

**WE ADDRESS YOU, SIRS!**

**ACCOMMODATION DEMANDED FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.**

The Lancasterian Fund should be devoted to Public School Purposes—More School Buildings must be provided—The Question Facing the Electors at the Present Time.

To the trustees of the Lancasterian school fund, Gentlemen: You will, I trust, pardon me for calling your attention, and that of the public, to the claims of the school board upon the fund held by you for educational purposes. If it can be shown that the public schools are doing the work for which the society was formed, that they are likely to continue to do it, that there is no probable necessity of re-establishing a school board for boys, and that the public school now need funds, these claims must seem very reasonable to say the least.

The first of these assumptions has been abundantly proved by Inspector Kidd's recent report. The public schools took the Lancasterian school pupils at your request, and these schools not only supply good tuition free but also free books to those in need.

This is not likely to be changed. On the contrary the opportunities of the poor child are becoming better from year to year. The establishment of the kindergarten marks an epoch in the public education of our city. When there is a kindergarten in every school and its spirit has to some extent permeated all our primary work, the establishment of an industrial school, such as that at Mimico, will be out of the question, even should the population of our city be doubled or trebled.

Last month 2,250 pupils were reported as enrolled in the public schools. At the very lowest calculation there are 2,500 children who should be attending these schools. Allowing the regulation number (fifty) to a room these would require fifty rooms. The public schools occupy forty rooms, of which ten or eleven are poor and at least five quite unfit for use, leaving thirty five that range from excellent to tolerable. From this it will appear that Kingston now needs fifteen new public school rooms. But this calculation is made on an old standard. Many of the best modern educators believe that forty pupils are enough for one teacher, and some, who seem still wiser, claim that it is economy of money and effort to give one teacher not more than thirty pupils. This is not a plea for less work for teachers, but for more efficient work, more satisfactory work, and hence more really educative work and better results for the money expended.

When a teacher has sixty or seventy pupils about one-half of her time and energy is expended in keeping order, and hence is lost so far as educational result is concerned. Allowing forty pupils to a class Kingston needs at least twenty-five new class rooms, not next year or the year after, but now.

Again the Kindergarten classes should and must soon be made general and entirely free in order that those who most need the training may get it.

While the city is somewhat heavily taxed for other needed improvements, public education, the most important of all, should not be neglected. There will probably never be a time when the Lancasterian fund could be used to better advantage than now. I hope careful enquiry may be made regarding the whole matter, and that wise action may be taken promptly.—R. BAWDEN.

**Phosphate Mines of Frontenac.**

KINGSTON, April 16.—(To the Editor): In my previous communication the advantages of promoting the solubility of native phosphate by grinding it finely was pointed out. If there existed a mill for this purpose the mineral could be shipped in barrels, bearing an inspection brand showing its quality. In this way the high rank of the mineral, higher than any other phosphate manure, could be established. The simplicity of its composition would commend it to agriculturists who are so often the prey of mixture making chemists. It would also be more acceptable in this form to the manufacturers of porcelain ware and of phosphorus. Should it be desired to enter upon the manufacture of fertilizing chemicals there is none offers a more inviting field than the manufacture of ammoniated superphosphate, or mineral sulpho phosphate. This latter is simply a mixture of land plaster, or lime sulphate with the mineral phosphate, affording the farmer the ready means of accomplishing in the soil what the chemical manufacturer attains by means of acids and mixtures. Phospho-peruvian guano contains 37 per cent. of lime sulphate, 25 per cent. soluble, and 10 per cent. insoluble phosphates. The vicinity of the phosphate mines affords in the heaps of refuse mica, another mineral which, when finely ground, yields a valuable fertilizer. The ten per cent. or more of potash contained in brown mica would make it a valuable addition to ground phosphate or sulpho-phosphate, care always being taken to certify the absolute character of the mixture to the purchaser. The riches of Peru, by some statisticians claimed to be greater than those of any other country in the world, are largely made up of the enormous value of her manure heaps. When will this country awake to the value of the enormous quantity of phosphate of lime stored up in the mines of Frontenac, Lanark and Renfrew in this province, and in the county of Ottawa in the province of Quebec? The late Henry G. Vennor, in an article published in 1882, traced the history of the discovery of phosphate in Lanark, and afterwards in Ottawa county, and showed that the formation in this province and in Quebec is identical, though the Laurentian rocks between Perth and Ottawa city are entirely capped over and concealed by the horizontal sandstones and limestones of the Silurian formation. The following extract from the article mentioned is of interest:

