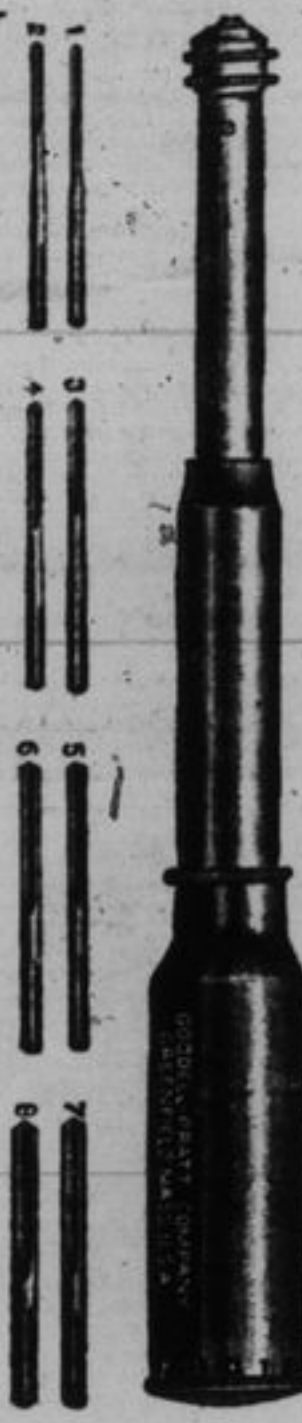


CORBETT'S

FOR



A full assortment of MECHANICS' TOOLS. Best Quality at Lowest Price.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, listing ailments like headache, dizziness, and biliousness.

FIRE WOOD JUST RECEIVED.

A fine lot of nice sound, hard maple, cut last winter. Good long lengths. S. ANGLIN & CO., Foot of Wellington Street.

Electric Fixtures

We have them—all sizes, all kinds, all prices; everything to suit everybody. Call and see our large display of both gas and electric fixtures.

BRECK & HALLIDAY, Princess Street.

ANY INDIVIDUAL IS BENEFITED BY VISITING THE MAGI CALEDONIA SPRINGS; THE MOST ROBUST ARE RE-VIGORATED BY THE FAMOUS WATERS AND BATHS.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbor what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. See a box, at all dealers or EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Auction Sales. Save Money by Employing ALLEN & BROWN, Auctioneers.

NO HUMBUG PERIOD IN HUMAN LIFE. Stock Market and Gold Speculation. Make all fortunes made, all lost, with a few days. Buy \$1.00 worth of Dr. Chase's Ointment. 10¢ per box. 10¢ per box. 10¢ per box. 10¢ per box.

WELL, WELL! WHAT IS WANTED NOW? WHY MORE customers of course at Myers' Pork Market, 60 Brock Street, where you will obtain the best cooked and smoked meats in the city. 3 lbs. dripping for a quarter. Phone 570.

THE WHIG—68TH YEAR. DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening, at 306-310 King Street, at 9¢. Edition at 2.30 and 4.00 o'clock. WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 12 pages, published every Thursday morning at \$1 a year. Attached is one of the best Job Printing Offices in Canada, rapid, stylish and cheap work; nice improved process. EDW. J. B. PENNE, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY WHIG. Opier per Urban Divor.

THE OUTLOOK FOR FUEL. Crude oil for fuel! The idea of moving trains and steamships with petroleum was not seriously regarded when it was recently suggested. Yet it is no new thing.

Mr. Hays, writing to the English press, tells of his experience in the Southern Pacific. Coal cost the company about \$6 per ton. Oil can be purchased at a price which cuts the locomotive's fuel bill in two.

Ralph Smith, M.P., says that many of the railroads in California are now using crude petroleum as a fuel, and the future of British Columbia's coal trade is imperilled.

There are many considerations in favour of oil as fuel. It is easily handled. It is procurable in the southern and western states cheaply. It takes up less space for storage. It is adaptable to the requirements of any works or system.

Is the supply inexhaustible? Apparently so. The oil fields that were tapped years ago are still offering up their riches freely, the wells flowing with all the volume that marked the opening of them.

What of Canada? It has its oil products, but so far they have not been used as fuel. It is not likely that they will be—unless the discovery is made of oil in new regions and it is not influenced or circumscribed by any Rockefeller compact.

A REMARKABLE CHANGE.

Le Journal, of Montreal, which was started in Sir Charles Tupper's time, while he was premier, and to aid his cause, is having an experience of its own.

