

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Regular Meetings.
Minden, No. 253, on Monday, June 3rd, at 7:30 p.m.
Ancient St. John's, No. 3, on Thursday, June 6th, at 7:30 p.m.
Catawaqui, No. 92, on Wednesday, June 12th, at 7:30 p.m.

I. O. O. F. M. U.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, meet every other Friday in the Sons of England Room, Princess Street. Next meeting MAY 24th. W. BUSHILL, Recording Secretary.

Sons of England.
LEICESTER LODGE, No. 33, of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, meet in their new Lodge Room, corner Montreal and Princess Streets, over Strachan's Hardware Store, the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month.

Canadian Order Foresters.
COURT STANLEY, No. 199, C.O.F., meets on TUESDAY, May 28th, in the "Preston Boys' Hall, King Street. T. T. RENTON, Rec. Sec.

Independent Order of Foresters.
COURT FRONTENAC, No. 59, REGULAR MEETING, Thursday evening, June 6th. J. S. R. McCANN, Secretary.

Dr. Washington,
OF TORONTO.
Throat and Lung Surgeon.

NEXT VISIT TO KINGSTON,
British American Hotel,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 3rd and 4th.

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Effectually Cured.

Diseases Treated.
Catarrh of the Head and Throat, Catarrhal Deafness, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Also loss of voice, sore throat, enlarged tonsils. Polypus of the nose removed. **COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE.**

Dr. Washington, as almost every person knows, is an eminent authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs and has been most successful in the treatment of his patients.

HEAD OFFICE—Ontario 82 McCaul Street, Toronto.

Dr. Washington has been compelled to make monthly visits to fully supply the wishes of hundreds of patients who availed themselves of his successful treatment. His new method is based on the principle of conveying cold medicated vapor direct to the seat of disease, thus bringing the medication in direct contact with the diseased tissues. He does not claim to cure all patients who consult him, but he does claim to cure a much larger per centage than the general practitioners in general practice. It is not an unreasonably claim either when it is considered that the doctor has devoted 7 years to the study of the speciality and improved on all the new systems which have been before the scientific world. His treatment has risen superior in its effects, and results to that adopted by the most eminent specialists even in New York, as he has to-day patients in that city who have been given up by New York's most distinguished Throat and Lung Surgeons and have been cured by his treatment. The names of some of them have been published in this paper on several occasions.

It must be remembered that Dr. Washington, who has been devoting years to the special study of Throat and Lung diseases, has to-day been handsomely rewarded for his untiring and indefatigable perseverance, and could there be more tangible recognition than the testimonials published in this paper from time to time? The doctor has built up an extensive practice throughout the Dominion, examining all patients personally; and will be wholly responsible to all who have an occasion to visit him. Another fact—it is well for all to remember, who may be troubled with any of the following symptoms of Catarrh, that a very large majority of cases it is the incipient stage of Consumption. In fact 90 per cent. of all the cases of consumption have their origin in Catarrh of the head and throat. A few of the most prominent symptoms of Catarrh will be found below, and those who have seen Consumption in its first stages recall the terrible fact if the above is not correct, and why so many die of this terrible disease is that when hope and every chance of treatment to a successful issue is held out, the patient neglects till too late. To-day is the golden opportunity. Take warning in time. *Tempus Fugit.* Time flies. Procrastination is the thief of time.

Symptoms of Catarrh.
Susceptibility to catch cold in the head. A feeling of tightness across the bridge of the nose, with sometimes pain. Stuffing of the nasal passage. Accumulation of mucus which is discharged by the nostrils, or drops back into the throat. A sense of pain or heaviness over the eyes, often in the back of the head and neck, sometimes in the top of the head. At times dizziness. Pain in eyeballs. In severe cases a dull, drowsy, sleepy feeling in the head and swelling of the nose and eyes. Sometimes a protruding and distorted appearance is given to the upper part of the face. A tendency to sneeze frequently. Sometimes the secretions are collected together in hard masses, or clumps, which are with great difficulty removed. Sometimes the mucus membrane is broken, and scabs form, which are discharged with mucus.

