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THEY'VE COME. Those New Fall Styles in Women's SHOES.

My but they're neat. All the new shapes and styles and all the popular leathers. About the catchiest lot in the bunch is that \$3 Line in Vici, Velours and Box Calif. They will catch your eye and won't hurt your pocket-book. Take a look.

McDermott's SHOE STORE.

Watch 'Em Go!

CYLINDERS 7c. LARGE CHIMNEYS 10c. MANTELS 10c. BURNERS 15c.

BRECK & HALLIDAY, Princess Street.

FIRE WOOD JUST RECEIVED.

A fine lot of nice sound, hard Maple, cut last winter. Good long lengths.

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CURE YOURSELF! The cure for gonorrhoea, venereal disease, etc.

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.

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ANYTHING TO SELL, MAM? This is what the second-hand dealer says when he calls at your door.

THE WHIG - 68TH YEAR. DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening, at 306-310 King Street, at \$6 per year.

THE DAILY WHIG. Opus per Orbem Decor.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

In the presence of so many strikes, and the privations which they involve, it is remarkable that the British Trades Union Congress has rejected, by a great vote, the proposal for compulsory arbitration.

The matter came before the congress in a concrete form. That is the resolution outlined how results, in disputes between capital and labour, were to be secured.

It was suggested that parliament pass an act creating a supreme court of arbitration, this court to be presided over by one of the lords justices of the high court, and to be constituted by an equal number of workmen's and employers' representatives.

The reasons for the rejection of the scheme are not given, and one is left to conjecture what they are. The court being impartially organized, and presided over by an expert, unbiased and unprejudiced, its judgment should be satisfactory.

With compulsory arbitration the strikes in Canada and the United States would have been long since settled. The difference in the Locomotive works, between the machinists and the company, would have been readily disposed of, to their mutual advantage and comfort; the three thousand carpenters in Buffalo, and so long idle, would be at work; the thousands of coal miners in Pennsylvania would have been employed, and millions in wages and benefits saved to the men and their employers.

A RECKONING AWAITS THEM.

"It is interesting to hear," says the Peterboro Examiner "that J. P. Morgan has an interest either through control, through membership on their boards, through financing them, or by reason of acting as their fiscal agent, in companies capitalized as follows: Ships, \$170,000,000; railroads, \$3,088,500; industries, \$2,022,250,000; banks, \$187,000,000; miscellaneous, \$980,750,000 - total, \$6,418,500,000. Yet this phœnix will die, and at the judgment seat he will not be able to claim that he has made the world better by his living in it, or establish as good a claim to divine clemency as millions of poor men who have pursued lives of simple usefulness and never owned as many mills as Morgan has millions of money."

That is only one way of looking at the case. Mr. Morgan is a busy man in his own sphere and has filled some rather unique positions. As a financier he is a wonder in his age, and challenges the attention, if not the admiration, of the ablest of his race. His partner, in a sense his own right hand in the execution of his plans, climbed into distinction because of his keenness and sharpness and shrewdness, and he began life humbly, with nothing at his command but his industry, his mental and physical powers. If men are to be commended for getting on in the world, and if success were the one thing needful, J. P. Morgan & Co. would have their hearts' desire.

The question of judgment is looked at from two sides. Mr. Morgan is concerned with only the economic side. He sees the opportunity to concentrate capital and labour with a considerable saving in expenses, and he works for the consolidation of business. The displacement of labour is not a matter which worries him; at least there is no evidence of it, and it is because his policy is disturbing the labour market and destroying competition that some people think he is not employing his talents aright, and that he will be held to account some day.

Will the economies which his skill produces be an offset for the sufferings which the trusts entail? The schemes that tend to a reduction of labour are not for the world's good because the population grows prodigiously, and men must earn their living by hard labour or die. The soil will maintain the millions that now occupy it, and millions yet unborn, but with the advance of civilization the conditions of life become harder, and capital and labour and the soil itself is passing into the control of the few. If these are to be judged according to their responsibilities, there is a terrible reckoning ahead of them.

DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE. The Anglican Synod of Canada, in session in Montreal, has given large consideration to question of divorce and the attitude of the church towards the remarriage of divorced persons.

The house of bishops took the initiative and committed to the lower house a message, whose meaning was that the greatest limitation should be put upon the reunion of persons who have passed through the divorce courts. The regulations made by Dr. Davidson, who presented the resolution which sought to give effect to the new canon, respecting divorces in the United States, were simply shocking and made a deep impression upon the Synod.