It frets under the fault finding of the conservative press, and breaks out thus:

"Let the people in the west cease to reproach us on our origin. Never will they succeed in Anglifying us, but we are quite as loyal as our English compatriots, and, like them also, we are proud of our nationality. They should not forget that they are a minority in the empire, and that by virtue of our constitution itself they have not the right to impose on us their language. With a little good-will it would be easy to live here without stupid frictions between races. We are all Canadians."

Le Journal had better act in accordance with the advice it so fairly tenders to others. It has been very mischievous in its career, and has done more than any other paper in Canada to foment the race trouble which it laments.

It is not long since it abused the premier because he was too British. He was too fond, according to their critic, of boasting of his British associations and British predilections. It was too fond of speaking English and so pandering to English opinion while he presumed to represent and reflect French-Canadian sentiment. He was, therefore, carrying himself badly in a way calculated to forfeit the esteem and regard of his countrymen. Of course this was the small talk of a conservative paper, which was bound to find fault—anyway, but it is in strange contrast with the professions of loyalty of the Journal itself to British traditions and British institutions now!

Has the report of a new French paper, one calculated to more accurately represent French-Canadian opinion had its effect? It looks that way.

A BETTER DAY AT HAND.

The question with many is, why have school teachers, real good ones, become so scarce? It is a live subject now when school engagements are numerous and in brief.

Primarily the scarcity is due to the improvement in the times and the openings, which young men and women find for the exercise of their talents in other directions. School teaching, which is heart-breaking work, is not a first, but last resort at \$200 a year, and the educated person who cannot make more than that when the times are good does not amount to much.

Next the competition for schools and engagements in the past have driven people out of teaching. It afforded some a temporary occupation and revenue while they qualified for other service, and they were not above the cutting in salaries which secured them appointments and at the same time depreciated them. There was a feeling of abandonment about it all, because the student in medicine or law or theology realized that the sacrifice he was making was limited in its kind.

The result, however, was the degrading of the profession of teaching. So few entered it with the expectation of remaining in it long, so few men at any rate. The women were less certain about their future, but they were always open to proposals which took them into more congenial associations. It is said that there is a change in prospect, that teaching is being valued now as a profession, and that its rewards must rise. The salary of the teacher is dependant, like

all salaries, upon the law of demand, and the scarcer the teachers the better the remuneration he receives.

It is time for a change. The person of education and character, whose individuality and learning are impressed upon the children, should be compensated reasonably. Only the teacher knows what a loss of energy is involved and hence the lack of sympathy generally, with his ambitions, his toils, his sacrifices.

ACTIONS OF THE JUDGES.

The judges are expected to command the respect of all classes, and usually the respect is merited. But there are some judges of whom the kindest things cannot be said.

The men whom Mr. McAdams criticised unwarrantably displayed a feeling in the case which was not admirable in view of their high and exalted office.

The judge who abused the members of the board of trade at Sydney, C. B., was not acting according to the dignity of the bench. He waded through the commercial men who had assembled on the court house steps in order to be photographed, and when they expressed, in a murmuring their dissatisfaction, he turned on them and said bad things. Still later he ordered the arrest of one who had the nerve, on the street and his own account, to call his conduct disgraceful.

Still another, in referring to a public disturbance and call out of the troops, alleged that had he been in command of the soldiers he would have ordered a volley of ball cartridges fired into the crowds had it, when spoken to, not dispersed.

All the circumstances show how some occupants of the bench who are presumably in a judicial frame of mind all the time exhibit an irritability of temper that is not becoming to the office. Rash language is particularly out of place, and when used, is suggestive of the sharp criticism to which it has been subjected.

Again it is not within reason that a judge can order a man's arrest because of any difference of opinion which arises out of a personal encounter. A citizen has as much right to say that the conduct of a judge is disgraceful as the judge has to say that his behaviour indicates the black-guard. The judge, of the bench, has only the privileges of citizenship, and they do not embrace the power, without form or ceremony, of causing any one's arrest.

POOR SHOULDN'T MARRY.

Dr. Andrews, of the Nebraska University, is a radical of the radicals. He has been visiting Chicago, and addressing audiences in the University of Chicago. His last notable theme is marriage among the poor, which he deprecates. The evil of society he attributes to the fact that children are born into poverty, that they are not trained and educated as they should be, that they drift into evil habits, and therefore contribute unduly to the crime of the period.

