PROPRIETARIES.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum of phosphate Powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

USE ONLY THE

IZDAHL

BRAND OF PURE

NORWEGIAN

COD LIVER OIL.

The Great Standard Remedy for all Weakness and diseases of the lungs, impaired nutrition; etc.

This Oil is Pure, Fresh, nearly Tasteless, and therefore most suitable for delicate digestions.

None genuine without the name IZDAHL stamped on each capsule.

—WHOLESALE BY—

LYMAN, SONS & CO.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS.

WE ARE NOT

RUNNING A LOTTERY,

But we Want to Introduce our

40 CT. JAPAN TEA,

And will give a LAMP, complete, with every 2 lbs.

4 LBS. BEST SODA BISCUITS FOR 25 CENTS.

SHORE LOYNES & CO

Corner Princess and Montreal Streets.

NICE FOR CAKE.

Pure Gold Ess. Vanilla.
Pure Gold Ess. Lemon.
Pure Gold Ess. Ratefea.
Pure Gold Ess. Wintergreen.
Pure Gold Ess. Pine Apple.
Pure Gold Ess. Strawberry
Pure Gold Ess. Raspberry

And Pure Gold Spices of all kinds at

HENDRY & THOMPSON'S.

THE CELEBRATED

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

IS A PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success arising from its being instrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such.

No addition to or variation from the simple name:

COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE.

Trade Mark on every package

FRESH GROCERIES

—AND—

LOW PRICES

—AT—

WM. W. GAUTT'S,

228 PRINCESS STREET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOUSE AND LOT, situated on the south side of UNION ST., second door from corner Union and Gordon Streets. New house, brick veneer, contains nine rooms and bath room, extension kitchen, back kitchen, cistern, good well, stables and wood shed. Will be sold at a bargain, as the proprietor is leaving town. For particulars apply to owner on premises, JAS. F. GIBSON.

GEORGE CLIFF,

The General Real Estate Agent,

Makes a specialty of taking care of estates, letting houses, collecting rents, buying and selling city properties. Parties wishing to buy or sell houses or lots should call at Headquarters for Real Estate,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS

Second-Hand Books bought and sold by

A. SIMMONDS, Princess Street.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Regular Meetings.

Minden, No. 253, on Monday, Feb. 6th, at 7:30 p.m.

Ancient St. John's, No. 3, on Thursday, Feb. 2nd, at 7:30 p.m.

Cataraqui, No. 92, on Wednesday, Feb. 8th, at 7:30 p.m.

Young Men's Christian Association.

FREE READING ROOM, 123 Princess street, near Wellington St., open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Young Men's Meetings Sunday at 4:15 p.m., and Saturday at 8 p.m. All young men welcome.

Sons of England.

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

Cunard Steamship Company.

SAILING from New York every Saturday. Authorized Agent, F. A. Folger, Ferry Dock, foot of Brock St., Kingston.

A VAULT ATTACKED

Morven the Scene of a Struggle—More Details of the Late Judge Neilson.

Considerable alarm was created by the announcement that the vault at Morven, in which are the remains of ex-Chief Justice Neilson, of Brooklyn, N.Y., had been attacked by ghouls who evidentally had hopes of securing the body of the distinguished jurist for the purposes of reward. But the vault was almost invulnerable, thanks to the security of the doors. These are made of heavy bar iron, the invention of Charles Graham, Ernesttown. Besides the two iron doors there is an outer door of oak. This was chopped through and thirty seven bolt heads broken off from the first iron door. Then the miscreants perceived the futility of their efforts and abandoned their ghoulish work, possibly because of the approach of morning.

It is supposed the attempt was made on the night that Judge Neilson's remains were placed in the vault. Those in charge of the remains at Kingston were met by a party who acted suspiciously, and on the same evening three men drove to Napanee with a sleigh, and after taking supper left on some errand which was remarked at the time as mysterious. When they left the wooden door was replaced, so that a discovery was not made for a week.