In some cases the secretions are very copious, and are found in the back of the head and throat chiefly, and very little stuffs of the nasal passage, with a constant desire to clear the throat. Hawking or spitting or raising of tough phlegm, especially in the morning or after taking a warm drink. In other cases the amount of phlegm is very little; it is extremely tough and almost impossible to remove.

A few facts to be remembered.
1st. Dr. Washington is the only Throat and Lung Surgeon in the Dominion devoting his whole time to diseases of the passages.
2nd. He has devoted seven years to his speciality.
3rd. He has been compelled to make monthly visits to meet the ever increasing demands.
4th. He consults, examines, treats all cases personally, and is solely responsible.
5th. He presents his own business.
6th. He has employed an eminent assistant, Dr. Sanderson, member of the Royal College of Surgeons (England).
7th. His assistant will carry out the principles of his treatment.
8th. He gives testimonials of the most reliable and prominent character of residents of Ontario of the most wonderful cures ever recorded, with whom a large number are acquainted.
9th. He gives the name in full and P. O. address, not the mere initials, which might mean any Tom, Dick or Harry, and invites any person interested to write for particulars.
10th. This is the best season to treat Catarrh, which leads to consumption, and all diseases of the head, throat and lungs.
11th. Dr. Washington graduated in 1872 in Toronto with honours; in 1880 visited New York and Boston, taking a special Polio-clynic course on diseases of the throat and lungs.
12th. Dr. Washington will be in Kingston June 3rd and 4th, at the British American Hotel, personally superintending his business every alternate week. Consultation free.

CATARAQUI GRAVING DOCK,
Now ready to Dock Vessels 150 feet long, 30 feet wide, 8 1/2 feet draft.

Foot of WELLINGTON STREET, KINGSTON.

T. HOWARD Foreman.

NEW PAPER AND PAINTSHOP,
262 PRINCESS STREET.

I BEG TO ANNOUNCE that I have OPENED A NEW PAPER AND PAINT SHOP at the above place, and will be pleased to receive orders from my old customers and also from many new ones. I will always keep on hand a CHOICE STOCK OF WALL PAPERS at the lowest possible rates. A call solicited.

S. KELLY.

RUIN'S FIERY RAIN

How Forest Fires Have Devastated Many Western Homes.

MICHIGAN HAS SUFFERED MOST.

Strange Phenomena—Green Trees and Wet Leaves Burn at Certain Times—May Is as Bad Sometimes as the Autumn Months. Remarkable Conflagrations—Sublimity and Horror Combined.



FOREST fires present an apparent exception to many well known laws of nature. Things burn in such a fire that cannot be made to burn anywhere else or at any other time. Green alders, half dried grass, damp leaves, thickets of the greenest underbrush, at the season when they are fullest of sap, burn like light wood. A red elm or water beech (two trees very common in the Ohio valley) may be cut down, rived into foot lengths, split into fine sticks, and then, if not well seasoned in advance, put into the best draught stove in the country, that fuel will deaden a good fire. The elm or the water beech will wither and crackle before a forest fire, then smoke a few minutes, and then burst into brilliant flame like a dry pine. Old foresters say they have seen a fire start in dry timber, and once started they could not observe that its course was checked in the slightest degree by a bolt of green timber. Strangest of all, many of the worst conflagrations, especially in Michigan and adjacent regions, have occurred early in May—at the very time when the timber is fullest of green sap.

Naturally such a phenomenon as this presents a mystery, and old settlers in Michigan and the Ohio valley have offered several theories. The most generally accepted one is that a peculiar condition of the atmosphere always precedes a forest fire—without it there would be no such fire—there is an unnatural absence of moisture in the air, preparing the timber to burn. And certainly many of the related phenomena support this theory. Another theory is that when the fire is once well started in dry timber, the smoke and hot air driven in advance of it prepare the greenest timber for burning, and here a little problem is offered to science, viz., that water, in some of its forms, is an actual aid to combustion. Certain inflammable oils

mixed with steam, the whole atomized and delivered in a delicate spray, produce the most intense heat. Perhaps the green timber which burns with such astonishing fury may supply just that combination.