There were cases, however, in which release and reunion were justified, and amendments were introduced in order to test the feeling of the Synod upon them. The proposed canon was more stringent than the record of the Lambeth conference seemed to warrant, and this was made the occasion for several motions, all of which were voted down.

The vote on the main motion, that which aimed to give concurrence to the message of the bishops, and practically forbidding the remarriage of divorced persons, resulted in this division: Yeas—clergy, 31; laymen, 9. Nays—clergy, 7; laymen, 15. "The motion was therefore, lost," says the record, "as the rules require a majority in each order." It will come up again.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

The New York Central railway has a new type of engine which hauls one hundred loaded cars. The railway is one of our most progressive institutions.

Six of the Booths have left the general (their father) and the head of the Salvation army. The old man must be getting considerable of a martinet.

The conservatives of the province have had another rally in Toronto. They expected to scare Mr. Ross out of office, and did not succeed. The old man's gritty. He's Scotch, you know.

Mr. Whitney has met some of his followers in Toronto and told them that the government's days are numbered. "There's to be a new election," he announced. Whereat several in the audience fell down.

A Chicago professor advises the use of slang in the schools. He thinks it leads to fluency of speech. So it does. But once acquired it cannot be abandoned. There can be no refinement of spirit where it is.

The Toronto World wants the Canadian Pacific railway company to get a quit on and make its trains and service up-to-date. Most people who travel on the Imperial Limited think it mighty fine. The World man must be hard to please.

It is intimated that some men's haunts and associations can be told by their speech, by the slang they use, which may be so. Every alderman, baseball player, golf tourist and ping-pong artist can be distinguished, usually, by his venacular.

The municipal convention has decided in favour of fair values in assessment and the repeal of the provision for assessing farm lands in cities. There are no farms in cities, and the land so held is an impediment to growth and occupation.

There will not be an increase in the tariff. If the conservative press expect it the evidence is clear that it is not interpreting the spirit of the times. Tariff tinkering is not desired, but if there is to be any change it will be towards lower taxation.

A member of the Missouri house of assembly has acknowledged that he negotiated the sale of several votes to a railway syndicate for \$75,000. That kind of thing had been so often done that he failed to see any harm in it. The legislative conscience must be getting calloused.

According to the gospel by Daniel, he of the New York Central's passenger department—the transportation facilities of a country make or kill it. Mr. Tarte is, therefore, to be commended in seeking to make the railroads and water ways of Canada the best in the world.

A farmers' trust—one covering every line of business which affects the tillers of the soil—and with a capital of fifty millions of dollars, is talked of in the United States. Canada may have something like it later, when the Manitoba crops have made a few more millionaires.

Took Few Risks.

Montreal Herald. Harry Downing, in a "Loop de Loop" act at the Toronto exhibition last night stuck for a minute when at the top of the loop, thus hanging suspended, and making it evident that he was fast to the bivalent and the bicycle was fast to the track. He then ran backward and jumped off in the darkness, the lights being turned off. The crowd hooted and jeered at the exposure.

Chicago teamsters are again considering the question of a strike.

SERIOUS SIDE OF THE LIFE OF THE FRENCH FAMILY

As Seen by the Solicitor-General—Few Visitors See the Best Side of the People of Paris.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—Hon. H. G. Carroll, solicitor-general of Canada, has returned home after an absence of three months, which he spent in Europe, mostly in England and France. While in Paris Mr. Carroll had opportunity to observe the life of the ordinary French family of fair means, and to study also the laboring and student classes. "The general visitor to Paris from this continent," says Mr. Carroll, "sees none of these things. He spends his time at the cafe concerts, which devote themselves largely to ridiculing both religion and politics. The stranger often comes away with the impression that French life is light, frivolous and corrupt, but these things, or things very like them are to be found in every large city of the French capital that Mr. Carroll does not see. The ordinary Frenchman hardly ever sees the best side of the people of Paris." Such visitors Mr. Carroll, added, never go to the lecture rooms of the Sorbonne and elsewhere, for if they did they would soon come to know that there is a great deal of good in France that is pure, religious and stable.

It was in the several law courts of the French capital that Mr. Carroll spent several pleasant hours, and it is there where he finds ability, stability and learning. The French lawyers are profound students and they present their cases with ability, each point being carefully thought out before coming into court. The judges are likewise able men, especially the members of the Court of Cassation, the highest tribunal in France, possessing both criminal and civil jurisdiction.