"The rocks in both of the phosphate sections named are similar. They consist of white crystalline limestones, with grains and lumps of serpentine, reddish colored felspathic rocks, dark green pyroxenites, quartzites, rust-colored quartz, and feldspar rock and gneiss abounding in garnets. There are also other varieties, but these are the most important and characteristic of the group. They are a portion of the old Laurentian system of rocks, or that crystalline and highly altered series which constitutes our great range of Laurentide mountains, and which underlies the horizontally disposed sandstones and limestones of what is known to geologists as the Silurian system.

"The phosphate of lime occurs only in the tilted Laurentian rocks, although there are exceptional instances in which the very lowermost sandstones of the flat lying Silurian hold some traces of the mineral. In such cases, however, the phosphate has clearly been derived from the disintegration of the inferior crystalline strata. But the rocks in which phosphate of lime occurs are but a very small portion of the great Laurentian system, and their true stratigraphical position has only recently been determined. They have been found to represent a very recent portion of this ancient series of rocks, being underlain by an immense thickness of gneiss with interstratified crystalline limestones in which phosphate of lime either does not occur, or but in mere traces. Hence it is only where this recent and upper

portion is exposed that this mineral is to be looked for. This fact now clearly established, at once explains why we have as yet only met with two productive sections throughout the whole of the great area occupied by the Laurentian rocks.

"Confusedly as the phosphate-bearing rocks appear, at first sight to be disturbed, investigations have shown that a regular succession or sequence is always maintained and may invariably be looked for. There is, for example, always a lower and an upper belt of crystalline limestones as well as an intermediate, and between each of these again bands of pyroxenic rock, characterized by deposits of phosphate of lime in one or other of the three forms yet to be described. So great and frequent, however, are the contortions and plications of the strata in each of the areas we have under discussion, that it is by no means unusual to find the same band of limestones or phosphate-bearing rock brought again and again to the surface within very limited areas.

Thus, notwithstanding the fact that the whole thickness of the phosphate-bearing strata is but small as compared with the great mass of Laurentian, we find strata often spread over very considerable areas of country, as for example, in Emsley, Burgess, Bedford, and Loughboro. Independently of this crumpled up condition of the phosphate-bearing rocks, it has been found that, as a whole, they are arranged in the form of a great trough or synclinal in each of the sections explored, and are beyond a doubt the highest portion of the Laurentian system yet discovered. To simplify description as much as possible, I may at once state that the trough form of these rocks in the Ottawa county mining district is clearly merely the extension of that in the Perth and Rideau district, although, as has been already shown, the rocks are entirely capped over and concealed between Perth and Ottawa city by the horizontal sandstones and limestones of the Silurian formation. How far this great trough of rocks extends to the northward between the Gatineau and Aux Lievres rivers is a point yet to be determined, but in our explorations around the Desert river settlement—about ninety-five miles to the north of Ottawa—the trough still had a breadth of several miles, and its margins, although converging perceptibly, continued to run northward."