"The rich and educated people, who can raise children and rear them so that they will be a credit to society and to the nation," said he, "are the parents of very few children, while the improvident and inefficient population of the country brings forth children in great numbers. An effort should be made to discourage parentage among the poor classes."

That is the biggest problem of the age. Granted that some young people are very foolish, that love's young dream carries them beyond all reason, that they marry before they have matured plans and accumulated the means for a comfortable livelihood, what is to be done? Who suffer but themselves? They have the poverty and some of them have happiness in it. They have the crime, too, says Dr. Andrews, not all of it, nor even a large percentage of it.

The strenuous life becomes the great majority. They accept the prospect that is before them of toil and service and sacrifice; and if they do not amass wealth they succeed in earning a decent living, in rearing sons and daughters who are a credit to them, in giving to the world men and women of talent, genius and distinction, and in old age passing away to their reward. Crime is not a condition of poverty only. It is a condition of temperament, of association, of environment, and it is not confined to the people of one class or cast.

Dr. Andrews' plan for a limitation of parenthood is based on the argument that only those should marry who can make their children, by education and training, self-supporting. The same thing would be attained by social economy that would give every one a chance for life, and a chance which is becoming less and less possible under the manipulations of wealth. Dr. Andrews aims to accomplish his ends by celibacy what the socialists have sought to obtain by economic laws, and both are labouring in vain. The crime that Dr. Andrews desires to extinguish would be promoted by it since human depravity is to be decreased by education and not, by law.

"Bibby's," Oak Hall. "Bibby's." The kind of school suits the boys need are here, \$2 to \$6.50. The H. D. Bibby Co.

Boys' school pants at Jenkins.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

On 'dit that Belleville wants a curfew bell. It can have ours, for all the good it is.

The Telegram wants some of the judges who trifle with the liberties of the subject impeached by parliament. Let us have something to show that we live in an advanced age.

Dr. Parkin says the colonial conference is bound to end in some good. A lot of the ablest men in the British empire cannot be called together and exchange opinions on great issues without a benefit.

The Mail books Hon. J. M. Gibson for the lieutenant-governorship of Ontario. Our contemporary is a little too pfevious. Mr. Gibson would adorn the gubernatorial office, but he adorns the office he now holds better.

The late Mr. Remington, the swell who suicided at New York, is said to have been insane. The evidence of it consists in the fact that he was seen to walk in the streets of the common people at unfashionable hours. Poor man. That was a bad sign, surely.

Judge Meagher, who lost his head at Sydney, and abused a visiting member of the board of trade, has no apology or statement to offer. He is on his dignity now. Had he been on it some days ago—the unfortunate incident in which he figured would not have taken place.

PITH OF THE PRESS.

See The Point? Port Hope Guide. The most expensive thing of the season is the silence of Mr. Whitney.

Hit Of The Season. Montreal Herald. This is the season when the summer garden with steam heat would make a hit.

Danger Now Feared. Montreal Examiner. If the Manitoba wheat crop keeps on at this ratio it is liable to have growing pains.

To Be Sure. Ottawa Journal. Canada seems to have about everything worth while on earth, so might as well have the sea serpent too.

Things In Contrast. Toronto Telegram. A Chicagoan community would never give the blacks of South Africa a chance to make trouble. They would be lynched on suspicion.

The New Treatment. London News. A Chicago scientist has invented what he terms the laughing cure for the liquor habit. The man with a laughing jag will have a gay, old time when he gets the funny cure pumped into him.

CUSHENDALL CULLINGS.

Catches Of Big Bass—All Legally Conducted.

Cushendall, Aug. 23.—Campbell Officer, Montreal, lately spent a few days with his parents, School No. 1, has opened with Miss N. Volume, Kingston, in charge. James Martin attended the Frontenac cheese board meeting on Thursday. Miss Ethel Armstrong, daughter of ex-Alderman Armstrong, Kingston, was lately the guest of Miss May Franklin. Sympathy is extended to Mrs. William Burns, mother of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Oswego, N.Y., died on Tuesday. The funeral occurred on Friday in the English church cemetery, near Joyceville. Local liberal politicians claim the recent election, insofar as the poll at Joyceville was concerned, was conducted in a legal manner. They scout the charges made that any money was paid, or liquor given, to induce men to vote. They will have a strong defence ready should Mr. Gallagher's protest against Mr. Shibley ever really come to an issue.

