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WHAT ARE THEY?

Sneezing—running at the nose—pain in the head—pain in the back—chills and fever—and a general "ache-all-over" feeling.

What are the "Grippe" consequences? Catarrh—Bronchitis — Pneumonia—Consumption—Nervous Prostration.

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treatment cures the Grippe and prevents its consequences.

"I am pleased to add my testimony to the curative powers of the Uwanta Capsule treatment for Grippe. I was attacked very suddenly and very violently with this malady about one year ago. I had found this treatment a certain remedy for colds and I applied it to the 'Grippe.' I got relief in almost quicker time than it takes to tell it—and it cured me."
—R. SMART, TORONTO.

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THE ABSOLUTELY PURE BAKING POWDER

25 OZ CANS 25¢

10 PER CENT. REDUCTION OFF CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Ask For Trading Stamps.

STRACHAN'S HARDWARE

ENGLAND'S SAD WEAKNESS.

DIRECTLY TRACEABLE TO THE DRINK HABIT.

A Strongly-Worded Letter From James H. Bawden—A Glimpse at The Public House—The Mothers of England Are To Blame—The Foundations Of The Nation's Strength Are Being Destroyed.

Writing to the Whig, from St. Louis, Missouri, James H. Bawden, formerly of this city, has the following to say regarding the truth expressed in Kipling's late severe criticism of the "flannelled fools" and "muddled oafs" of England:

"Rudyard Kipling's latest poem will undoubtedly cause a great introspection and serious reflection among the people of England. Nero fiddled while Rome burned, and while the 'flannelled fools' fan the air at cricket games, Britain is laboring in the throes of a crisis as vital as any in her history. The time was when the sea-girt isles of Britain could carry on great conflicts in the Indian provinces, or in Africa's wilds, and yet the ship of state sailed easily, on an even keel and the dire god of war darkened not the land with the shadow of his horrors.

"How different the actual conditions of affairs to-day? The terrible drain of the struggle in South Africa is the theme for conversation at all times, and apparent everywhere. John Bull may hold high his head in proud, obstinate disdain at the suggestion of his being embarrassed, 'but he who runs may read,' and the evidences of national distress and weakness are only too plain. A gentleman with whom I dined in London some weeks ago, who is a very large employer of labor, and who had had eight years' experience in Central and South America, during which time he had made a very study of social conditions and lived through three revolutions, assured me that there was grave cause for unrest and anxiety in the near future in Great Britain. He also stated that his commercial travellers, who represented him on the continent, found a strong antipathy in every country against Englishmen and their goods, and that at times manifestations of this spirit of hatred were so strong that they had to be suppressed by the governing bodies of the various countries where they existed. Beyond question of a doubt the 'power behind the throne' which compels the curbing of the popular sentiment is American influence. If it were not known and recognized on the continent, that we, the blood-brothers of the English, stand shoulder to shoulder prepared to use our power to keep Anglo-Saxon interests intact, England would be insulted and slapped in the face, metaphorically speaking, all along the frontiers of her dominions, in Asia and Africa, and without question she would have to submit to any indignities forced on her, for she is not in a position to send other armies to other battlefields at this time.

"Kipling's burning, cutting arraignment of the populace is practically a wail for England's manhood. The Boer war has laid naked and bare to England's eyes, weaknesses where she had imagined herself strong. It has undoubtedly proven the great valor and bravery of her army officers as well as their too often foolish recklessness and absolute disregard of the lives of their men. It has also established the fact that the 'Tommy Atkins' of to-day is not the splendid specimen of fighting manhood who, under the Black Prince, at odds of five to one, drove the French before them at Cressy and Poitiers, or who later followed 'Old Ironsides' to victory.