The history of phosphate mining in Frontenac has not many brilliant discoveries on the one hand nor extravagant losses on the other to record. More money has been taken out of the phosphate pits than has been put into them, and so much as that cannot be said for very many mines. The market has been occasionally dull. It does not detract from the value of the mines so much as the intelligence of the miners that not seldom rock has been hauled to this city which was not phosphate at all. But there has been enough phosphate mined by individuals to warrant belief in the permanence of the phosphate bearing formation. Captain Boyd Smith's mine and Mr. James Foxton's mine have been worked systematically and have produced largely. Mr. Spaulding has developed his mine within the last year so as to render a large output practicable. Capt. N. D. Moore has successfully endeavored to revive a drooping market and by means of a pamphlet on the subject of our apatite deposits has drawn the attention of the foreign trade to the merits of the mineral in this district. The spring of 1889 opens more auspiciously for the phosphate interest than at any time since the mines were opened. All that is required is systematic development and extreme care in keeping refuse rock out of the material brought to market, to make this a very prosperous year in the phosphate mines. One thing only hinders somewhat the prosperity of the Loughboro mining region, and that is the long wagon haul. A branch railway track to Sydenham village would materially help the phosphate and mica trade which finds its headquarters in that interesting hamlet. The north-east section of Loughboro and north-west part of Storrington should construct a road to the Rideau canal at Peole's landing, and thus reduce the cost of teaming over \$1 a ton.

Will the phosphate mines pay for this development? Will they hold out? Will the bottom fall out of the solid crust to morrow? Sterry Hunt, in a paper on the "Genetic History of Crystalline Rocks," in the fourth volume of the transactions of the royal society of Canada, takes the Neptunist view of the crinitic origin of this mineral. Mr. Coste, of the geological survey, takes the Plutonist view, that the phosphate bearing rocks are of eruptive origin. In this he has the support of the very high authority of the experts employed by the Norwegian government to examine and report on the Laurentian apatite formation in Norway. Had this country a mining bureau whose business it should be to explore carefully the mineral bearing formations of this and other sections of the province something might be offered to public enterprise to warrant confidence in the depth of the phosphates. What with Mr. Foxton's persistent industry in the development of his mine through good and bad times, Mr. Coste's views and those of the Norwegian mining engineers, there is little room to doubt that the output of this county in mineral phosphates alone should rise to the figure of millions of dollars. The average cost of mining is \$6 a ton, at which the miner can make better wages than in any other kind of mining. With \$0 per cent. phosphate selling at \$13 a ton there is a living profit for the miner, the teamster, the mine owner and the broker.

It must not be understood that the opinion is advanced that every phosphate pit is a mine. There are thousands of small string veins and pinching courses that will never pay the expense of working. But it is advanced that there are many mines in the county that will be found productive of mineral phosphate in large quantities when the present generation of WHIG readers are dead and forgotten.

J. BAWDEN.

**The Hotel Arrivals.**

Arrivals at the British American Hotel—L. McIl Dowie, F. Riepert, A. Elliott, R. A. Puden, J. A. Painehard, J. B. Brayley, R. Johnson, C. E. Whitney, H. W. Kibbe, J. Edgar, Montreal; S. Maclean and wife, London; A. C. Anderson, D. J. Lee Rory, H. McAllan, T. M. Pringle, A. Bagg, J. P. Dunning, J. W. Higginbotham, J. E. Snider, J. B. Coulthard, R. Lereil, Toronto; J. Curtis, Escott; G. R. Shannon, Water-ton; P. McCullough, T. E. Leather, Hamilton; W. R. Aylsworth and wife, Deseronto; J. Forin, Belleville; W. G. Benson, S. S. Rogers, Cardinal; V. McCormack, Cornwall; W. C. Caldwell, Lanark; F. H. Cragg, New York; John Ott, Branford.

**No Temptation in It.**

Rev. Dr. Grant thinks G. M. Macdonnell did not speak improperly when he declared he would not barter his citizenship for money. He had reference to the Q. C. remark that "he'd rather make \$1 in Canada than \$10 in the United States." The principal was not opposed to men going anywhere to make a living; all was God's earth; but it was different with a nation to give up its rights to a foreign land. He had been offered two or three times the salary he now received under other flags, but it was no temptation as he desired British citizenship alone.

**FOR FULL CITIZENSHIP.**

**THIS WAS THE BURDEN OF PRINCIPAL GRANT'S ADDRESS.**

Three Leading Questions Presented—Canada's Unstability—Its Cause and Its Cure—The Young Men Want Canada to be a Nation—Imperial Federation the Only Way to Secure It.

