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-AND-

SATURDAY NIGHT

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M urray & Taylor's.

DRY GOODS NEVER SO CHEAP. LOOK AT THESE PRICES.

Children's All-Wool Hose from 5c up. Ladies' All-Wool Hose from 20c up. Corsets 25, 571, 45, 50c and up. Children's Handkerchiefs 3, 4, 5c. Ladies' Handkerchiefs 4, 5, 7, 10c and up. Ladies' Kid Gloves 30, 50, 75c and up. Ladies' Wool Underwear-a fine new stock. La lies' Collars from 5c up.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

This department is now complete, comprising Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, &c.

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NEW BUSINESS.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM,

Late of D. F. Armstrong), begs to inform his riends that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Store on

TRINCESS STREET, Directly opposite Parkhill's Old Stand,

He has on hand a large and well assorted tock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Boots f all varieties; also Trunks, Valises, &c. intend making Custom Work a specialty having secured the services of the best work

ICE CREAM SODA WATER,

FRUITS, and CONFECTIONERY and CIGARS, All the very best and cheapest.

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Two Doors Below Polson's.

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Universal Stoves and Ranges, Reliable Brands.

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Jas. H. Gilmour, of T. Gilmour & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Brockville, says: I have used "Tamarac Elixir" for a severe Cold and Cough, which it immediately re-

lieved and cured. Hiram Buker, Lumber and Cheese Dealer, NorthAugusta, Ont., says: "Tam-arac Elixir" is a wonderful medicine for Coughs and Colds, Throst and Lung Comcine I ever used, and never fails to give immediate relief. We consider it a house-

HOW THEY DID IT.

FRENCH MILITARY RESERVES.

The French People and the French Journals Enthusiastic Over the Success of the Scheme-A Country Mayor with a Mania for Arresting Correspondents.



N 1870 the French people rushed into war with mad enfind within a fortwretchedly prepared, while the Prussian army was in the highest state of efficiency. French pride was cruelly wounded but the lesson was well learned. In

400,000 men, the French have put on a semimilitary footing all the militia of the first class and nearly as many reserves. As these are working citizens in time of peace, and only to be called out in an emergency, the problem was to make them ready for war at short notice and yet leave them citimobilization of the corps d'armee. Boulanger, some time since removed from the office of secretary of war; but his scheme has been carried out with signal success by the present secretary. There are eighteen of these corps d'armee-each comprising the militia of a given district. When the enrollment, arrangement and preliminary drills were complete, it was decided to select one district, notify the men to assemble at once, complete the arrangements and make the success

addition to the regular army, which exceeds



THE MAYOR OF PINSAQUEL

France, the six departments centering at Toulouse; and the experiment was a perfect success. Within twenty-four hours 40,000 men were at the military depots ready for active service!

The illustrated papers of Paris give graphic accounts of the proceedings, with illustrations, some of which we reproduce. The Seventeenth army corps, the one selected, is commanded by Gen. Breart, who served with great distinction in Africa in 1856-57, in Italy in 1859, in the Mexican expedition and the war with Prussia, and has risen by regular degrees from sous lieutenant to division general. Pursuant to a law passed on the 29th of July the government first issued private directions to all the commanders of the six departments included in the district of the Seventeenth corps. Placards were then shipped to the mayor of every commune to be held for orders. On the 30th of August, at

8 p. m., the telegraphic order went out: "Mobilize the active troops of the Seventeenth corps d'armee. The first day of mo-

bilization is Aug. 31." A few minutes after the dispatch was received at the principal towns of the district the mayors were notified, and next morning

the people saw this on the bulletin boards: EXPERIMENT OF MOBILIZATION. In execution of the law of July 29, 1887, the

minister of war orders the mobilization of the staff, service and corps de troupe of the active army stationed in the territory of the Seventeenth region of the corps d'armee; also the requisition of animals, carriages and harness necessary to the completeness, etc.

Then follow minute directions as to the way each one shall report to his immediate superior.] The civil and military authorities are responsible for the execution of these directions.

