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Wharfingers, Vessel Agents and Wholesale and Retail Coal and Wood Dealers. Coals of the very best description, under cover, well screened and promptly delivered. Bunen wood and Hard and Soft Cordwood of first quality on hand. Inspection solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
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HARD AND SOFT WOOD.
If you want the Driest, Cheapest and Best Hard Maple and Beech Cordwood, Oak, Birch Ash, Elm or Hemlock Cordwood Sawed or Un sawed.
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IS ALWAYS STOCKED WITH THE
Best Dry Hard Wood,
Dry Block Wood,
Dry Kindling Wood and the
Best descriptions of Coal,
CORNER OF BARRACK AND ONTARIO STS.

COAL AND WOOD.
Scranton Coal, Best Quality
Hard Wood, Mill Wood, Verona Lime.
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COR. BAY AND RIDEAU STREETS.
THE VERY CHEAPEST PRICES
JOHN L. JOYCE.
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Send in your orders early for
PAINTING - AND - PAPERING
Spruce up—don't be a clam—and don't wait till the great spring rush is on.
AN ELEGANT LINE OF HANGINGS
select from. Always the best selected and most stylish stock in Eastern Ontario.
Give us a call and look over our stock.
ROBINSON'S WALL PAPER DEPOT
277 Bagot Street.

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Designs and Estimates Furnished for all
Kinds of Work.
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White Lead, Glass Putty and Pure Prepared
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Finishing, Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting
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DYEING WORKS, PRINCESS STREET.
All kinds of goods cleaned, dyed and finished I put up and have for sale the "Jem Package Dye," warranted to be the best in the market. Try them. Agents wanted. R. MONTGOMERY, Fraction Dyer.

THE MURDERED EDITOR.

ROMANCE OF THE LIFE OF CAPT.
F. W. DAWSON.

His Dravery in Battle—A Graphic Story of the Killing of Dawson—Stories of His Newspaper Career—His Connection with the Civil War.

The untimely death of Capt. F. W. Dawson, editor of The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, at the hands of Dr. Y. B. McDow, of that city, removes from the field of southern journalism one of its shining lights—a man who was popular, not merely in a social sense, but, with his large, progressive ideas and marvelous energy, one who in his work and person was a type of the New South.

Capt. Dawson was, like many generous men, hot headed and impetuous—sometimes impetuous. Men of strong executive ability rarely brook opposition, and he was one of them. An incident illustrates this trait in his character, and it has a bearing upon what has been written. In the early days of reconstruction a paper was established in Charleston known as The Republican. Its editor, Myron Fox, had graduated from The New York Tribune, and was as brave as he was brave. He realized that he was "a stranger in a strange land," yet with a conscience alive to the issues of the hour, he fought on against desperate odds. Among his bitterest antagonists was Capt. Dawson, then just beginning to edit The Charleston News. Between the two men it was every day "give and take." At last, something was said in The Republican that provoked Dawson to more than usual wrath, and with cane in hand he went to the offending editor to demand that he should either apologize or take a whipping. The Republican man, on the occasion of the call, was sitting at his desk writing an editorial. When he saw the threatening stick he coolly told Dawson to put it down or he would throw him out of the window. In a second more the two men were clinched. The stout young Northerner, lifting his visitor from the floor with as much ease as an athlete handles a dumb bell, carried the captain where he said he would—to the window—and remarked: "I don't want you to apologize, and I don't want to drop you; but will you stop quarreling?" There was so much determination in the words and method of the man that Dawson quietly said "Yes," apologized like the gentleman he was, and thereafter the two editors became very respectful friends.