Last evening a goodly audience in the city hall heard Rev. Dr. Grant lecture on "Secession or Citizenship? Which?" Ex-Mayor John McIntyre occupied the chair, and on the platform with him were: G. M. Macdonnell, Hugh Rankin, David Nicol, Mr. Strathy, R. J. Milton, Col. Cotton, Major Nash, W. Sawyer, D. M. McIntyre, Prof. Fowler, Prof. Marshall, Dr. Bain, Prof. Day and several others.

Principal Grant spoke forcibly for almost two hours. His peroration, tracing the history and founders of the British empire, was a fine effort, eloquent in language and delivered with force and power. In opening he said it was a pleasure to discuss a question before it entered the arena of party politics. He would rather address half a dozen men calmly and rationally, than ten thousand men when their blood was heated. Now they were open to reason and men who entered on a question and took a stand on principle could hereafter be depended upon. After the question became a political one time for speaking was past. He discussed three questions.

"Is Canada, as a part of the British empire, in a condition of stable political equilibrium or not? Could it be depended upon? He thought not. It was not sure of its foundations. It was doubtful as to its future. No country discussed its future as Canada had. Its newspapers were full of opinions as to its needs. The United States had reached a stable condition. Secession was never discussed now, but it had been argued for a century. Before the war the country was unstable. After that event the discussion terminated. The cost of the settlement of the question was enormous in blood and treasure but the settlement was worth the cost. Now its prosperity was assured.

Canada is to-day in an anti-bellum state. It discusses secession under the name of independence, and that means that it no longer wants British citizenship. Some of its people go further and suggest national suicide. When people so talked something was wrong. "Have I proved that point," he asked, and applause gave the answer. But he gave more positive proofs. This unstableness was due to the fact that Canada was a dependency. The time had come when something else was required. The question will have to be settled and the political leaders must consider it. The young men will make Canada a nation they came from too good a stock to have the brand of political inferiority stamped on their brow. If the political leaders did not act the youth of the country would even if they went in the wrong direction.

The next question discussed was: "If Canada is not stable, as every state in the United States or every well ordered country is, what is the reason?" He held that the colonial condition is one of necessarily imperfect development. Canada has been growing and only now has reached that state when its people begin to think of full citizenship. Only fifty years ago responsible government was granted, and only twenty-one years since, confederation occurred. Canada has been doing so much that no time was allowed for considering the question of external relations. The time had now come. He showed the material development wrought since confederation, showing the questions that had been grasped and settled—the geographical problem, the Indian and half-breed questions, representation by majorities—and if there were other questions to be considered they could be similarly met and arranged. Canada had done much in the way of grand efforts, winning the admiration of the world, and all along Britain had aided her, and that too without expense or drawback. He held that hitherto it would have been premature to consider the subject of external relations, and it was on this point he differed from Hon. Edward Blake. That gentleman in 1874 pleaded for the unity of the British empire, but in 1888 he had written that the subject he presented had been so coldly received that what was difficult then was impracticable now. This view the Principal combated. He held that the difficulties were fewer now than in 1874; the whole trend of events had lessened the difficulties. It had difficulties now, but he claimed the help of Mr. Blake and others who had spoken from principle, to help make it practicable. He was not afraid of impracticable things, for on former notable occasions had these been knocked in the head. The scientists and physicists of the British association declared that to cross the ocean by steam was impracticable. The work was successfully accomplished! It was held to be impracticable to connect the maritime provinces with old Canada by rail, but the Intercolonial railway through Canadian territory had solved the problem! It was held that no railway could pierce through the rugged country north of Lake Superior or be built over the terrible Rocky mountains, yet the C.P.R. was the best evidence that the impracticable was surmounted. In December of last year he had rolled over both sections in a Pullman coach without the least difficulty. He was not afraid of the impracticable now. Political manhood was the aim and if the people willed it the scheme could be developed. Complete equality by union with Great Britain could be secured.