The success of the lawn social held lately at Mrs. Hamilton's and details of which have already appeared in the Whig, was due largely to Miss Ethel Ward and Miss Fanny Hamilton. A neat sum was realized in aid of St. James' church. Miss Katie Martin lately visited Elgin friends. Fred Bibby, Police Constable Graham, Harry Hunter and other Kingstonians who were fishing near Blake's Landing lately secured some fine bass. As regards getting "big fellows," however, James' Martin continues to "take the bun." He has landed several four and five pounders this season.

Edgar Elliott and wife, Smith's Falls, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Burns. Mrs. Charles Key (formerly Annie Martin) lately visited her parents, Mr. George Leader and Mrs. John Woods, Pine street, were on Sunday the guests of their father. Two Cushendall ladies took in the steamer New York's excursion on Friday. They did not reach Kingston until three o'clock Saturday morning, being delayed by a break in the steamer's machinery. W. Woods, Sr., visited his son, Joseph, Barriefield, one day this week.

Inconsistency Of Committees.

A citizen draws attention to the inconsistency of civic committees. The board of works, which has no appropriation to spare, is doing its best to keep down the weeds that grow so rapidly and with such profusion on civic property. On the other hand, this citizen declares, the water works committee, which is blessed with an annual surplus, permits weeds to disfigure its property, and seems to be proud of their abundant growth. He wants to know why the burdocks and other obnoxious weeds, that flourish on the old reservoir property, are not cut down. They are a menace to the value of adjacent property.

"Bibby's," Oak Hall. "Bibby's." Young men's suits, "masterpieces of tailor's art," \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$13, \$14. The H. D. Bibby Co.

Shirt Sale. Any colored shirt in the store, 75c. Jenkins.

WERE HIT BY LIGHTNING.

MANY PERSONS KILLED AND MORE INJURED.

In the Country the Most of the Fatalities Occur—The Network of Wires in the Cities Save Them.

It is probably not generally known or even imagined, says a writer in Leslie's Monthly for September, that every year in the United States between seven and eight hundred lives are lost by lightning stroke, and more than a thousand persons injured. During 1899 there were 4,253 animals—cattle, horses, mules, sheep or pigs—killed by lightning in the open fields, while the value of the property destroyed either directly or through fires caused by bolts was estimated at six millions of dollars. There are numberless cases on record where whole herds of sheep and cattle have been struck with fatal effect. In one instance, in Colorado, ninety-one sheep were slaughtered by a single stroke, and fifty-two in another. In Iowa, where during one year 266 head of cattle were killed by lightning, the curious fact was noticed that 118 were found in close contact with wire fences. Their death was probably caused by the shock received from the fence and not from the direct stroke, as it was evident in many cases that the lightning struck the fence at some distance.

It is in the country that most of the fatal accidents from lightning occur, and they are about evenly divided between people who are struck in houses and those who are killed in the open or while seeking refuge under a tree. To stand under a tree in a thunderstorm is perhaps next to clinging to a lightning-rod, the most dangerous position that can be chosen. The comparative safety of the modern city from lightning is due to the network of wires which covers it, and the number of tall buildings with iron points, tin roofs, metallic gutters and steel frames connected with the water sewer and gas pipes, which form an excellent system of conductors.

It is absolutely impossible to conceive of the rapidity and brilliancy of lightning. It has been estimated that a flash occupies less than the one-millionth part of a second. As one-tenth of a second is needed for the full effect of any light upon the eye, we get only a very faint idea of the brilliancy of the flash. If a flash were permanent it would be one hundred thousand times more brilliant than the light we now experience.

There was one famous building of antiquity, which, according to the records, was never damaged by lightning during its thousand years of existence, although placed high on a hill above a city in a mountain region where thunderstorms are very frequent. It was the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem. The temple was overlaid within and without by plates of gold. Now gold is one of the best of electric conductors, and in this way the whole building was protected with a perfection and thoroughness that has never been attempted before or since.

Thought Them Salt Water.

"How nice it would be if this lake would freeze over," remarked a New Yorker to a Kingstonian, as they sat on the deck of the steamer America, on her way from Cape Vincent to this city a few days ago.

"Well, it does freeze over," the Kingstonian replied. "Why, I thought it was salt water," the man from Gotham remarked. "Aren't all these lakes salt? I always heard that they were." He was told they were not, but hesitated to believe it. "I knew the St. Lawrence was fresh water," he went on. "They told me down in Quebec that it froze over early in winter, and stayed frozen for seven or eight months."

The absurdity of the supposition that a river flowing from a salt water lake could be fresh had never struck the New Yorker. It is amusing to listen to the expressions frequently made by United Statesers regarding Canada; their training in geography and history has been sadly neglected.