The history of F. W. Dawson, if it were enlarged, would read like a romance. He went to the south a beardless boy of 21. Born in England, tired of the struggle for livelihood in London, and seeing new opportunities for an adventurous spirit in the war just begun between the north and south, he stole a passage on the steamer Nashville, then a Confederate privateer, commanded by Capt. Pezram, formerly of the old navy. When the ship was well at sea after leaving Southampton, he appeared on deck. The petty officers set him at work cleaning the brasses and doing odd chores. Whatever he did, he did well, and he continued to do it all through life. By and by his alertness and intelligence attracted the attention of the quarter deck, and before the ship reached port he was a general favorite, and had attained the position of captain's clerk. On his arrival, through the good graces of Capt. Pezram, he secured appointment as master's mate, and served right well for a number of months. Not satisfied, however, with his inactive office, he managed to effect a transfer to the army, and became a high private in Porell's battery of A. P. Hill's division. This was in June, 1862. In the battles around Richmond he was sorely wounded while standing alone and single handed at his gun, firing the last shot before he fell. Thus attracting public notice, it was not difficult for such a bright, brave young fellow to obtain a commission, and the strap of a lieutenant of artillery was awarded him, with orders to report to the ordnance department of the Army of Virginia. Step by step, not in rank, but in honor, he rose to a position that brought him close to the person of Gen. Longstreet. Here he again distinguished himself. One day, in the heat of battle, he saw a regiment break and start for the rear at a critical moment. Without saying a word to those who were around him, he put spurs to his horse, dashed down among the demoralized men, and with his shrill, ringing voice, and in the stirring words he knew so well how to command, rallied and led them back, re-established the broken line, charged again and captured a portion of a battery.

When the war ended Capt. Dawson returned to Richmond penniless and with only the clothes in which he stood, but he soon succeeded in finding a place as a reporter under John Cowarden, the veteran editor of The Richmond Dispatch. After a while he drifted to Charleston, S. C., and became an associate editor on The Charleston Mercury, his chief being Albert Rhett, who was subsequently killed in a duel. The two other live papers of the city at this time were The South Carolinian, the official journal of the state, owned and edited by F. G. de Fontaine, and The Charleston News, which had been established a year or two before by Hon. Ben Wood, of New York, and was edited by Mr. George Cathart, now a member of the firm of Ivison, Phinney & Blakeman, the New York publishers. The Charleston Courier, on which James Gordon Bennett the elder worked as a journeyman printer when he came to America, was for the moment dead or nearly so.

Learning that The Charleston News was also in a life and death struggle for existence, Capt. Dawson saw his opportunity to purchase the plant, and taking as a copartner Mr. B. R. Riordan, who with William Gilmore Simms, the southern novelist, was then an associate editor on The South Carolinian, he came to New York, conferred with Mr. Wood, and though without a dollar in the world obtained possession of the paper. Subsequently the young firm purchased at auction the venerable Charleston Courier, the names were combined and an enterprise developed that opened the eyes of the people of the state to the fact that a new leader of public opinion was among them.

Capt. Dawson quickly became a power throughout the south. He was not merely abreast but in front of the times. While immediately after the war he wrote and worked amid the passionate thought of the day, and it seemed hard to accept the situation, two or three years later found him leading public sentiment up to a recognition of the practical results that had been achieved and the importance of developing the vast material resources of the section. He was among the first to advocate the education of the negroes and the establishment of public schools for them. He foresaw that the intelligent colored men of the south,

having similar opportunities, would stand shoulder to shoulder with their old masters and friends. He encouraged the young men to engage more energetically in political affairs and get out of the old sectional ruts. He saw the south mighty in possibilities, but moving slowly to results, and therefore espoused the spirit of progress with all the enthusiasm of a masterful nature. He had the moral courage, alone and single handed, to encounter prejudice and obliquely under conditions that required bravery to be sublime in order to withstand the sneers of his friends and neighbors. Refusing a challenge to mortal combat he defied the traditions of a century. Yet, in the end, the people stood by him, and the law upon the statute book of South Carolina making dueling a criminal offense is a monument to his memory more enduring than marble. The sturdy men of South Carolina learned at last that he was pleading for right, for reconciliation, for progress, patriotism and the rebuilding of the south as a part of a great homogeneous country.

Capt. Dawson, during the last eight years preceding his death, was a member of the National Democratic executive committee, with which public office he was content, although the ripeness of his intellect, the energy of his work and the magnetism of his nature, to say nothing of his commanding influence as a citizen, would have insured to him any gift he might have asked from the people. It will be a long time before his place is filled.

TEN THOUSAND OUT.

Great Strike of Weavers in the Cotton Mills of Fall River.