In addition to the facts previously published about the judge we learn that his father, Dr. Samuel Neilson, taught school in Adolphustown, and while there married Jane Mabee, daughter of Captain Mabee who was an infant when her parents landed at Adolphustown. After their marriage they moved to Morven, where they lived and died. They had three children—Mrs. Mary Ann Gordanier, Abraham and Joseph. After their mother's death they were sent to school in 3rd concession of Ernesttown. Judge Neilson went to the United States when quite a young man and studied law, but afterwards returned and married Jane Gordanier and resided at Morven for a year. During his residence there the judge met with an accident on the Clark's Mills road while drawing lumber, in which he had his leg broken. He afterwards returned to New York and practiced law. He visited his brother and Mrs. Gordanier between forty and fifty years ago, and that was the last time they saw one another. Now their bodies are placed in the same vault at Morven, there being only about a month's difference in their deaths.

CONVALESCENT HOME.

To be Established in London, Canada—Something Like it Needed Here.

A meeting to consider the organization of a convalescent home was held Bishop Cronyn hall, London, Ont. Bishop Baldwin opened by an earnest address on the subject under consideration. He believed that such an institution was most necessary in the city. He had been told that there was little room for convalescent patients in the hospital, and he had no doubt that many had suffered in consequence of having left the comforts of the hospital for homes in no respect fit for an invalid. He felt sure that in doing God's work the means would always be forthcoming. Looking at this work from a human standpoint, the difficulties were very great; from a divine, very small. Mayor Cowan was called on to address the meeting, and was followed by Col. Walker, Revs. Canons Innes and Smith, Mr. Thomas McCormick and Dr. English, of Toronto, who were all in hearty sympathy with the establishing of such an institution. Dr. English spoke of the benefits conferred by the convalescent home in Toronto. He believed a similar institution in this city would meet with equal success.

A meeting was recently convened in Kingston to discuss the providing of a convalescent house or temporary shelter, but it was not so successful as the one recorded above. Is there more charity, or more faith, in "London the Little."

INCOME AND OUTLAY.

The Governmental Returns Just to Hand—Expenses of the Departments.

The public accounts of Canada are at hand. According to them customs collections for the year ending June, 1887, were $166,297.33; the coasting licenses, fees, etc., $391.50; the bonding warehouse fees, $150; the cost of collection, $13,731.67. The collections at the excise department amounted to $136,438.30, of which $70,305.26 was on account of liquors, and $61,077.19 on account of tobacco and cigars; the cost of collection, $7,849.81. Tolls to the value of $9,844 were collected here for passages through the St. Lawrence canals. The collection and repairs was $1,244.44. The sum of $508.52 was collected as dues and fees under the Steamboat Inspection act. In the weights and measures department the receipts were $2,037.29. The sale of gas inspection and law stamps reached $145. The sum of $195.44 was paid as fines on seizures at the customs office, of which $146.65 went to those who made the seizures. The excise seizure fines amounted to $211.35, of which the officers received $184.75. There was expended on the buildings at the penitentiary, $20,713; on the harbor shoals, $4,347.

Landlord Briggs and the Oarsmen.

On Feb. 2nd Landlord Briggs, of the Channel Grove hotel, gave the hunters of the finny tribe an oyster supper. Landlord Fox, of the St. Lawrence hotel, Cape Vincent, sent the party across the river to the banquet. George and his estimable wife greeted the boys pleasantly, and invited the party into the dining room where a most magnificent repast was served. After justice had been done the time was taken up in speeches which were heartily enjoyed.

The Hotel Arrivals.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel—E. W. Carleton, Boston; G. Salmon, W. Ryan, F. Gormley, Montreal; H. S. K. Knowles, Brantford; C. Miller, Toronto; A. F. Britton, Gananoque; J. Weld, London; P. A. Twohey, Westport.

Well Worth Knowing.

They say Hendry & Thompson keep the best teas and coffees in the city. Try them.

Sapolio at Wade's drug store.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

CHIEF SEC. BALFOUR ON MR. GLADSTONE'S CHANGED ATTITUDE.

Reference to the Crown Prince in the British Parliament—Italian Troops to be Withdrawn From Egypt—Preparing for a Contingency.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the House of Commons this evening Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said he could not reassure the House regarding the condition of the German Crown Prince beyond stating that he was getting on as well as could be expected.

