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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office—No. 426, Vaughn Terrace, Princess St.

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ARCHITECTS and Building Surveyors, Office Wellington Street, Kingston.

R. W. GARRETT, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Removed to 52 Johnson St., opposite St. George's Cathedral.

L. CLEMENTS,
DENTIST, directly opposite the Post Office Wellington Street. Established in Kingston, 1869.

DR. W. G. ANGLIN, M.R.C.S., ENG.,
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JOHN STRANGE, LL.B.,
SOLICITOR, &c. Office—Clarence Street, opposite the Post Office. MONEY TO LOAN at lowest current rates.

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OFFICE—203 Wellington Street, two doors north of Princess St., lately occupied by Dr. Garrett. Telephone No. 218.

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DR. ELIZABETH SMITH-SHORTT,
C.M., M.C.P. & S.O.,
(Late of Hamilton), 63 West Street. Diseases Women and Children.

HOMOEOPATHY.
C. L. CURTIS, M.D., successor to Dr. Jarvis, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office and Residence nearly opposite the Post Office, Wellington Street. Calls in the city or country promptly attended to.

J. H. CLARK, M.D., D.D.S., L.D.S.,
DENTIST, Graduate of New York College of Dentistry. Office—Wellington Street, between Princess and Brock Streets. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth.

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DENTIST, Office—Princess St., between Montreal and Sydenham Streets. Residence No. 21 Charles Street. Office hours, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., and on Saturday evenings 7 to 10 o'clock. Telephone 196.

WOOD AND COAL REMOVED.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs respectfully to announce to his numerous friends and customers that he has removed his old and established Wood Yard from the Ferry wharf to the old K. & P. Railway Depot at the foot of Ontario Street, and
Directly opposite the Tete au Pont Barrack Gate.

He will be glad to meet all his old customers and as many new ones as will honor him with their patronage. He will constantly keep on hand
THE BEST DRY HARD WOOD, 4 ft. long SOFT WOOD, SLABS, KINDLING AND SAWED WOOD.

—SOLD CHEAP AT—
Jas. Campbell's Wood Yard.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

CAPT. JOSEPH PARSONS
Has bought E. Williams' Wood Business on the Atlantic Dock at the foot of Princess Street. It is the most central yard in the city, and he is now prepared to supply the public with all kinds of Hard Wood any way required, and all kinds of Soft Wood. He would kindly solicit a call.
Remember the Yard, at the FOOT OF PRINCESS STREET.

BRECK & BOOTH
Wharfingers, Vessel Agents and Wholesale and Retail Coal and Wood Dealers, Coals of the very best description, under cover, well screened and promptly delivered. Brimwood and Hard and Soft Cordwood of first quality on hand. Inspection solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

YARD—Corner Ontario and West Streets.
Office—Clarence and Ontario Streets—Foot of Clarence Street.

ORDERS left at the stores of Mr. James Redden, Princess Street, and Messrs. McKelvey & Birch, Brock Street, will be promptly filled. Agents—Black Diamond Line, L. W. BRECK, E. A. BOD'RH.

LUMBER, WOOD AND COAL DEPOT.

GO TO ANGLIN'S
For Cheap Lumber, Wood and Coal, where you will find the largest assortment of Dry Lumber in the city; also the largest stock of Dry Wood and Slabs. This is the only place in the city having three Steam Machines for sawing Cordwood; also having the only Steam Wood Splitting Machine in the city.

Having purchased the Lumber in the Noon & Fryer Yard we would invite an inspection of same, as we are selling at a slight Advance on Cost.

W. B. & S. ANGLIN.

HARD AND SOFT WOOD.

If you want the Driest, Cheapest and Best Hard Maple and Beach Cordwood, Oak, Birch Ash, Elm or Hemlock Cordwood Sawed or Un-sawed.

Or if you want Kindling Wood, (Dry), or Stove Coal, Nut Coal, No. 4 Coal, Soft Coal or Black Smith's Coal, go to
R. CRAWFORD & CO., Foot of Queen St.

N.B.—Orders left at the Grocery Store of Jas. Crawford, Princess Street, will receive prompt attention. Telephone communication.

Coal, Wholesale, Retail, BEST IN THE MARKET.

Yard No. 1—Ontario Street.
" " 2—Clarence Street Wharf.
" " 3—St. Lawrence Wharf.

Secure delivery before broken weather sets in. Chief Office—St. Lawrence Wharf. Branch Office—Corner King and Clarence St., opposite British American Hotel.

Prompt and satisfactory delivery a specialty. Coal all under cover and well screened.
Telephone Communication.