"A visit to London and a look into the lives of the great surging, seething mass which constitutes the working portion of this city of millions, explains to a great extent this deterioration. Come with me for a while and you will realize the sin, the mockery, the crime, the curse, that follows in the train of 'drink.' It is Saturday night in London, the stars are shining away up in the deep blue of the sky, the air is soft and mellow, as only the air of a September night can be. Thrifty wives have done their shopping earlier, and gone indoors, careful mothers have put their children to bed, and in many a happy home are talking of events and friends, and perhaps their children's future.

"But the streets are not empty, nor is every home at rest, for this is the hour when the drink fiend has his firmest grip, when he most openly parades his victims, bound hand and foot, to do his bidding, and his alone. Men, women, and children are his,—yes, and the unborn child; ill-looking, unhappy, quarrelsome, dirty, they crowd the public houses, they crawl in doorways, they prowl the streets. With a friend one evening I procured some statistics in the east end. For an hour or so we watched a public house, used principally by dockers and their women folk. We saw during that time 790 persons enter, of them 209 are men, 380 women, 83 youths and girls, and 123 very young children and babies in arms. Three women are turned out drunk and five men. There is one very bad fight and six disturbances. Three girls, aged about seventeen, came out quite drunk; twenty-five men and nineteen women leave the place [illegible] drunk, two of the women [illegible] babies in their arms. At 10:50 p.m. the house has to be closed [illegible] the exception of one small door, [illegible] on account of a frightful row.

"We come on farther and come to another which we enter and sit down; trade is brisk and orders come in thick and fast:

"'Mild ale,' 'alf-and-'alf,' 'bitters.' An old, old woman crawls up to the bar; she is very bent and dirty; her eyes leer round at a group of women sitting near, and with hand up to the side of her mouth she leans forward and utters a nasty jest. They all laugh loud. A young girl comes in, rosy, fresh and blooming; she can't be more than seventeen. She has her mother's two-weeks-old child in her arms, and she has come to take her mother home. Nothing is sacred to these women. They twit her about the baby; their turn will soon be like the others. A woman comes in now, who is evidently recognized, for she is greeted with 'Hello Born Drunk.' 'Ow are yer?' Her history is in her nickname.

"It is midnight now and we go out with the rest—out into the street and past countless such houses, each sending forth the same stream of drunk-born, devil-ridden men and women. It seems to me here is the great key-note to the situation in England to-day. If there is incompetency in the army and she fails to compete in the open labor market of the world, it may be well for her to seriously turn her attention to the evils of the drink habit among her women. What has been described above is not only true of London, but similar conditions prevail in Edinburg and all the large centres of the kingdom. It is stated that the ratio of mortality from alcholic excess had increased forty-three per cent. among males during the last twenty years, among females it has increased by no less than one hundred and four per cent. These figures are eloquent. If their soldiers drink and their mechanics drink so they cannot 'bear the white man's burden' how much of it is due to the mothers who gave them an inheritance of drink in their blood?

"England's glorious victories on land have been won in the past centuries by her bold, hardy peasantry. Such a class no longer exists. The England of to-day is made up of a number of vast aggregations of people gathered together in cities, the masses, ignorant, poverty-stricken, drunken; countless thousands of them living lives of untold, hopeless misery. The peasant or farmer class have been driven from their farms by stress of foreign competition in all home markets for the grain, cattle, sheep, etc., the sale of which formerly made them independent and often wealthy. Therefore, instead of having the brawn and the muscle of the country-bred stalwart yeoman to follow the union jack to victory far a-field, her soldiers are enlisted from the weaklings and roustabouts of the slums of the great cities. It is not at all to be wondered at, that with a foe like this Dewet and Botha with their handful of Boers have been able to play 'I-spy' and 'tag' with them through all the long, weary months of war. The Boer born on the veldt with nerves of iron and sinews of steel can endure hardships which quickly incapacitates or kills the British soldier. The Boer generals and officers live the same lives their men do, sleep in the same trenches, eat the same fare and inspire them by their personal confidence, friendliness and readiness to share all dangers and suffer all privations.