Referring to England's position towards the European powers, Mr. Fergusson said that no agreement pledging material action by the country had been entered into with any power. By material action he meant military responsibility.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, continuing the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, commented on the changed tone of Mr. Gladstone, as manifested in his speech of last evening. "Where," he asked, "was the impassioned orator who used all the resources of rhetoric to inflame the public mind against the law and against policemen?"

Mr. Gladstone here interrupted the speaker, saying that there was not an item of foundation for such assertions.

Mr. Balfour, continuing, recalled the inciting language in Mr. Gladstone's Nottingham speech, and said that he did not complain of, but rather congratulated, Mr. Gladstone on his change of tone. He would have liked it if all the speakers of the Opposition had followed Mr. Gladstone's example; and he would have liked it still better if they had refrained from attending meetings of Irish tenants and from conniving at violence against officers of the law. Grave reflections had been cast upon resident magistrates in Ireland. It was true that they were dependent for appointment upon the Executive Government, but out of a total of seventy-three magistrates Earl Spencer had had appointed or approved sixty when he revised the list.

Referring to statistics he said that the number of persons tried under the Crimes Act was 659, of whom 229 were acquitted. In 1886 the number of agrarian offences reached a total of 2196, while in 1887 the total was only 1837. The total number of cases of ordinary crime reached 1963 in 1886, and in 1887 it was 1663. The number of agrarian offences for the six months ending January, 1887, was 455, and for the same period ending January, 1888, it was 364, a decrease of 30 per cent. The statistics of boycotting especially showed the striking results of the Crimes Act. The number of persons being boycotted at the end of July, 1887, was 870, whereas now it was only 208. The Government's efforts to protect persons from the boycotters had been notably successful in Counties Clare and Kerry, where the National League had been suppressed. People now traveling in Ireland declared that the condition of the country was greatly improved, and the judges' charges confirmed this opinion.

The Government were engaged in an old struggle, but never before had any Government arrayed against it the forces recognized by the Opposition. [Cheers from the Irish members.] He reprobated the mendacious vituperation resorted to by certain members of the Opposition. It was a blemish on politics, and ought to help no cause. He claimed that the figures adduced justified coercion and proved that the Government's policy had been successful. [Cheers.]

Mr. John Morley said the House would infer from Mr. Balfour's speech the temper in which he administered coercion. [Parnellite cheers.] Regarding the Irish criminal statistics, he said the period showing a decrease in crime included the six months' calm during which eviction notices could not be executed. The diminution of boycotting was due not to coercion but to an entirely changed state of feeling and a deeper sense of responsibility toward the Liberal members who were co-workers with the Irish to obtain justice for Ireland. [Cries of "Hear, hear."] The Irish party was now assured that it would ultimately realize its aspirations. If it should ever be deprived of that hope the effects of coercion in aggravated social disorders would become painfully apparent.

Mr. Edward P. Harrington, member for West Kerry, called Mr. Balfour's speech a "choice example of his mendacity." The Speaker called upon Mr. Harrington to withdraw the expression. Mr. Harrington acquiesced, but said he did so under command.

Mr. Harrington, continuing, said that the Government manipulated the figures relating to crime. Everybody conversant with the affairs of Ireland knew that the magistrates administered the Crimes Act and did all they could to irritate the people. Mr. Balfour's regime had oppressed the people and had tried to suppress those vindicating the people's rights. But the principles of liberty would be fought for until they triumphed.

The Government assented to Mr. Gladstone's suggestion to give him two days for the discussion of the motion concerning the Trafalgar-square meetings.

Mr. Parnell moved the adjournment of the debate and the motion was agreed to.

The Italian Government will withdraw all its troops from Egypt, except such as are of absolute necessity to hold the positions at Massowah and places in that vicinity.

It is semi-officially announced from Rome that Italy is not bound by the terms of her treaty with Austria to send troops in support of Austria in Bulgaria, in case the Austrian Government should undertake a campaign in the Balkans.

The Tribune announces that every vessel in the navy has been ordered to be in readiness for active service, and that the naval armaments at Naples have assumed extraordinary proportions in accordance with cipher instructions from the Government.

The Hungarian Prime Minister explained in Parliament yesterday that the Government had issued gold rentes because it was not known when events might compel an appeal to the home market with paper rentes.