"What is the cure for our political ailment?" Full citizenship. He good-humoredly attacked the opinions of some who sought after secession or national suicide. These feelings led to revolt and distrust. The needful was partnership with the old land, a share in its responsibilities, risks and dangers. Secession or independence would lead to self-destruction. Could Canada live without herself? Can Canada defend herself? The answers showed that secession was utterly, totally, and forever impracticable. The only possible cure for the unrest in Canada was the attainment of full citizenship. The reforms of the past sixty years were granted because they were shown to lead to British loyalty, and the vindication of that was proven for Canada was never more loyal than now. And would Canada be so dishonest now as to seek secession after all that had been given her? Never! There would be no evolution in such actions. It would be devolution, repudiation and destruction. The price to be paid for imperial federation would be too great, some said. But was any measure of self-government secured without cost? Would not secession be as costly? Would any nation be mean enough to dwarf its national development to save expense? But there would be no cost if we considered the compensating advantages! What honor and dignity and self-respect would flow from full citizenship? But then the difficulties! Well, was there any questions that was not so beset? And what are men and statesmen for but to meet them. But what is the plan? "What right have I," he asked, "to do your work." He held that the plan could be made by the people and what 5,000,000 decided was best, he was sure the mother land would accept or im-

prove on. The principle to be worked upon was "The union must be preserved."

Some one asked, What is involved in full citizenship beyond what we now enjoy? The speaker then sketched the political and commercial advantages that would ensue. It made all equal and all responsible. It could be brought about by giving homerule to each separate country in the union with a supreme council, a senate, with representation by population, having control of the peace, war and treaties of the nation. Then all would have a common share in the responsibilities of the empire. Commercially he suggested discriminations in favor of all those in the union and if this were given he held that the farmers, the consumers and the manufacturers of Canada would be benefited; then only would the United States be willing to give free trade for 300,000,000 would speak as one to a nation of 63,000,000. It was shameful for men to talk of giving a foreign country advantages to be denied to their own kinsfolk. He opposed continentalism, he praised combination with one's own brothers. It would take time to develop the federation of the empire but with that end in view he advised the cultivation of friendship and trade with Australia, New Zealand, the West Indies and England. The great object of all Canadians should be the preservation and strengthening of the bonds of unity now existing between Great Britain and her colonies. Then followed the eulogy upon the great heritage, the birthright of every Canadian.

**PERSONAL MENTION.**

People Whose Movements, Sayings and Doings Attract Attention.

T. Swan left to-day for British Columbia. E. Melvin leaves for Oswego to-morrow.

Rev. J. W. Mavey, Winchester, is in the city. Dr. J. Holdcroft will locate in the province of Quebec.

Curley Cannem, of Wilbur, has purchased a hotel at Kingston Mills.

Rev. W. D. Mercer, Frankville, has recovered his wonted health. Sergt. Fields will resign from "A" battery to go to England in May.

H. Corby, M.P., and wife, Belleville, will spend several months on the continent. Mrs. Saunders, of Kingston, Toronto, yesterday.

Gunner Burnham has arrived at the barracks from Port Hope to take a short course.

Rev. A. Macgillivray, Brockville, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at Queen's university, on Sunday.

Bishop O'Mahony, staying at Los Angeles since October is restored to health and will soon return to Toronto.

Mrs. Gordon Mackay, Boston, the wife of the inventor of a sewing machine, has \$300,000 worth of precious stones.

J. D. Clark, associate editor of the Hamilton Times, will assume the position of editor of the *London Advertiser*.

A. Holder, Plover; M. Cochrane, Wishaw, Scotland, and D. Armstrong, New York, have entered the Dominion business college.

W. Minshall, an employee of the locomotive works, while working overtime last night, fell from a ladder, sustaining severe injuries.

J. H. Maclean, of the Toronto World, married Miss Dora Ring, of Ottawa, last evening. His associates in the press gallery gave him a silver service.

Miss Cashman, the mining expert of Arizona, is a tall, dark eyed girl somewhat angular in appearance, but with immense energy. She is the only woman in a camp of 1,500 men.

Mrs. Smart, wife of Sheriff Smart, Brockville, driving along Main street, was upset from her carriage. She received serious injuries, her collar bone being displaced, two ribs fractured and her face considerably scratched.