The Minister of War,

GEN. FERRON. Every man enrolled was soon on the march to his rendezvous. The next day they were massed, the next they were armed and equipped and the next joined their regiments. The railways and telegraphs of the whole district passed at once under military control, and 150 trains passed through Toulouse in one night carrying men and supplies. The cavalry and artillery were equipped from their own depots; requisitions on the peasants

brought the needed horses and carts for transport service; details were at once made for all branches of field work, especially constructing field railways; accounts with all who furnished animals or supplies were carefully made out, and so the mobilization was complete. In three days the Seventeenth corps was ready to march; in a week it was prepared for an arduous campaign. The French exult over this brilliant success. Their journals assure us, with patriotic fervor, that if the other corps do so well — and of

course they will-GEN. BREART. France can put into the field with marvelous rapidity 1,000,000 soldiers and still have the 800,000 "reservistes" to serve as territorial troops. The rapid concentration proves that every detail had been worked out. The territory of France is compact; the railroads center toward the north and east, and are in a high state of efficiency; they can be taken any minute by the government, and so, if France does go to war soon, we may expect a contest to dwarf all that have gone before it. "Ah, if we had only been as well prepared in 1870!" say the Radicals, with a sigh. But the Conservative journals express a hope that this perfect preparation will prevent war, and Le Monde Illustre says:

"We need not disguise the fact that this great experiment in mobilization will be keenly regarded by the foreigner, and that on the activity, seal and good will of each participant will depend the impression it will give, beyond our boundaries, of our military condition. It will be a grand moral victory if the foreign organs worthy of attention shall say after the fact is proved: France is indeed prepared for any dealings with other

nations bereafter." Three features of this mobilization are strikingly characteristic of modern war: the use of the railroad and telegraph, and especially the deference everywhere paid the correspondents of the Paris journals. Though they held special passes and received special honors at headquarters, they were regarded with suspicion in the smaller communes, and three of them were arrested as Prussian spies! So the fun was not all on one side. But they have their revenge in picturing the "back-

woods mayor," as follows: "We have been arrested three times and taken before the mayors. The mayor of Pinsaquel is worthy of a place in Plutarch. We found the vigorous old fellow 60 years old, before his baker's oven, naked down to the belt; and his patriotic and energetic language greatly moved us." The car load of Montagnords (peasants from the slopes of the Pyrenees) is highly suggestive of scenes in the United States in 1863-64; while they joke, laugh and bear up with a show of resolution, it is evident that they are just from the plow, "drafted into the army" and secretly wishing themselves at home once more. In conclusion, we may say that this success in rapid mobilization makes the French military force now the equal of any in the world. Extraordinary rapidity of concentration and movement was the crowing glory of the German army in 1866 and 1870. Gen. Boulanger adopted this method of testing the great military machine the French have created at such expense, and the result adds immensely to the military prestige of the republic.

The Man Who Will Argue the Anarch-

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who has consented to aid in trying to save the necks of the Chi-

native of Virhe graduated from college and adopted the profession of law, but gave it up on account of bad health. In 1851 he entered journalism, and was connected with The Washington Union and The Richmond Enquir-

cago Anarchists, is

journalism, established a paper called The South, which ran for eighteen months and stopped. He then connected himself with The Washington States, and was soon afterward elected a representative from Virginia to the Thirty-sixth congress.

He was a member of the Confederate congress during the war and received the rank of brigadier general. In 1864 he was capcured by the Union troops, but was shortly afterward released. Since the war he has spent most of his time in New York.

REAR ADMIRAL MULLANY.

Close of the Eventful Career of a Brave

At Bryn Mawr, recently, Rear Admiral J. R. Madison Mullany passed away. He had reached the ripe age of three score and ten, and had been in the naval service forty-five years. He entered it as a midshipman in January, 1832. In that capacity he served six years and was then promoted to passed midshipman. Six years later he became a lieutenant. Seventeen years after that promotion he was made commander. Five years after that he wore the uniform of a captain, and three years from that time he was a commodore. During the war he commanded the steamer Wyandotte, the sailing ship Supply



and the steamers Oneida and Bienville. He captured eleven blockade runners which sailed under the British flag. In May, 1865, he returned to Philadelphia with the steamer Bienville and assumed charge of the ordnance department at the New York

ADMIRAL MULLANY. navy yard. There he remained three years. Later he commanded the steamship Richmond for three years, and the Mediterranean squadron of the European fleet for a year, and returned to the United States in November, 1871. On Oct. 5, 1872, he took command of the navy yard, and was subsequently in charge of the League Island naval stations, from which he was ordered to the Naval Asylum governorship, which he held until Oct. 27, 1879, when he vacated that position and was placed on the retired list.