JAMES SWIFT & Co.

COAL AND WOOD.

For Scranton Coal of the Best Quality; Also Hard Wood and Mill Wood, and Verona Lime,
P. WALSH'S
OFFICE—Cor. Barrack and Ontario Sts.

KINGSTON LAUNDRY, - Opp. Windsor Hotel.
J. R. RATTENBURY PROPRIETOR.

First-class work done at low prices and on short notice.

MRS. BEECHER'S TALK.

A VIGOROUS APPEAL FOR UNION IN FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

Parents' Lack of Union Disastrous to Children—Squabbling of Husbands and Wives—Some Results of Parental Disagreements—Hints How to Settle Domestic Disputes—Arrogant Dictation of Husbands Toward Wives.
(Copyrighted 1888.)

If one were to faithfully investigate we think it would be found that more than half the children who, in early childhood prove unmanageable, and in later youth, are brought to this state through the parents' lack of union in family government. The mother complains that she should have no trouble in controlling the children if their father did not interfere. But if the child asks for food that she knows is not best for it to have, and so she refuses, the father at once exclaims, "Oh, let the child have it, I am sure it will do no harm;" or if she refuses to let it go out to play in stormy weather, the father instantly says, "Nonsense! Don't make a baby of the child. This weather will do no harm," and so on until at any refusal on her part the father is at once appealed to and the child soon learns to refuse to obey its mother.

On the other hand, the father—perhaps it is the father whose government is interfered with a foolish indulgent mother—and he says, "I have a family of children who, when quite young, were easily managed. But as they grow older their wants and wills increase and grow stronger, and occasionally natural perversity and willfulness require some restraint. But the mother's heart would shield her children from such restraints as the father feels are necessary for their education and future happiness. Her tenderness warps her judgment, and too often in speech and action she stands opposed. How far, for the future well-being of our children, if she cannot control her words before them and the servants, am I to push my authority, as the father and head of the house, and insist upon her yielding to my judgment without opposition?"

Such questions are often put to us, and, no doubt, to many others. The answer, on the spur of the moment, and without deliberation, seems comparatively easy. But careful reflection will show that, looking at it in all the many aspects which are needed to form a correct judgment, it is a very intricate and important subject, and that no general rule can be given to meet the wants of all.

The happiness of the family as a whole, and the future welfare of the children, demand that family government should be thoroughly united. Unfortunately, however, we seldom see this to any great extent. Too often the great cause of dissension and division are the children, who were given to be a bond of union. The mother, who has watched over them from their birth, if the father is stern, arbitrary, and over-strict, naturally shrinks from the effects which such a course must have on their young and tender minds, feeling, and very correctly, that gentleness and love in almost all cases will soften the heart and secure obedience, while coldness and severity will provoke rebellion.

On the other hand, perhaps, the father is loving and tender yet firm, fully aware that injudicious and foolish indulgence will in the end work out, not "the peaceable fruits of righteousness," but, for the children, years of sorrow and sin, and for the parents wretchedness, tribulation, and anguish. If the mother co-operates with a father whose constant thought is how to compass the best interests of their children, even though some restraint and self-denial will be necessary to secure it, the training of the family will be a labor of love and mutual happiness. When both see eye to eye, seeking God's blessing on every step, they can rest assured that their children, thus led in the way they should go, will in mature age rise up and call them blessed. But how seldom do we see this blessed union in family government!

With so many examples on the one hand, which warn parents against over-indulgence, and on the other encourage them in using all needed discipline, it is strange that they do not see and learn to avoid all disputes and discussions with reference to family government in the presence of their children. They not only lose the respect of those who should naturally look to them for help and guidance; but, still worse, they do incalculable injury to those whom they should love and protect, when, forgetting their children's best interests, and their solemn duty, they dispute and recriminate whenever a case of discipline is unavoidable, and dare to do so where their children and servants can hear and see the whole shameful wrangle. It will not take many specimens of divided counsels to complete the mischief begun by the first specimen. Children are quick observers, and arrive at singularly correct conclusions. They soon learn which parent is the most ready to conceal their faults and overlook their shortcomings, and soon learn to turn to that one for help to escape punishment, or to secure the gratification of a whim which the other has forbidden. And it is very sad to see how quickly they learn to care little for either parent, and that love which is only given when their own demands are satisfied is purely selfish and of little value.

Aside from the loss of all true filial respect and affection the moral character soon deteriorates, and the child becomes stubborn and passionate. When the father commands, and the mother openly or privately cancels the injunction, or the mother promises an indulgence and the father forbids or revokes it, who can wonder if the spirit of revolt and bitterness is aroused, fortunate if it does not soon become hatred. No surer means can parents employ to destroy their children, even if they were seeking to effect their ruin.

