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 - Pur-

chase Early. Early or Sunday morning the alarm was sounded that the great asylum at London.Ont., with its hundreds of closely confined unfortu nate human beings was again wrapped in hames 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 heatelex. cit ment into which the surrounding wheinity has been thrown for the past few weeks by the unprecedented clearing sale at Woods' Fair and 7c. Store, and to prevent that excitement from waning 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 equalled since the founding of our grand old Limestone City. Our first bargain is 500 galvanized water pails; they might be sold at 35c. our price 15c; I tin dipper 7c; one 6 quart pressed pan 7c; one tin shovel 5c; six tea spoons 7c; one tea kettle, copper bottom, 42c; one halfdozen cooki g spons 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 slop pail; fancy painted, 35c; pepper box 3c, nutmeg graters, 3c; 1 fire shovel 5c; 1 long handle ladle 7c; one-half dozen tea spoons 7c; 1 tin dish pan 14c; 6 large cooking spoons c; 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' sad rons, three in a set, \$1.19 per set; Ladies, note well this price. One of the most essential artieles 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 bladed goods, rosewood handles, for 59c 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 1800 dozen shows how well this community have appreciated our ef. forts; but now we down the past, and shall commence offering you this week a three string broom, made from the very best selected hand-picked corn, two for 25c. You cannot match these brooms 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 14c. Two hole trap 3c. 3 hole trap 5c, and the renowned rat trap 15c. If any of our oustomers are troubled with rats try one. Soaps -we propose to continue the sale. Seven bars best Electric soap in the world for 25c, 10 tenounce bars ruby faundry (this is one of the finest laundry soaps known to the 'rade, 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; 1 large cakes toilet transparent glycerine soap given away for 9c; 1 ten ounce bar white castile or oatmeal soap for 7c; a fine cake of oatmeal soap for 5c; Baby's Own soap 10c. Oriental soap 3 cakes in a finely decorated box 10c per tox. But our greatest break in price is on Morse's Rose Bo-

INSURANCE.

Kingston, Ontario.

quet. This is a very choice toilet soap put us

six in a very handsome box, regularly retailed

at 60c per box. Our desperately 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 bar soap in the Dominion

Tin spoons in new and handsome patterns 7c.

per haif dozen. Our motto is to lead in low

prices. Extra quality elastic web, 5c. per yard

100 page scribbling books 3c-; 200 page 5c.; a

beautiful oil chromo will be given with each

scribbling book; two of Dixon's best cedar pen-

oils for ic.; rubber tipped, i, and the very best

cabinet, 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

76c. \$1 and \$1.25; our usual price 35c. We

have also a fine line f poets, shall sell at half

their value. Our great offering will be 5,000

copies of Rose 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. Shawl 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 load-

ed down with bargains at Wood's Fair and 7c.

Store, corner Princess and Wellington Streets.

silk elastic web, 10c. Gage's copy books 7c.;

GLASGOW AND LONDON

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL - - \$1,500,000. THE GLASGOW AND LONDON INSUR-ANCE COMPANY transacts the SECOND largest business of all British Companies in Canada, deposit naually with the Canadian Government \$100 of assets for every \$10) 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 \$5 100. W. G BROWN, STEWART BROWNE Chief Inspector, Manager for Canada,

Toronto. J. T. WHITE, City Agent, 92 BRCCK 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 en-

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 liabilities of shareholders. The yearly premiums for fire risks alone

amount to \$6,447,880. Insurance effected on Farm and City Pro-Three year policies issued on private dwellings and farm buildings at low rates of premium

Losses paid promptly.
THOMAS BRIGGS, Agent.

THE METNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD CONN.

The leading Fire Insurance Company on the Continent. Its Annual Premium Receipts i Canada and the United States are larger than hose of any other Company, and it has an up-blemished record of 63 years. JAMESSWIFT, Agent

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY

ed at the lowest current rates and claims settled without reference to the Board at London.

W. H. GODWIN, Agent for Kingston, BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

INSURANCE. MONEY TOLOAN in large or small sums on

farm on city property.

WANTED.—Persons having money to invest can always obtain fitst-class mortgages of the undersigned at six to seven per cent.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$9,000,000. Premium income \$2,500,000. E. C. HILL,

Real Estate Agent, Brock street, Market Square

KNOTS IN THE BIBLE.

DR. TALMAGE MAKES AN INGENIOUS DISSECTION OF THEM.

It Is Not Necessary to Believe That the World Is Only 6,000 Years Old-Joshua's Command to the Sun and Moon-The Whale Swallowing Jonah.