But this is speculation, the actual phenomena which precede and accompany such fires as have lately devastated the eastern part of Michigan are too alarming to leave the observer in a philosophic mood. There is first an awful stillness in the air and an oppressive heat, after which the sky changes by slow degrees to a most unnatural coppery hue. It is at times an ominous yellow, then purple and then appallingly dark; the sun by day is of a most alarming bloody red; the moon by night is equally lurid. After this come puffs of hot wind and then a smoke that makes the day almost as dark as night, flakes of soot and ashes fall, and soon after the distant roar of the advancing flames is heard. The alarming phenomena, however, may be many hours in advance of the fire, for the smoke often travels in dense clouds for twenty miles ahead. Then one may see the women and children running in advance of the conflagration, and wagons loaded with household stuff whirled along by almost stifled horses, the driver whipping them frantically towards the nearest large pond or creek or open piece of plowed land.

Sometimes, however, the fire advances with singular slowness, and the people gather to fight it by "burning back"—that is, they fell the timber towards the advancing fire till a considerable belt is cleared, and then set the fallen mass a-fire. This is only practicable when the season is quite dry, but it is a curious fact that the fire thus kindled

often creates a breeze in the direction opposite that which drives the main fire, and thus by the time the latter arrives too large a space is cleared for it to sweep across. While there are destructive fires in some sections every year, four years have been rendered notable

in the United States by widespread destruction, viz.: 1848, 1854, 1881 and 1887, and this year's start in Michigan gives promise of adding another to the list. The great Chicago fire of 1871 was nearly contemporary with destructive burnings in Wisconsin, and ten years later the destruction in that state and Michigan was appalling.

The region in Michigan which has suffered most extends for some eighty miles through the counties bordering on Lake Huron, and not only was the original timber such as favors great fires, but after each destruction the brush which sprung up suddenly was still more combustible. In the second great fire there it was estimated that one thousand lives were lost, and in seven sparsely settled counties. An eye witness of that fire says: "The wind was so strong that people in flight were blown off their feet and the fire flew through the woods as fast as a horse's ordinary gallop. There was no escape for any one surrounded in the woods, as everything was so dry. In ten minutes from the time it struck the farm there was not a vestige of house, barn or stables left, and the cinders were sailing through the air on to the next farm. Nobody could have got up water enough to do any good, even if all the wells and creeks had not been dry. * * * After it was over I saw men, women and children dead in the road, smothered, and children on logs in the woods dead. A good many got into holes in the ground and cellars and wells, but they were nearly all smothered."

FIRES OF 1884.
In this time of terror the people of one town, Richmondville, were driven into Lake Huron, and the water being shallow for some distance from the shore they escaped. Most of the people of that section were recent immigrants, many from Canada, and the suffering for a few days was very great.

PLowing Around.
But the country contributed liberally to their aid. In 1884 there were forest fires in many places, especially in the mountains of Pennsylvania, and by some strange convergence of wind currents the smoke traveled in a narrow column across New Jersey and darkened the city of New York. These were also unseasonable fires, if the phrase be allowable, as they occurred in late April and early May. On the afternoon of May 2, a bank of smoke so dense as to obscure the sun rolled over Jersey City and the Hudson and then into the narrow streets, where the smell of burning pine was clearly perceptible. A sickly greenish pallor overspread the sky and the reflection of the setting sun on the water made it seem like a river of blood.

The fires that year were made memorable by the hairbreadth of several crews, who had to run their trains for many miles through burning forests when it was impossible to see ahead more than a few rods. In the anthracite region about Pottsville, Pa., the fire raged for a week, destroying an immense area of valuable timber. At Jermyn the powder mills were fired and exploded, and in the timbered region many lives were lost. Many people took refuge in the swamps and buried themselves to the neck in mud and water, and these escaped, as the smoke did not drift along the ground.