"With a few exceptions the personnel of the English officers is totally different. Little Bobs and Buller are, and have always been, heroes to their soldiers. Usually, however, there is no community of interest among officers and their soldiers, as is the case among the Boers. While poor 'Tommy Atkins' trudged along with his day's rations and his blanket, the drawing-room, carpet-bag, effeminate tin soldier, whose money or family or political pull secured for him his commission, rode in state followed by a dozen great Cape carts carrying as his personal effects all the luxuries of a king in his palace. The edict issued by the war department, some few months ago, requesting officers of mobile columns to omit pianos and cooking stoves from their impediments, should have been enforced long ago. With such poor material, physically speaking, in her armies, and such a bad lack of harmony and mutual confidence and respect between officers and men, the duration of the war is easily understood.

"To her colonies England owes much of whatever success she has achieved in the struggle in South Africa, and Joseph Chamberlain only rendered just tributes to a loyalty to the mother country, unflinching, solid and spontaneous, which exists universally among the people of her colonies when he included these colonies among the factors potent in maintaining England in a 'splendid isolation' among the world powers. Strathcona's Horse, a body of mounted police from the plains and frontiers of the Canadian north-west have carried terror and death times without number to the enemy, and the Australian contingent has done equally good service. In her colonies rests England's hope for the future. She is to-day sending forth by the thousand, her young men to Canada, Australia and Africa. Those who are the degenerate production of the social evils pictured above are eliminated; those who are intelligent, active and energetic, broaden and develop under the kindly influence of these newer, freer, fairer lands.

"There, in these countries where the fondest hopes and ambitions are realized, a new spirit awakens and frees them from the old bondage of their slavery. Slavery in free, merry England? Yes. Slavery to a condition of social ethics, which has for centuries tended to demoralize and brutalize the working classes or the lower classes, as they are often insultingly and ignominiously termed, and which has established the criterion for a true gentlemen as the 'man who does not work and who can consume many bottles of wine, without becoming boisterous.' Self-respect, dignity and manhood are not compatible with cringing servility and besotted ignorance. In the fearful loneliness and sterility of their existence, it is not surprising how many of the English poor turn to the temporary relief from their trouble, which the delirium of drink affords them.

"Let us hope that England's sons will learn well the lessons of equality and fraternity in her dominions across the seas, where every man's pedigree is simply his record as a man, where noblemen and gentlemen are nature's very own, and every man a king; that, when they return home, they will scatter broadcast the result of their observations and studies, and endeavor to reconstruct the rotten foundation and tottering superstructure of their social system.

"It seems to me Americans would all gladly see this transformation accomplished, for to England we owe our ancestry, and it was precisely the same spirit of enterprise which in the good old days made her mistress of the maritime and commercial world, that to-day enables us, her children's children, to claim the same proud supremacy."

Peace of mind is often the result of not knowing any better.

THE HEAD OF A DEPARTMENT

HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND WAS SWORN IN.

By Lord Minto—His Election Occurs February 5th—The Canadian Press Association to Meet in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—Shortly after twelve o'clock to-day, Hon. James Sutherland, who is now a member of the dominion cabinet was sworn in as minister of marine and fisheries at Government house, by lord Minto. Mr. Sutherland gets the portfolio, rendered vacant by the retirement of Hon. Louis Davies to the supreme court bench. The election in North Oxford takes place on February 5th.

The Canadian press association will hold its annual meeting here in February. Mr. MacDonnell, of the Alexandria News, has written to the mayor suggesting the formation of a local committee of newspaper men to co-operate with the executive in arranging for the affair. At the convention papers will be read by prominent journalists and there will be a banquet.

HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND.

The proposition of the Ottawa dairy company to bring outside milk dealers under the transient traders' by-law is likely to be vigorously opposed when it comes before council. Some of the aldermen claim that as milk dealers are all licensed they can't be kept out of the city or even brought under the regulation referred to.