BROOKLYN, March 24.—At the Tabernacle this morning, after expounding some passages of Scripture in regard to the mysteries, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., gave out

the hymn beginning: How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, Is laid for your faith in his excellent Word.

The subject of his sermon was "Tough Things in the Bible," and his text, II Peter iii, 16: "In which are some things hard to be understood." Dr. Talmage said:

The Bible is the most common sense book in all the world. But there are many things in it which require explanation. It all depends on the mood in which you come to this grand old book. You may take hold of the handle of the sword or its sharp edge. You may employ on its mysteries the rule of multiplication or subtraction. There are things, as my text suggests, hard to be understood, but I shall solve some of them, hoping to leave upon all honest minded people the impression that if four or five of them can be explained perhaps they may all be explained.

Hard thing the first: The Bible says the world was created in six days, while geology says it was hundreds of thousands of years in process of building. "In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth." "In the beginning." There you can roll in ten million years if you want to. There is no particular date given-no contest between science and revelation. Though the world may have been in process of creation for millions of years, suddenly and quickly, and in one week, it may have been fitted up for man's residence. Just as a great mansion may have been many years in building, and yet in one week it may be curtained and chandeliered and cushioned and upholstered for a bride and groom.

You are not compelled to believe that the world was made in our six days. It may not have been a day of twenty-four hours, the day spoken of in the first chapter; it may have been God's day, and a thousand years with him are as one day. "And the evening and the morning were the first day"-God's day. "And the evening and the morning were the second day"-God's day. "And the evening and the morning were the sixth day"-God's day. You and I living in the seventh day, the Sabbath of the world, the day of gospel redemption, the grandest day of all the week in which each day may have been made up of thousands of years. Can you tell me how a man can get his mind and soul into such a blasphemous twist as to scoff at that first chapter of Genesis, its verses billows of light surging up from sapphire seas of glory!

AN EXPLANATION ON A SCIENTIFIC BASIS. The Bible represents that light was created on Monday, and the sun was not created until Thursday. Just think of it! a book declaring that light was created three days before the sun shown! Why, don't you know that heat and electricity emit light independent of the sun? Beside that, when the earth was in process of condensation, it was surrounded by thick vapors and the discharge of many volcanoes in the primary period, and all this obscuration may have hindered the light of the sun from falling on the earth until that Thursday morning. Beside that, David Brewster and Herschel, the astronomer, and all the modern men of their class, agree in the fact that the sun is not light, that it is an opaque mass, that it is only the candlestick that holds the light, a phosphorescent atmosphere floating around it, changing and changing, so it is not to be at all wondered at that not until that Thursday morning its light fell on the earth. Beside that, the rocks in crystallization emit light. There is light from a thousand surfaces, the alkalies, for instance. The metallic bases emit light. There was a time in the history of the world when there were thousands of miles of liquid granite flaming with light. Beside that, it has been found that there are burned out volcanoes in other worlds which, when they were in explosion and activity, must have cast forth an insufferable light, throwing a glare all over our earth. Beside that, there are the Aurora Borealis and the Aurora Anchalis. A book

on Physical Science says: "Capt. Bonnycastle, coming up the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 17th of September, 1826, was aroused by the mate of the vessel in great alarm from an unusual appearance. It was a starlight night, when suddenly the sky became overcast. In the direction of the high land of Cornwallis county, an instantaneous and intensely vivid light, resembling the aurora, shot out on the hitherto gloomy and dark sea on the lee bow, that was so brilliant, it lighted everything distinctly, even to the masthead. The light spread over the whole sea between the two shores, and the waves, which before had been tranquil, became agitated. Capt. Bonnycastle describes the scene as that of a blazing sheet of awful and most brilliant light-a long and vivid line of light that showed the face of the high frowning land abreast. The sky became lowering and more intensely obscure. Long, tortuous lines of light showed immense numbers of large fish darting about as if in consternation. The topsail yard and mizzen boom were lighted by the glare as if gaslights had been burned directly below them, and until just before daybreak, at 4 o'clock, the most minute objects were distinctly visible." My hearers, there are ten thousand sources of light besides'the light of the sun.

A WRONG CONCEPTION ABOUT NOAH'S ARK.