But bad, cruel, as this is, it is not the worst feature in parental disagreement. The mischief does not end here. The parents themselves at length become alienated and embittered by such dissensions, leading sometimes to disputes and quarrels on all subjects, and what can more effectually cultivate a child's selfishness, jealousy, mercenary nature than such exhibitions in those whom God ordained to be the children's guides and teachers. Better far are early deaths than life and health for children that must otherwise grow up under the malign influences of divided counsels between their parents.

It is a very easy thing, and can be done without losing respect or love, for parents whose views on family government differ somewhat, to agree between themselves on some compromise, but in the presence of their children or others, these differences should never be mentioned. Even if one parent unmistakably misjudges, better by far to let the mistake pass unnoticed than to dispute, or on parent interfere in the presence of the servants or the children. Usually, there is blame or some mistake on both sides. But, right or wrong, it is better that no dispute should arise, and that one should silently yield the point, and let the other's decision prevail for the time being than to attempt to right the wrong in the

presence of anyone, particularly in that of their children. Ah, parents, if you truly love each other, it is not hard to do this! It would be very sweet and easy when alone, kindly and unselfishly to discuss the subject under consideration, if during such discussion the husband dismisses all idea of authority. That is an ugly word between husband and wife at all times, and when endeavoring to settle a disputed point keep it as far out of sight as possible. Not once in a hundred, unless where morality or correct principles are involved, will the wife persist in having her own view of the question recognized, if her husband goes to this conference in the same spirit that influenced while wooing her, and speaks with the same gentleness. Words thus spoken will be like oil on the troubled waters, and bring both into closer and more harmonious union than commands can ever do.

But when settling any disputed point with regard to the management of the children, the father should not forget that of necessity during their early years the mother must have more to do with them, and can scarcely fail to better understand their separate peculiarities than he possibly can do. If a business, literary, or professional man he cannot spend much time with them, often only at their meals, while the mother's life is largely theirs. She watches over them hourly. She provides for their perpetually recurring wants. She naturally must have the care of their health and early habits; the watching weariness in times of sickness falls on her, and the toil of nursing them through the troublesome, fretful period of convalescence back to health and vigor.

In the few hours his business permits the father to spend with his family he may be able more clearly to see the weak points than the mother can do, who is always with them. He may see how at times she weakly yields to their caprices, and often too weary to be firm or resist importunity she becomes the slave of their wills.

This is the time when the husband's love and sympathy for his wife, the mother of his children, should be most truly manifested, when by this very sympathy and kindness he may prove which is the strongest, which the better able to be the true head of the house. But such weaknesses, from whatever cause they spring, no true, noble man will allude to before the little despots; but when alone, gently recognizing that her cares are heavy and her patience great, will show his wife how such indulgence, so easily yielding to their importunities, often because too tired to withstand them, will lay the foundation for a great deal of present trouble, and perhaps, for a wicked and ignoble future. If she has a common stock of good sense, and he, with unselfish desire for the good of all does not seek by arrogant dictation to place himself far above her, we cannot imagine a wife or mother that will not be strengthened, comforted and rested by her husband's suggestions, see the wisdom that prompted them, and earnestly endeavor to make the necessity for such appeals or suggestions very infrequent.

If the mother, upon whom of necessity most of the care of the early life of their children must fall, be frivolous and self-indulgent, too weak and indolent to take up the cross of refusing childish and unreasonable importunities for the glory that shall crown her, when by her firmness her children have become noble men and women, then God help her who can thus lay the axe to the very root of all domestic happiness. For the husband and father to push his authority during the few hours he can be at home, when the children, always at home, are constantly exposed to such influences, will do no good. It only increases the difficulty. There seems but one way left to save the children. Remove them from home as soon as old enough, and a weak mother's cruel indulgence, and place them in some school where health and morals may be carefully watched, but sufficiently strict to save them from the ruin of too great indulgence. This is a hard task, and the proper school hard to find. But it can be done by careful research. Such a course has saved many children, whose parents, one or both, were foolishly tender, or too cruelly indolent to control them in their early youth.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Kindergarten System.
PITTSBURG Jan. 19.—(To the Editor): As a great deal of talk is going on at present about a subject that is comparatively little known to the general public, I beg to draw the attention of those who take sufficient interest in the Kindergarten system of education, and who desire information, to the manner in which it can be established. During a hasty glance through the exhibits of the educational department at the Centennial exhibition I was attracted towards a group of people who appeared to be very much interested in the remarks of a comely little lady, who appeared to me to be exhibiting the superior qualities of Crandall's building blocks, or some other of the ingenious toys for the amusement of little folks of which this age is so prolific. Halting, as I arrived at the group, I noticed the word "Kindergarten" emblazoned upon a scroll suspended over the little lady's head.