**He Lost His Sermon.**

Last evening a clergyman, well known to Kingstonians, came from Bath to do duty for a brother pastor here. He deposited his sermon in an overcoat pocket, walked two blocks to the church, and when service began was minus the manuscript. It had mysteriously disappeared! Fortunately he had brought another sermon in his pocket, but it was not nearly as good an one, and the congregation don't know what they lost, and that loss will be perpetuated if the finder does not return that sermon. We may remark that it is of value chiefly to the owner, as it can be recognized as an old favourite wherever it is preached; and it won't do for any Methodist or Presbyterian church that we know of, save perhaps St. Andrew's, for it is quite ritualistic in tone. It won't fit in its Baptist church that we ever heard of either.

**The Reward Still Stands.**

At a meeting of the executive committee of the petitioners for the repeal of the Canada temperance act in the county of Frontenac, held at the Stanley house, on Thursday, the 11th inst., it was resolved to leave open for one month longer the offer of \$100 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who attempted to wreck the residence of the Rev. R. Stilwell at Sydenham, on the night of March 29th, last, by exploding dynamite at or near the same. How is it that neither the county nor province offered any reward? The anti-Scotts evidently mean business, and fair play to opponents as well as friends.

**Election of Officers.**

The qualified members of the orphans' home held their annual meeting in the building on Monday, April 15th. The following were elected: Directresses—Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Britton, Miss Gilderaleeve; treasurer Mrs. Waddell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Rogers; recording secretary, Mrs. Duff; committee, Mesdames Bell, Birch, Chown, Lady Cartwright, Hendry, Kent, Macnee, Machar, Mackie, McKelvey, McRossaie, Muckleston, Robertson, Skinner, Simpson, Spencer, Patch, Von Straubenzie, Waldron, Walker; Misses Penner, Robertson, Spangenberg, Muckleston.

**The Foresters in Camp.**

A public meeting in the interest of the Independent Order of Foresters was held at Wolfe Island last evening. The attendance was large, and very interesting addresses were given by Dr. Meek, A. Sine, and H. Bawden. Capt. W. Horn acted as chairman and fulfilled his duties in an able way. The indications are that the Wolfe Island court when established, will be a prosperous one. H. Bawden will organize it in a few days.

**Left for Washington Territory.**

Yesterday day Messrs. A. Franklin, S. Woods, Cushman, J. Hutton, Barrisfield, W. K. Donaldson, St. Lawrence, N. Y., and W. J. Connell, Sunbury, left via G. T. R. for Toronto en route for Tacoma, Washington Territory. A large number of friends gathered at the passenger station to bid them farewell and God's speed.

**First Boat For Montreal.**

The elegant new steamer Kathleen will leave Swift's wharf on Saturday morning at five o'clock for Montreal, calling at intermediate ports. Best of accommodation for passengers.

**INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.**

**PARAGRAPHS PICKED UP BY OUR BUSY REPORTERS.**

The Spice of Every Day Life—What the Public are Talking About—Nothing Escapes the Attention of Those Who are Taking Notes.

Beecham's Pills cure bilious and nervous ills. Gas stoves from \$2 upwards at the gas works.

The real estate man is not a man of words, he is a man of deeds. For genuine Soranton No. 4 coal go to the Gas Works yard.

Buds are swelling on the maples; bloods are swelling on the streets. G. Metcalfe will start his running horse "Limerick" in the Picton races on May 24th.

Silk warp henriettes for 75c; wool henriettes for 50c. in every shade at R. McFaul's.

For good square dealing in the tailoring line try Lambert & Walsh, 110 Princess street.

The ladies should call at the Gas company's office and see the gas cooking stoves in operation.

The Staten Island cricket club, of Staten Island, N. Y., will play the Kingston cricket club here on August 8th.

Hanson's magic corn salve cures corns and bunions with three applications. 15c. per box at Wade's drug store.

3 dozen half-sold white quilts will be offered for half price. Cretonnes for 10c., worth 20c. at R. McFaul's.

J. B. Reid, architect, has removed his office from the Anchor buildings to Ford's block, over Nisbet's bookstore.

For dry oak and soft maple, soft wood and hard wood at lowest prices, go to Crawford's, foot of Queen street.