The Reichstag committee on the Anti-Socialist Bill to-day decided to favor the extension of the operations of the existing law on the subject for two years, and rejected the Government's proposal.

A dpesatch from Berlin says the Crown Prince slept well last night. He takes food easily and his condition is generally satisfactory. The keenest interest is felt in the despatches from San Remo. A great popular demonstration of sympathy was manifested in front of the Imperial Palace, where large crowds of people remained assembled all day, despite the heavy rain. The Emperor and Empress appeared frequently, and bowed to the salutations of the crowd.

Minister von Boetticher announced in the Reichstag to-day that the condition of the Crown Prince did not cause any uneasiness.

It is reported that Dr. Schroeder has been summoned to San Remo to attend a consultation as to the advisability of performing a radical operation upon the Crown Prince.

The Crown Prince passed a good day and is cheerful.

BALDNESS!

Thin Hair, &c., badly affects thousands of persons during this cold weather. A crop of hair, well dressed, is not alone a comfort, but is the greatest adornment on earth on either man or woman.

EVERY ONE WITH A BALD HEAD,

Thin or Gray Hair, go and see PROF. DORENWEND'S different contrivances for the head in different styles of BANGS, WAVES, &c., manufactured of the very finest quality of human hair.

The Professor manufactures the most natural looking head dresses; no falseness is visible, and the greatest benefits are to be derived from wearing them.

Don't forget that PROF. DORENWEND, of the Paris Hair Works, Toronto, will be at the

British American Hotel

On Monday & Tuesday, Feb. 13th & 14th,

With a large variety of all kinds of Hair Goods.

50 different styles of Bangs, Waves innumerable, Ladies' Plain Frontpieces, Wigs, Switches, and many other lines. Everything new and of the very best.

Call early at his Show Rooms in the BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL, for two days only, MONDAY and TUESDAY, FEB. 13th and 14th.

A. DORENWEND, Paris Hair Works, Toronto.

TAXING THE PEOPLE.

How They Have to Pay Through the Nose for all Their of Sugar.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—The question of the sugar trade of this country, as affected by the combination, is becoming the subject of considerable discussion. One of the holders of sugar company's stock and a firm upholder of the national policy, said that while protection was necessary to foster the industries of the Dominion, such as the cotton trade, which employs thousands of hands, in the matter of sugar, a necessary food, and employing comparatively few hands, the combination to keep up prices was mischievous. The profits of the Canada Sugar Refining company last year were $500,000, those of the Halifax sugar refinery over $200,000.

The contention of men that they merely combine to make a fair profit, and that sugar has advanced in the other markets of the world in equal proportion to that at home is not correct.

The combination came into operation on the 1st May, 1887, when granulated sugar was selling at 6c. per pound at the refineries and in England at 3½ cents. To day the wholesale merchant pays to the refineries 7⅞ cents while he could buy on the other side at 4 cents. That means an advance of 1⅛c. per lb above and beyond the advances in the British markets, and means that every man, woman, and child in Canada must pay 1⅛c. per lb more than is necessary for all the sugar they consume in every form. The figures speak for themselves. The prices by the wholesale dealer to the retailer were for granulated sugar:

November 3, 1884	6½c.
January 1, 1885	6⅛c.
May 1, 1885	6⅜c.
February 1, 1886	6½c.
July 1, 1886	6⅝c.
December 1, 1886	6c.
May 1, 1887	6¼c.

The combine came into force when the price in England was 3½ cents.

June 1, 1887	6½c.
July 15, 1887	7c.
September 15, 1887	7¼c.
October 3, 1887	7½c.
November 1, 1887	7¾c.
January 1, 1888	7⅞c.
February 1, 1888	7½c.

Price in England same day 4 cents, and in New York, 6⅛ cents. The output of refined sugar in Canada is about 100,000,000 pounds or 20 pounds per head of the population.