Commander Spain has been appointed to enquire into the loss of four men, who were on barge Marine City which was towed by a steamer off Godgrich. The enquiry will likely be opened in Kingston.

Death Of James Farrell.

James Farrell, an old and highly respected resident of Kingston, died Wednesday evening, at the home of Anthony McGuire, Princess street, where he had lived for some years. He had reached the advanced age of seventy-eight years and is survived by one sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Mannt, Ottawa; two sons and one daughter; one son is in New York and the other in Buffalo; the daughter resides at Montreal. In his younger days the deceased was a letter carrier in the city and afterwards served as a guard in the Kingston penitentiary. He was a brother of the late bishop Farrell, of Hamilton. The deceased was a member of the congregation of St. Mary's cathedral, and a staunch reformer in politics.

Wolfe Island Notes.

Wolfe Island, Jan. 15.—The quadrille party last Friday was a grand success, there being over fifty couples in attendance, who all thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The last meeting of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was held at the residence of Mr. Allinson, where a goodly number, who belong to the sewing circle, were present. Miss Rielly, Railton, attending normal school at Ottawa, has been hired as teacher in No. 1 separate school. R. Walker is about to go to the city to undergo operation. Misses Minnie Spoor and Sadie McArgle have left to attend the Loretta Abby at Toronto. The C.M.B.A. ball will take place the latter part of this month.

A Brilliant Reception.

A reception was held at the home of Mrs. E. M. Chapman, Johnston street, from four to seven o'clock yesterday, following the marriage of Capt. Donnelly and Miss Chapman. The guests numbered upwards of 150 and were received by Misses Ruby Donnelly, Chapman and Clogg. Those who assisted Mrs. John W. Elliott in serving refreshments were Misses Martin, Offord and Booth. Capt. and Mrs. Donnelly were the recipients of 126 gifts from friends situated in all parts of Canada and the United States.

Prominent citizens say they infer from Mr. Metcalfe's words, in Ontario hall last night, that he would be a candidate for the Ontario house. A leading conservative declares that the party will not endorse him.

The non-commissioned officers of the R.C.F.A. held a pleasant dance in the lodge room, court Earl Roberts, I.O.F., last evening. There was a large attendance and a happy evening was spent.

A Wolfe Island farmer brought to the city this morning a load of pressed hay. The crossing, he states, is not very safe, the ice in some places being only three inches thick.

Four more cases of small-pox were discovered in Winnipeg yesterday. Three taken from Notre Dame street, are said to be bad cases.

The Allan line steamer Numidian from St. John, N.B. and Halifax for Liverpool arrived at Moville on Thursday.

J. D. McIntosh, ex-M.P.P. for Manitou, Man., is dead after six weeks illness. He was fifty-two years old.

The staff officers of "A" field battery entertain their friends to a smoking concert this evening.

C. A. Macpherson, manager of the Ontario powder works, has gone east on a business trip.

In a general election in Kingston about thirty-five years ago, there were 1,374 votes cast.

A man's ingenuity doesn't get him out of half the trouble it gets him into.

RED DRAGON REINSTATED.

Over Which All Loyal Welshmen Rejoice.

London Graphic.

There will be rejoicing in Wales and among loyal Welshmen the world over now that the Red Dragon of Cadwallader is to find his due place in the heraldic achievement of the princes of Wales. We published the other day the order of the king in council, "that there be added to the achievement of the prince of Wales the badge of the Red Dragon." This ancient badge is to be borne as a badge, of course, and not quartered in the shield of the prince—on the sinister side (the spectator's right, that is) of the royal crest as heir apparent, while the ancient badge of the ostrich feathers is on the other side, the crest and the two badges appearing thus in line over the shield. The badge is: "On a mountvert a dragon passant gules, differenced as is the royal crest with a label of three points argent." The duke of Norfolk, the earl marshal of England, is charged to see that the necessary directions be given.