Henry B. Lovering.

Henry B. Lovering, the Democratic nominee for governor of Massachusetts, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1841. Since he

launched forth on his political career he has always been identified with la-9 bor movements, and is today a trade unionist and a Knight of Labor. He received his education in the public schools of Lynn, and served as a private in the war, where he lost

When he entered HENRY B. LOVERING. politics, he was a journeyman shoemaker, and was employed in a Lynn shoe factory. In 1872 he was elected to the state legislature as a labor representative, and in 1874 he was re-elected. In 1881 he was elected mayor of Lynn, and in 1882 he went to congress.

Mr. Lovering is a man of practical ideas, a great worker, and is eminently a self made

The Work of Manuscript Making.

Many manuscript makers seem to attach special consequence to their craft; they are fond of talking about it, and glorifying it, as if it were rare, precious, ideal. I am wholly unable to share this prejudice. Manuscript making is hard, precarious, ill paid; it may be regarded in the main as an unfortunate occupation, and, as such, entitled to some degree of sympathy, but not otherwise. cannot see wherein it differs, as an employment, from practicing law, keeping accounts or celling groceries, except that these are less unprofitable.—Junius Henri Browne in Lip-

The Consumption of Brandy.

A New York wine merchant says that the consumption of brandy is steadily declining. The increase of population ought to keep it where it was if the decline was slight, but it grows less and less every year. His explanation is not that Americans believe it a more hurtful beverage than whisky, but that the people are not so well off as to be able to resist the economy of whisky drinking .-Chicago News.

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Who will visit the City of Kingston During Fair Week.

GRAND FREE EXHIBITION

Of the Largest, Choicest and Cheapest Stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS in the Dominion.

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Specially laid out for the People.

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Have always been a main feature of our trade, and we are this season better prepared to meet the demand than ever.

Our \$2.50 Ladies' French Kid Buttoned Boot is the finest Boot in the city at the price.

D. F. ARMSTRONG, 141 PRINCESS ST

Grand Opening of Fall and Winter Goods

ROBINSONS

We are showing a large and extensive assortment of Overcoatings, Suitings and Trouserings in all the Latest Fabrics, new designs, new shades. Our stock consists of Beavers, Meltons, Naps, Friezes, Pilots, Worsteds and Fancy

Tweeds for Overcoats. Tweeds, Black and Colored, and Fancy Worsteds for Suitings, and the choicest variety of Fancy Pantings to be found in the city. Place your order early and have your Fall Suit or Overcoat made before the trade be

gins to boom, and remember, OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT. See our stock of Fancy Worsteds for Prince Albert Suits.

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Guns, Rifles, Revolvers and Ammunition.



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20c to \$1.25. Duck Calls, 75c to \$1. Loaders and Extractors from 25c to 50c. Turnovers and Crimpers for paper shells, 75c, \$1.10 and \$3 each. everything but shoot, from \$2 to \$18 per set. Wads, from 4 to 20

\$2. Paper Shells from 75c, 90c, \$1 and \$1.25 per 100. Brass Shells 2c, 5c, 7c, 10c and 25c each. Powder, Hamilton, 40c, 50c, 60c and 75c lb. Hazards' Sea Shooting and Duck Shooting, 60c to 75c lb. Curtis & Harvey's, \$1 lb. Every description of SPOPTING GOODS, for the forest, field and stream At Prices Guaranteed as Low as the Lowest

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New and Handsome Striped Costume Cloths. New and Handsome Plaid Costume Cloths. New and Pretty Check Costume Cloths. New and Cheap Fancy Jacket Cloths. New and Pretty Fancy Ulster Cloths. New and Fancy Designs in Curly Cloths. 800 Pieces New Dress Goods, Extra Low Prices.

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