The fires of 1848 in the Ohio and Wabash valleys destroyed much property, but no lives were lost, as there were belts of timber along the creeks which would not burn, and the fire was confined chiefly to the ridges. One who was a child then, living some three miles east of the Wabash, gives this account: "Sunday afternoon the very air seemed aflame, the weather was so hot and dry, but the sky was clear. My brother and I had gone into the deep hollow and were splashing in the creek, when we heard a call from the house: 'O boys, come back—the world is on fire!' It was our older sister, who was crying as she talked. We ran up the hill, and looking to the west saw the whole sky rapidly turning to an inky blackness, a dense column of smoke rising and swelling as it rose, driving towards us, and before it great flocks of birds of various kinds, flying low. While we gazed in terror a neighbor came galloping out of the woods with a cry: 'Turn out, everybody! Turn out, and we can stop it at the state road!'

AN INDIANA BLAZE.
"This was two miles to the westward, and my father, judging it was already past that road, said: 'I'll try to save the house and barn, anyhow,' and hurried for his team. He and the hired hand hastily rigged the big breaking plow, and with nervous haste began the job called 'plowing round'—that is, turning up as broad a strip as possible of fresh earth in the stubble field, so the fire would not burn across it. As luck would have it, the fire turned south, and by night all the ridge was one blaze—three miles long and two miles wide—and along the edge of it were all the men in the township raking the dry stuff into the fire to save the fences. To my childish eyes it was the most wonderful sight in the world—all the sky a black canopy with a brilliant light below it, the tross like great red serpents twisting together as they fell, or red hot posts, and in the glare along the line between the night and the fire were the smoke blackened men that made me think of stories I had heard of imps and demons. Fifteen years afterwards I could still see some signs of that fire. The story went about that this fire was started by a party of laborers who were camped on the bluff near the river. But



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MAKING FOR THE LAKE.
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WALSH & STEACY
WILL HOLD A SPECIAL CHEAP SALE
DURING THE NEXT TWO WEEKS
OF EVERY KIND OF UNDERWEAR.

The Lowest Prices Ever Offered in the City Will be Given.
Men's Merino, Cashmere, Cotton, Balbriggan and Natural Wool Goods in all sizes.

WOMEN'S CASHMERE,
BALBRIGGAN, LISLE THREAD, NATURAL WOOL, COTTON, MERINO, and the NEW RIBBED GOODS.
Children's from 0 to 6 in 5 makes.

WALSH AND STEACY.

SATURDAY BARGAINS,
Ladies' Merino Vests, 15c.
Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose 25c.
Ladies' Black Lisle Mitts, 15c.
Ladies' Colored Lisle Mitts, 15c.
Ladies' Collars, 2 for 5c.
MINNES & BURNS',
Reliable and Close-Priced Dry Goods Store, Corner of Princess and Bagot Streets.

Hats and Bonnets
RICHMOND, ORR & CO.

ARE CONSTANTLY OPENING UP THE NEW SHAPES IN HATS AND BONNETS AS THE STYLES COME OUT. Ladies will find one of the largest stocks of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY in the Dominion to select from.
New Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces, Ornaments, Veiling, &c., just received.
Remember the Carpet House of Richmond, Orr & Co.

ALL THE LEADING STYLES
IN
SPRING AND SUMMER SHOES
AT THE

HEADQUARTERS SHOE STORE,
D. F. ARMSTRONG,
141 Princess Street.

THIS IS JUST WHY!
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 do 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. REID, Manager.

ROBINSON'S WALL PAPER DEPOT
277 BAGOT STREET.
\$7,000 WORTH OF WALL PAPER
Must be disposed of before 1st of July, as the present proprietor is going to California.
WALL PAPER, DECORATION, ART SHADES, SHADE FIXTURES, FRINGES, etc., at cost for the next two months.
ROBINSON'S WALL PAPER DEPOT, 277 Bagot Street.