The Red Dragon of Cadwallader of Wales is represented in a painting in one of the heraldic manuscripts in the British museum—a manuscript which contains colored drawings of the royal badges from Edward III., down to king Edward VI., and it was presumably written in the days of Edward VI.

The banner of king Henry VII., in the Vincent MS., No. 152, in the college of arms, shows that that king quartered the red dragon in a banner with his other badges, Henry also used the dragon as a supporter, and it can be seen with the white greyhound in the chapel at Windsor, supporting a portcullis ensigned with a rose. For his time the Tudor monarchs used the dragon as one of the supporters of the royal arms, Henry VII., descended from Owen Tudor, thus proclaimed his Welsh ancestry; but the dragon dropped out when the Stuart dynasty succeeded, and has not reappeared until now, at last, the king, with his usual gracious sympathy with national aspirations, has restored it to the achievement of arms of the heir apparent, who takes his title from the principality.

This question of the admission of the emblem of Wales has come up from time to time. In 1893 the complaint was that Wales was not represented on the coinage, and, as Wales claims to possess a shield of arms as well as a badge, it was then said that these arms (quarterly or and gules four lions passant guardant counter-changed) ought to be quartered with England, Scotland, and Ireland in the royal banner, while another suggestion was that the red dragon should be made a charge and quartered on the banner.

Inquest On Tunnel Horror.

New York, Jan. 16.—The inquest into the Park avenue tunnel horror was commenced this morning before coroner Schoeler. District attorney Jerome and railroad commissioner Baker were present in their official capacities. It is expected that the inquest will consume nearly a week, and some delay is possible from the fact that a number of those injured in the wreck are as yet unable to leave the hospital. Engineer John M. Wiskers, whose negligence in failing to heed the signals is alleged to have been the cause of the catastrophe, has recovered from the nervous prostration with which he was overcome, and was present to give his evidence. In reply to his statements that he was prevented from seeing the warning signals by the steam and smoke in the tunnel, the company officials point out that his action in running the train ahead was in flagrant disobedience of the company's rule that under the conditions named engineers are strictly directed to run their trains slowly and with the greatest caution.

Lotta Returns To Stage.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 16.—The interest manifested in the first production of an English comedy called "Morocco Bound," at the Park theatre to-night, is greater, perhaps, than is warranted by the piece alone. It is announced that "Lotta" Crabtree, who, under the name of "Lotta," had an enviable reputation as an actress some fifteen years or more ago, will be seen in the principal role. Miss Crabtree does not intend to return to the stage, strictly speaking, for she is well satisfied with her life of retirement, and with her fortune, which is estimated in the millions. But the production is to be made in her own theatre, and Miss Holbrook, who was to have taken the principal part, fell suddenly ill, and "Lotta" volunteered to help out the producer and the company by temporarily taking the part herself.

In Honor Of Judge Lawrence.

New York, Jan. 16.—Leading members of bench and bar in Greater New York have completed arrangements for the dinner to be given at Delmonico's to-night in honor of judge Lawrence, who, at the end of the year, retired after twenty-eight years' continuous service on the supreme bench of New York. John E. Parsons, president of the New York bar association, will preside and addresses will be delivered by a number of eminent lawyers.

Worry And Late Hours.

Worry and late hours seriously affect the system, causing exhaustion, nervousness, general debility and sleeplessness. Wade's Iron Tonic Pills are great blood makers. They strengthen the nerves, invigorate the system, restore wasting vitality and cure all constitutional irregularities. Each box contains seventeen days' treatment. Price 25c. at Wade's drug store.

Great Sale Of Clothing.