Hat Sale.

\$1.50 and \$2 fine felt hats, black or grey, hard or soft, choice for \$1. Jenkins.



Advertisement for Syrup of Figs, claiming to cleanse the system, dispel colds, and overcome constipation.



School Bell Rings Shortly

There is an army of school boys to be fitted out next week. We expect to see our share of them, and we can promise them in advance the most mannish clothing they ever saw, and it is thoroughly made. We have the two-piece suits, three-piece Suits, Blouse, Norfolk and Vestee Suits.

SUITS AT \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$6.50.

The H. D. Bibby Co., One Price Clothing House, OAK HALL.

Harrison Co's.

GREAT AUGUST SALE.

Many customers are buying their Furniture and Carpets now and having us hold them until later. They are saving money and we have the money to use.

Parlor Suites, \$25, reduced to \$17.50.

Parlor Suites, \$65, reduced to \$48.

Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, etc., all reduced.

Carpets, in Brussels and Axminster, all reduced in sympathy with our other lines.



This Suit, until end of August, while they last, \$10.50. A genuine snap. Regular \$13.

T. F. HARRISON CO. Phone 90 and 91.

BIG BARGAINS

Blouse Waists and Wash Skirts.

200 striped Muslin Waists, well worth 75c. sale price, 25c. each.

150 Dark and Light Waists, some in print and grey and black Chambray, ranging in value from 75c. to \$1.89. Sale price, 25c. each.

18 Electric Blue Polka Dot Wash Duck Skirts, regular value \$1 each. Sale price, 50c. each.

12 Plain Electric Blue Duck Skirts, \$1.50, for 75c. each.

6 Plain Electric Blue Polka Skirts, \$2.25, for \$1.15 each.

6 Bright Navy Fancy Satsum Skirts, \$2.25, for \$1.15 each.

8 Black and White Duck Skirts, \$1.50, for 75c. each.

Children's Print and Duck Dresses, for age 2 to 5 years.

One lot, good value at 75c. each, now 65c. each.

One lot, good value at \$1 each, now 75c. each.

One lot, good value at \$1.25 each, now 90c. each.

Print Wrappers—The real good kind you have purchased from us for years, nicely made, of fast color material and warranted not to rip the first time you wear it, light and dark, large and small, all going at a big reduction of twenty per cent. off. Hundreds of tempting bargains for the big Fair Week.

CRUMLEY BROS. PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

CAMBON'S SUCCESSOR.

Jusserand Selected French Embassador to United States.

Paris, Aug. 25.—A correspondent was informed at the foreign office that the successor of Jules Cambon, as French ambassador to the United States, had not yet been appointed, but that M. Jusserand, French minister at Copenhagen, had been selected for the post.

M. Jusserand speaks English fluently and is the author of several English books. His wife, a Miss Richards, an American, has lived a long time in Paris.

It is not true that M. Cambon is going to St. Petersburg as the successor of the Marquis de Montebello as ambassador to Russia. It is said on good authority that he will go to Madrid, succeeding M. Patenotre.

Two Remarkable People.

Mrs. George Wagar, township of Camden, is eighty-two years of age, milks seven cows night and morning, does her own housework and walks two miles to her grocery. She is a remarkable specimen of womanhood and has preserved her health and hearty nature to her advanced age. Mr. Wagar is eighty-seven years of age and is a robust old gentleman.

"Bibby's," Oak Hall. "Bibby's." School trousers made to stay with the boy, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, 90c. The H. D. Bibby Co.

LIGHTNING'S WORK.

Barn and Entire Contents Destroyed by Fire.

During the thunderstorm Thursday night lightning struck the barn of P. A. Shannon, seventh concession of Tyendinaga, and burned it to the ground, together with the stables and henhouse. They had just completed threshing Thursday and the entire crop was destroyed, as well as a valuable horse and a thoroughbred Durham bull. A large quantity of hay was also destroyed. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Fixture Of Quebec Province.

The Paris Journal prints an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was asked why Canada did not become incorporated with the United States. His reply was: "French Canada would disappear more quickly in that gigantic furnace than in a flood of Anglo-Saxon immigration. All who love the French language ought to wish us to remain Canadians. Besides, nothing now fore-shadows such an incorporation."

Hat Sale.

\$1.50 and \$2 fine felt hats, black or grey, hard or soft, choice for \$1. Jenkins.

Souvenirs of Kingston. Taylor, 124 Princess street.

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