I learned that the exhibit contained all the apparatus or "gifts" necessary for the effective management of a school of little children, who, though they might be toddlers unable to speak plainly, could be trained into habits of attention, obedience, correctness and application. The exhibit was under the management of Miss Barritt, and contained specimens of work done in the kindergartens of New York, St. Louis and Boston, such as drawing, perforating, embroidering on cardboard with colored silks, weaving in paper strips, cork work, and modelling in beeswax, clay and putty. Through circulars which were presented I found that the system had been in operation in Germany for many years, but had only recently been introduced into the United States. The first Kindergarten established in St. Louis, in connection with the public schools, was during the year 1873, and at the time of the exhibition, three years later, I was told that the number had grown to twenty-six with a prospect of a further increase. I was directed for further information to the exhibit of E. Steiger in the American book pavilion, and there purchased the first three numbers of the Kindergarten guide, by Maria Krauss Beelte and John Krauss. This work consists of eight numbers. It is an illustrated hand-book, designed for the self-instruction of those who may desire to become teachers; yet the authors expressly say that "nothing short of a thorough understanding of the system and its philosophy, nothing less than the attainment of a certain manual dexterity and a practical knowledge of many other apparently unimportant matters, all of which can only be acquired by going through a full course of instruction in a training class, with, in addition, the natural aptitude can qualify a person who desires to become a successful kindergarten."—HENRY BAWDEN.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

"NOTHING LIKE LEATHER."

OUR GREAT REMNANT SALE
—OF—
Boots, Shoes and Moccasins
STILL BOOMING.

We are determined to Clear Out all Odds and Ends and Remnants of Lots before our Immense Spring Stock comes to hand.

POSITIVE BARGAINS IN RELIABLE GOODS OFFERED TO-DAY.

KID BOOTS.
Ladies' Choice French Kid Button Boots, of the Celebrated Makers, Turner, Valliant & Co., Toronto, sizes 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6, formerly Five Dollars, now reduced to \$3.00 and \$2.50.
A Few Pairs made by Wm. Silver Jans, of Hamilton, reduced from \$5.00 to \$3.00. Sizes 3, 4, 6.
A Few Pairs Curacao Kid Side Lace Boots, Turner, Valliant & Co's make, sizes 2½, 3, 4, 5½, reduced from Four Dollars to \$1.50.
Kid Slippers are going off rapidly at 75c. We have still about a dozen pairs left.

GENTLEMEN, YOUR TURN HAS COME.
A Few Pairs J. D. King's Celebrated Cordovan Fine Lace Boots reduced from \$5.00 and \$4.50 to Three and a Half.
Another Lot of Various Reliable Makes. Genuine French Calf Hand-Sewed reduced from \$4.50 to \$3.50.

HAINES & LOCKETT.

WALSH & STEACY'S
ANNUAL SPRING SALE
—OF—
-COTTONS-
Began on Monday Last.

BETTER VALUE THAN EVER!

Don't buy Cottons without getting our prices.
WALSH & STEACY.
TOO LATE! TOO LATE!!

We have just received a Consignment of
-LINEN HEM - STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,-
For Ladies and Gentlemen. Initials Embroidered in Hand Work.

These Handkerchiefs were bought for the Xmas trade, but arrived too late. To close them out before Stock-Taking we will offer them Very Much Below the Regular Price.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs worth 25c, for 15c.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs worth 30c, for 20c.
Gents' Handkerchiefs worth 50c, for 30c.
Gents' Handkerchiefs worth 75c, for 50c.

Call and secure your initial before they are all picked over.

MINNES & BURNS'
RELIABLE AND CLOSE-PRICED DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Cor. Princess and Bagot Sts., Kingston.

BOWES & BISONETTE
Received and opened out to-day 10 Bales Grey Cottons, 6 Cases White Cottons, 2 Cases Fancy Prints for early spring wear, 200 Pieces Handsome Embroideries and Insertions, 200 Pieces Muslins.
For the next Two Weeks all Cottons, Prints and Muslins will be offered at Wholesale Prices.
Handsome Apton Check Muslins 4c, worth 7c.
Rich Embroideries 2, 3, 4, 5c.

THE CHEAPSIDE, — **OPPOSITE THE WINDSOR HOTEL**