Breck & Booth have the best slabs, hard wood and dry blocks. You can get just what you want in the fuel line at their yard.

Some hold it true what'er befall And deem it good what'er betide— 'Tis better to have fished and lied Than never to have fished at all.

All this month we will sell lace curtains at wholesale prices. Come and see the immense bargains we are offering. R. McFaul.

Curtain materials of every kind, curtain poles, art blinds, and every description of house furnishing goods at very lowest prices. R. McFaul.

The fishermen of the Bay of Quinte have placed the value of fish taken on the bay during the past year at \$60,000; \$100,000 is thought to be nearer the mark.

For coughs and colds take the Diamond Cough Remedy, composed of elecampane, wild cherry and horehound. 25 and 50 cents a bottle at Wade's drug store.

The water in the old reservoir is not in use. If it is allowed to remain standing it will become impure and injurious to health. The reservoir should be cleaned out.

Remember the auction sale of J. W. Brown & Co.'s entire stock of carriage machinery, tools, etc., on Wednesday and Thursday. Sale 17th and 18th, each day at 1 p.m.

A citizen suggested last evening that a rotary scraper to be used on Princess street every night should be purchased by the council. That thoroughfare could then be kept clear of rubbish.

The Scott act is "in the soup," but we are right on deck, ready to take orders for suits and pants from elegant new goods at bottom prices, made up in the latest style. Lambert & Walsh, 110 Princess street.

A large force of men are at work between Marlbank and Erinsville, on the N.T. & Q. R.R. The railway bridge at Stoco is now well under way. One pier having been completed, they are about to start another.

Ladies' half, whole and quarter wigs, bangs, switches, hair chains, rings, made to order. Dress and mantle making. Canvas corset, best ever made, over Walsh & Steacy's, 105 Princess street, Kingston.

W. Robinson will present "Robinson Lodge" True Blues, Portsmouth, with a banner valued at \$75. Fourteen new members were initiated last Thursday. A file and drum band will be organized in connection with the lodge.

Scrofula is transmitted from parent to child, and thus becomes a family inheritance for generations. It is, therefore, the duty of every scrofulous person to cleanse his blood by a thorough and persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A complaint has been received that letters posted in Kingston an hour before the mail closes are not delivered in Toronto till a day after the time they are due. This delay, it is stated, is not occasional, but habitual.

"After a varied experience with many so-called cathartic remedies, I am convinced that Ayer's Pills give the most satisfactory results. I rely exclusively on these Pills for the cure of liver and stomach complaints."—John E. Bell, sr., Abilene, Texas.

**COMMERCIAL MATTERS.**

**MONTREAL STOCK MARKETS.**

MONTREAL, April 17.—12 noon.

STOCKS. AMKD. OFF D

Bank of Montreal..... 231 22 1/2

Ontario Bank..... 135 13 1/2

Bank du Peuple..... 102 10 1/2

Molson's Bank..... 000 000

Bank of Toronto..... 000 000

Banque Jacques Cartier..... 000 00

Merchants' Bank..... 142 14 1/2

Quebec Bank..... 000 00

Union Bank..... 120 12 1/2

Bank of Commerce..... 120 12 1/2

Imperial Bank..... 800 80

Montreal Telegraph Co..... 91 9 1/2

Rich. & Ontario Nav. Co..... 85 8 1/2

City Passenger RR..... 200 20

Montreal Gas Co..... 199 19 1/2

Canada Pacific RR..... 51 5 1/2

Canada Cotton Company..... 38 4 1/2

Dundas Cotton Co..... 145 14 1/2

Hochberg Cotton Co..... 76. 02. 72. 04.

N. W. Land Co..... 76. 02. 72. 04.

**JOSEPH FRANKLIN,**

Windsor Hotel Block, Princess Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**PRODUCE COMMISSION DEALER.**

Headquarters for Clover, Timothy, Field and Garden Seeds.

Choice Family Flour. Strong Bakers' Flour a specialty.

**MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.**

MONTREAL, April 17.

Flour—Receipts, 1400 bbls. Sales, 600 sacks. Market quiet and without change.

Patents winter, 5.50 to