canada and the United States are larger than those of any other Company, and it has an unblemished record of 63 years.
JAMES SWIFT, Agent.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, - - - - - \$2,000,000
Total Invested Funds upwards of, - - 43,901,000
Total income, - - - - - \$4,708,000
Insurances effected at the lowest current rates and claims settled without reference to the Board at London.
W. H. GODWIN, Agent for Kingston,
BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

MONEY TO LOAN. INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN in large or small sums on farm or city property.
WANTED.—Persons having money to invest can always obtain first-class mortgages of the undersigned at the low rate of six per cent.
LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$2,000,000. Premium income \$2,500,000. E. C. HILL, Real Estate Agent, Brock street, Market Square