Fall River, Mass., is the greatest cotton manufacturing center in the United States, and the fact that 6,000 weavers there have struck for an advance in wages is momentous. One by one the other classes of workers, spinners, pickers, ropers, etc., have had to quit; and at the present nearly 30,000 men, women and youths are idle. It is a question of wages and dates back to 1884, when a general reduction of 20 per cent. was made in all the mills. The spinners in ten mills struck then, but yielded in a few days. Early in 1887 an advance of 10 per cent. was made, and the companies now claim that by improved machinery and appliances the employees now earn a little more than they did before the reduction of 1884.



MASS MEETING OF STRIKERS.

There is a great variance in the statements of the parties. The operators claim that the weavers average \$10 to \$12 per week, while the spinners range from \$11 to \$13, but the workers figure the average at a little below \$9. It appears from the statements of both sides that this is one of the few employments in which women earn as much as men. The employees in their attention to the fact that cotton is 1 1/2 cents lower than in 1884, and cloth 1-10 cent higher per yard, so that the total profits of all the mills is about \$70,000 per week. The operators retort that both the prices quoted are temporary, and that there is even now a general distrust in the market. Patrick J. Connelly, secretary of the Fall River Weavers' Protective association, presents a very plausible set of figures, and is confident the mills must give in. The conduct of the strikers is admirable, and except for the stillness a visitor would not know a strike was in progress involving the work and wages of near 20,000 people.

Johan Alfred Enander.

Johan Alfred Enander, who has been appointed minister resident and consul general of the United States to Denmark, first saw the light of day in Westergotland, Sweden, May 22, 1842. He was a farmer's son, and like the other boys obtained his early education at the district school. He was a very ambitious youth, and spent his evenings at home studying the higher branches until he was able to pass the examination admitting him to the college of Wenersborg. In the earlier part of the '60s he served as clerk in a judge's



J. A. ENANDER

office. From 1865 till 1869 he devoted his time to study and then came to this country and entered the college of Augustava, at Rock Island. Soon after he was made editor of The Fenlandet, a Swedish paper printed in Chicago. In 1872, with G. A. Bohman as partner, he bought the paper, which he has since edited. In 1874 Enander wrote a Swedish history of the United States, which was so well received that it was shortly afterward translated into English. From 1874 to 1877 he edited a Swedish literary paper, Noroch Fjerran, and in 1879 an illustrated paper entitled Ungdoms-van, both of which have since been discontinued. Mr. Enander was made a member of the state board of education in 1879.

John D. Washburn.

John D. Washburn, the newly appointed minister to Switzerland, belongs to the famous Washburn family of Massachusetts. He was born in 1829, in Boston, and is a graduate of Harvard university. Mr. Washburn has been a close friend of Senator Hoar, to whom his selection is credited. He has been in the insurance business since the war. He served in the legislature four years from 1876, and was a senator in 1884, when failing health forced him to seek rest abroad. He has been prominent among Republicans of central Massachusetts since the formation of the party, leading the Worcester county Republicans in 1878 in their bitter fight against Gen. Butler. Mr. Washburn is an original member of the American Historical association, and also a member of the board of trustees of Clark university, and vice president of the Worcester club. He is in very poor health at present, and his change of residence will probably prove very beneficial.



JOHN D. WASHBURN.

WHERE SHOULD THE CONSUMER BUY?

In the ordinary course of trade the consumer buys his tea from the retailer, the retailer from the jobber, the jobber from the importer, the importer from the producer. This is commonly known as the regular channel of trade. This is necessary in most cases as many merchants, both wholesale and retail, have not sufficient trade to purchase from place of growth.

STROUD BROS.

Are one of the few firms who have built up a trade sufficient to enable them to purchase from first hands, and the benefit of such buying enables them to be the medium through which the consumer of tea can purchase that article without paying several profits.

STROUD BROS' name has become a household word in this great Dominion, and their teas are noted for their

PURITY, FRAGRANCE AND STRENGTH.

STROUD BROS. strongly recommend the tea drinking public to try any of the following brands:

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ASSAM (Specially Recommended) at 30c.

This is an extraordinary tea for the money, also the 50c. prize tea.

The quality of the tea and the prizes given with each pound is a wonder that such value can be given.

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In New and Novel Design.

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Business Written and Policies Issued over
\$7,000,000.

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, \$821,300.

Amount Paid Up, \$127,320.

The Surplus on Policy Holders' Account,
\$584,402.



JOSEPH F. SWIFT, Agent, Kingston.