Prevost is selling boys' suits for $2, boys' reefers for $2.25, boys' overcoats for $3.50, men's overcoats for $5, men's all wool suits for $6.75. This is a genuine snap and great variety to choose from.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Three applications of Peck's Corn Salve will cure hard or soft corns. In big boxes, 15c., at Wade's drug store.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

with Hypophosphites

STOMACH AND BOWEL DISORDERS

The antiseptic, soothing and healing properties of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion especially adapts it to the treatment of stomach and bowel disorders of a catarrhal, fermentative, ulcerative and tubercular nature. It soothes and disinfects the entire alimentary tract, checks fermentation, cleanses away foul mucus and leaves the digestive organs in a healthy condition to perform their functions naturally. The medical profession prescribe Angier's Petroleum Emulsion for Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Gastric and Intestinal Catarrh and Ulcers, Tabes Mesenterica, etc. It has cured many long standing cases of Chronic Diarrhœa after other remedies had failed.

STOMACH ULCER:—*I was taken ill in November, 1896, with an ulcerated stomach, and was under four eminent doctors' treatment up to May, 1897. During March and April I had four relapses, and was given up, and told that I could not live more than six weeks. I had always fancied Angier's Petroleum Emulsion would do me good, and when the doctors could do no more for me, I got a bottle, and felt the benefit of it the first few days, and all food I was taking agreed with me. I continued to take it up to September, 1897, and have not felt any pain since, or been troubled with my stomach in any way. My case is well known all about here, and the vicar and curate from our church say if ever a man was brought from death's door I was.*
JAMES BAMBER, Assurance Agent, 43 Butte St., Liverpool, Eng.

All druggists sell it. Two sizes, 50 cts. and $1.00 a bottle. Be sure you get ANGIER'S.

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS on a postal card will bring you a free copy of a valuable booklet entitled, "About Your Throat and Lungs." It tells how to care for the Throat, Lungs, and Digestive Organs. It gives good advice as to Diet and Hygiene, also Exercises, which are illustrated.

ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY BOSTON, MASS

Omega Oil

Cold in the Chest—If a porous plaster was the only thing which cured cold in the chest or pains in the chest, there would be some excuse for putting one on, but there's something ten times better. It's Omega Oil. Rub your chest and throat with it to-night, and to-morrow morning you'll be all right. Omega Oil is a liniment that does not burn, blister, or itch like a porous plaster. It doesn't stick to the skin like glue, either. Every mother knows that old-fashioned sweet oil is a real good remedy for rubbing on the chest when a cold has settled there, but sweet oil isn't near so good as Omega Oil. It contains a green Swiss herb that soothes, heals and subdues inflammation in a most astonishing way. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

If your dealer refuses to supply you with this wonderful Swiss green liniment, the Omega Chemical Co., 197 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid, for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps. 736

Good Fire in the Morning.

SUNSHINE" FURNACES

retain fire over night, but do not burn up the fuel—with a little shake and drafts turned on in the morning, a house is heated in short order with a "Sunshine."

Fire-pot is made in two sections, extra heavy, and with flanges on outside, which increases radiation and strength.

The "Sunshine" is made in three sizes, and burns coal, coke or wood, giving perfect satisfaction with either.

Pamphlets free from our local agent or nearest house.

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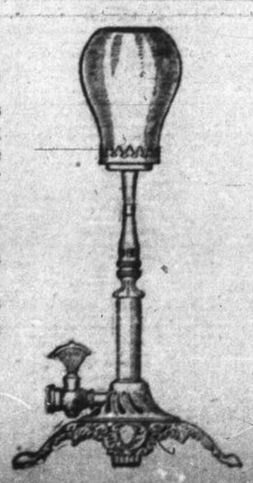
LEMMON & LAWRENSON, 358 King Street, Kingston, Sole Agents.

A Few Words on Gas.

When you receive your gas bill scan it carefully. If you think there is a mistake don't blame the gas meter. The trouble is in your burners.

Call and see the **KERN BURNER.** It will save gas and give the light you look for. Also see the Gas Consumer's Meter illuminated and we will teach you to read its face.



J. W. OLDFIN, City Agent, 253 King Street.

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