Another hard thing: The story of the delnge and Noah's ark. They say from the account there it must have rained eight hundred feet of water each day in order that it might be fifteen cubits above the hills. They say that the ark could not have been large enough to contain "two of every sort," for there would have been hundreds of thousands and hundreds of thousands of creatures. They say that these creatures would have come from all lands and all zones. They say there was only one small window in the ark. and that would not have given fresh air to keep the animals inside the ark from suffocation. They say that the ark finally landed on a mountain seventeen thousand feet high. They say they do not believe the story. Neither do I. There is no such story in the Bible. I will tell you what the Bible story is. I must say that I have changed my mind in regard to some matters which once were to me very mysterious. They are no more mysterious. This is the key to the facts. This is the story of an eye witness, Noah, his story incorporated afterward by Moses in the account. Noah described the scene just as it appeared to him. He saw the flood and he fathomed its depth. As far as eye could reach everything was covered up, from horizon to horizon, or, as it says, "under the whole heaven." He did not refer to the Sierra Nevadas, or to Mount Washington, for America had not been discovered, or, if it had been discovered, he could not have seen far off. He is giving the testimony of an eye witness. God speaks after the manner of

men when he says everything went under,

and Noah speaks after the manner of men

when he says everything did go under. An

eye witness. There is no need of thinking that the kangaroo leaped the ocean or that

the polar bear came down from the ice. Why did the deluge come? It came for the purpose of destroying the outrageous inhabitants of the then thinly populated earth, nearly all the population probably very near the ark before it was launched. What would have been the use of submerging North and South America, or Europe, or Africa, when they were not inhabited? And as to the skeptical suggestion that in order to have the water as deep as the Bible states, it must have rained 800 feet every day, I reply, the Bible distinctly declares that the most of the flood rose instead of falling. Before the account where it says "the windows of heaven were opened," it says, "all the fountains of the great deep were broken up." All geologists agree in saying that there are caverns in the earth filled with water, and they rushed forth, and all the lakes and rivers forsook their bed. The fountains of the great deep were broken up, and then the windows of heaven were opened. Is it a strange thing that we should be asked to believe in this flood of the Bible, when geologists tell us that again and again and again the dry earth has been drowned out! Just open your geology and you will read of twenty floods. Is it not strange that infidel scientists wanting us to believe in the twenty floods of geological discovery should, as soon as we believe in the one flood of the Bible, pronounce us non compos mentis?

THE BEASTS ON THE ARK OF NOAH. Well, then, another thing in regard to the size of the ark. Instead of being a mud scow, as some of these skeptics would have us understand, it was a magnificent ship, nearly as large as our Great Eastern, three times the size of an ordinary maneof-war. At the time in the world when ship building was unknown God had this vessel constructed, which turned out to be almost in the same proportions as our stanchest modern vessels. After thousands of years of experimenting in naval architecture and in ship carpentery, we have at last got up to Noah's ark, that ship leading all the fleets of the world on all the oceans. Well, Noah saw the animal creation going into this ark. He gave the account of an eye witness. They were the animals from the region where he lived; for the most part they were animals useful to man, and if noxious insects or poisonous reptiles went in it was only to discipline the patience and to keep alert the generations after the flood. He saw them going in. There were a great number of them, and he gives the account of an eye witness. They went in two and two of

Years ago I was on a steamer on the river Tay, and I came to Perth, Scotland. I got off, and I saw the most wonderful agricultural show that I had ever witnessed. There were horses and cattle such as Rosa Bonheur never and See them. show that I had ever witnessed. There were sketched, and there were dogs such as the loving pencil of Edwin Landseer never portrayed, and there were sheep and fowl and creatures of all sorts. Suppose that "two and two" of all the creatures of that agricultural show were put upon the Tay steamer to be transported to Dundee, and the next day I should be writing home to America and giving an account of the occurrence, I would have used the same general phraseology that Noah used in regard to the embarkation of the brute creation in the ark-I would have said that they went in two and two of every sort. I would not have meant six hundred thousand. A common sense man myself, I would suppose that the people who read the letter were common sense people.

"But how could you get them into the ark?" ask infidel scientists. "How could they be induced to go into the ark? He would have to pick them out and drive them in and coax them in." Could not the same God who gave instinct to the animal inspire that instinct to seek for shelter from the storm? However, nothing more than ordinary animal instinct was necessary. Have you never been in the country when an August thunder storm was coming up, and heard the cattle moan at the bars to get in? and seen the affrighted fowl go upon the perch at noonday, and heard the affrighted dog and cat calling at the door, supplicating entrance? And are you surprised that in that age of the world, when there were fewer places of shelter for dumb beasts, at the muttering and rumbling and flashing and quaking and darkening of an approaching deluge, the animal creation came moaning and bleating to the sloping embankment reaching up to the ancient Great Eastern, and passed in! I have owned horses and cattle and sheep and dogs, but I never had a horse or a cow or a sheep or a dog that was so stupid it did not know enough to come in when it rained. And then that one window in the ark, which afforded such poor ventilation to the creatures there assembled-that small window in the ark which excites so much mirthfulness on the part of infidels. If they knew as much Hobrew as you could put on your little finger nail they would have known that that word, translated window there, means window course, a whole range of lights. Those ignorant infldels do not know a window pane from twenty windows. So, if there is any criticism of the ark, there seems to be too much window for such a long storm. And as to the other charge that the windows of the ark must have been kept shut, and consequently all inside would have perished from suffection, I have to say that there are people in this house today who, all the way from Liverpool to Barnegat lighthouse and for two weeks, were kept under deck, the hatches battened down because of the storm. Some of you, in the old time sailing vessels, were kept nearly a month with the hatches down because of .ome long storm.