In December the combine which had hitherto only dealt with granulated sugars, placed ⅛ cents on all sugar and refused the discount to outsiders, raising the prices about 80c. a barrel. Yellow sugar has risen from 4⅛ to 4½c. in 1885, to 6⅜c. to 6¾c. today, and in all that time the rise in price in England has been less than one farthing a pound.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Features of the Opening—Ovation Given to Certain Men.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The most interesting features of the proceedings in the house of commons at the opening was Lord Randolph Churchill's notice of motion for the appointment of a Royal commission to enquire into the alleged corruption in the Metropolitan board of works. This is considered by his friends a radical step. The other feature was a notice by General Goldsworthy, conservative member for Hammersmith, that he would call attention to the state of Ireland, and move for the abolition of the office of lord lieutenant. The intimation was loudly applauded by the opposition. Mr. Pyne, who stood a seige in his family castle in Ireland, and successfully evaded the police, had a perfect ovation, as did also Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Parnell's amendment will probably be reached on Monday. The new procedure rules will be laid on the table on Monday. It will be proposed to meet at 3 p.m., and adjourn at 1 a.m., with automatical closure on controversial business at 12:30. The majority necessary to apply cloture will be reduced, and the speaker's power over disorderly members will be increased. Mr. Smith's bill to create the office of under secretary for Ireland will provide for the payment of a salary of $1,000.

Mr. Baden-Powell (Con.) is preparing a pamphlet entitled "The Truth About Home Rule." It will contain articles by Lord Salisbury, Lord Hartington, the Duke of Argyll, Prof Lecky, Prof. Vambery and others.

TORONTO TOPICS.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a young woman named Annie Dogger, aged 16, who has been living at 30 Davies-avenue, St. Matthew's Ward, the residence of Mr. W. H. Saunders, boat builder, met with an accident which caused her death. Either by the explosion or upsetting of a lamp near to her bed she was severely burned from head to foot. Policeman Gardner heard her screams, rushed into the house and carried her to a neighbor's house. There she was attended by Drs. Stephenson, Ghent and Burgess, who ordered her removal to the Hospital. The poor girl lingered in agony until noon, when she died. Coroner Duncan will open an inquest at the Hospital at 2 o'clock to-day.

Israel Lucas and his wife, the alleged boodlers from Wapakoneta, O., who were arrested on a charge of bringing stolen money into Canada, were brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday, when Clerk Meyerley explained that the case had been settled amicably. Lucas was County Treasurer at Wapakoneta, and, it is alleged, absconded with $32,000. The prosecution had prepared a charge of forgery

A new text book entitled "High-School Physics," authorized by the minister of education, was written by C. Fessenden, high school master, Napanee.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

BOOK STORES

Should be the

MOST AGREEABLE OF PLACES

They should invite those thirsting for knowledge, and those whose appetites need to be stimulated by a tempting display of books, to come in, make themselves at home, and buy only to the extent they may please.

Books approach so closely to luxuries that "Shall a Purchase be Made" is often a question of whether or not the Bookstore is an inviting place.

We wish our customers, that is the public at large, to feel that, even if they buy nothing, we are glad to see them in our store and know they are interested in books.

John Henderson & Co.,

Princess Street.

F. NISBET:- BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

VALENTINES,

Sentimental and Comic,

—AT—

F. NISBET'S,

THE CORNER BOOKSTORE,

Cor. Brock and Wellington Sts.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until NOON OF THE 17TH OF FEBRUARY, 1888, for the following material required by the Corporation of the City of Kingston, viz.:

A quantity of Rough Stone for Street construction, to be delivered on Alfred and Earl Streets.

The above material to be furnished according to specifications to be seen at the Engineer's Office (during office hours), where all other information may be obtained.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. C. BOLGER,
City Engineer.

Kingston, Feb. 11th, 1888.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until NOON OF THE 17TH OF FEBRUARY, 1888, for the following materials required by the Corporation of the City of Kingston, viz.:

13,000 lineal feet, more or less, of Timber for the construction of Crib work, consisting of Black Ash, Tamarac, Pine, Cedar and Hemlock, in lengths of 8, 12, 24 and 32 feet. No stick to be less than 9 inches at the smallest end.

The Timber to be delivered at the Breakwater, between Albert Street and the Grove Inn.

The above materials to be furnished according to Specifications to be seen at the Engineer's Office (during office hours), where all other information may be obtained.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. C. BOLGER,
City Engineer.

Kingston, Feb. 11th, 1888.