Then infidels say that the ark landed on a mountain seventeen thousand feet high, and that, of course, as soon as the animals came forth they would all be frozen in the ice! That is geographical ignorance! Ararat is not merely the name for a mountain, but for a hilly district, and it may have been a hill one hundred feet high, or five hundred, or a thousand feet high on which the ark alighted. Noah measured the depth of the water above the hill, and it is fifteen cubits or twenty-seven feet.

Ah! my friends, this story of the ark is no more incredible than if you should say to me: "Last summer I was among the hills of New England and there came on the most terrific storm I ever saw, and the whole country was flooded. The waters came up over the hills, and to save our lives we got in a boat on the river and even the dumb creatures were so affrighted they came moaning and bleating

until we let them in the same boat." We are not dependent on the Bible for the story of the flood, entirely. All ages and all literatures have traditions, broken traditions, indistinct traditions, but still traditions. The old books of the Persians tell about the flood at the time of Ahriman, who so polluted the earth that it had to be washed by a great storm. The traditions of the Chaldeans say that in the time when Xisuthrus was king there was a great flood, and he put his family and his friends in a large vessel and all outside of them were destroyed, and after a while the birds went forth and they came back and their claws were tinged with mud. Lucian and Ovid, celebrated writers, who had never seen the Bible, described a flood in the time of Deucalion. He took his friends into a boat, and the animals came running to him in pairs. So all lands, and all ages, and all literatures, seem to have a broken and indistinct tradition of a calamity which Moses, here incorporating Noah's account, so

(Continued on page 'three.)

HENRIETTAS.

SECOND REPEAT ORDER THIS SPRING OUR 50 CENT HENRIETTAS.

This is a special line and worth 75c. We Have them in all the New Shades. Inspection invited

MURRAY & TAYLOR'S, 176 Princess Street.

DEPARTMENT

SFRING, 1889.

Brussels Carpets, 75c, 80c, 90c, \$1. Tapestry Carpets, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c Wool and Union Carpets from 35c up. Stair Carpets in Brussels, Wool and Tapestry. Floor Oil Cloth, from 1 to 4 yds. wide. Rugs, Mats, Crumb Cloths, Felts and Felt Papes at

HALF PRICE SALE!

We have laid ont 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

MINNES & BURNS.

runks & Valises

WHOLESALE PRICES,

MONTREAL SHOE STORE

NO. 260 PRINCESS STREET,

ONE DOOR ABOVE REID'S FURNITURE STORE.

J. ABERNETEY.

SPECIAL: BARGAINS

THISWEIN Table Linens, Table Napkins, Fancy Table Covers,

Handsome Piano Covers.

Cousineau, Quinn & Corrigan,

SUCCESSORS TO F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

LADIES' JACKET CLOTHS AT WALDRON'S.

NEW FANCY CHECK JACKET CLITH 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.

NOTICE.

A Great Many Ask Why It Is We Do the Largest Business in the City in Our Line?

SIMPLY BECAUSE WE BUY IN LARGER QUANTITIES, buy for cash, save the discount and give the purchaser the benefit. In the undertaking, as every one knows, the one who does the largest business can do it the cheapest. It requires the same number of horses, hearses, carriages, etc., to do 50 funerals for one year as it does 350. We also de our own engraving which is a great saving. Attend personally to every funeral and with the long experience which we have had can attend to funerals better and cheaper than any one in the business.

JAMES REID, 254 and 256 Princess Street. R. P.EID, Manager.

THE: EVENT: OF: THE: SEASON. SPENCE & CRUMLEY'S MILLINERY OPENING

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 27th March.

PATTERN B NNETS AND HATS PECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR HANDSOME BEAD AND LACE VISITES AND DOLMANS, Fine Dress Goods, Silks and Trimmings. Our display this season will exceed all previous efforts, which have never been equalled in this vicinity. All are invited. No

one pressed to purchase. No cards. SPENCE & CRUMLEY'S, 132 and 134 Princess Street.