As to the French parliamentary system, Mr. Carroll is not enthusiastic. Short speeches are the order of the day, and when members conclude that a speech is long enough they have no hesitation in expressing their opinion in a way that usually induces the orator to desist. The practice of members going to the tribune to address the Chamber of Deputies is necessary because they could not be heard from their seats.

Mr. Carroll is satisfied with the Canadian tariff and sees no need for a change. He believes in letting well enough alone.

TIPS FROM EDITOR'S PENS.

Where They Differ. A man can drive a horse better than a woman, but a woman can drive a man better than a horse.

In The Objecting Line. The Mail and Empire protests against any "onesided reciprocity." That's right. Now register a protest against round triangles and square clippings.

The Hunters At Large. It is beginning to be deemed rather a dull day in the Adirondacks when somebody strolling in the forest is not shot down, being mistaken for a deer.

Its Proper Sphere. Lord Roberts has approved of an automobile corps for the British army because the automobile proved itself to be a deadly weapon of offence.

Common Sense Talk. Lord Dunsdon thinks our militia should be well trained in rifle shooting. That's a sensible idea. A volunteer force of first class shots would be worth more than a volunteer force of fine dressers and good dancers. Show us't everything in a volunteer force.

IN OUR OWN CIRCUIT.

News Of The Districts On Both Sides Of The Line. Miss Wilhelmine Hornbrook and Omer W. Earl, two prominent young people of the township of Augusta, were married Wednesday night in Almont.

There is a possibility of the Abbott Rolling mills at Belleville being reopened by United States capitalists. A company has been organized with a capital of \$200,000.

In the Athens high school on Wednesday evening, Brockville's talented elocutionist, Miss Irene Mallory, gave a pleasing recital. She was ably assisted by Miss Gertrude Cole, Ottawa.

Both young ladies are natives of Malton.

A fashionable wedding took place Wednesday night at Wilstead. Miss Gertrude, daughter of Frank Cole, to John Allen, a sturdy young farmer of Lansdowne. The bride was supported by Miss O'Brien, Smith's Falls, while William Johnston, Lansdowne, was the best man.

Missing For Six Weeks.

Leamington, Ont., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Wride has disappeared very mysteriously. Six weeks ago she left her baby with one of the neighbors, saying she was going up town. Her husband has a scald on his arm, inflicted, it is alleged, during a quarrel with his wife. The couple have had troubles, and Mrs. Wride, according to report, had a right to go elsewhere. The woman's father, Mr. Nop, thinks there might have been foul play, and the husband seems to be very unpopular.

The residents of Leamington are now greatly stirred up over the disappearance of Henry Wride. The woman was the first to disappear and after the husband had given up his child, an infant, to Mrs. Colison, he left the town. Mrs. Colison has heard from him twice since, one letter being postmarked Chicago, and the other St. Louis. In the last letter Wride stated that he intended going further west and cautioned Mrs. Colison not to write, as he would not receive her letter.

Wride is stated to have remarked to several persons before leaving the town, that his wife would never return again.

Tourists Who Seldom Buy.

"It has been a very peculiar class of tourists which have visited Kingston this season," remarked a merchant last evening. "They were, of course, United Statesers for the most part, but they were a different class of people from those we usually get. They were not, generally speaking, a buying class, and the merchants profited but little from their trade. Scores of them would come into the store, peep and handle everything, but the only purchase they made would be something very cheap and poor. The excursionists who came up Monday from the islands did more buying than half a dozen of the crowd which preceded them. These people wanted only the best goods, and if an article pleased them the price did not matter. It made us think of the old-time excursionists from the islands."

GREAT POSSIBILITIES. Frontenac Rich in Minerals—What Is Needed.

"I have my opinion of what the proposed new industry is," remarked a citizen last evening, "and I can tell you that I believe it will be a cement manufacturing concern. The raw material for the supply of such an industry is very abundant in the district surrounding Kingston. There are tons upon tons of marl in Loughboro, Round and other lakes in the back country. This marl, which is composed of millions upon millions of microscopic shells, makes a splendid kind of cement. There are beds of marl in Loughboro lake eighty feet deep, and in them a man would sink as quickly and dangerously as he would if it were quicksand. This can be shipped cheaply to Kingston, and could be manufactured into cement here at a big profit. As the population of Canada increases the demand for cement will, I believe, far exceed the supply, because there is a growing demand for it and because it can be used in so many different ways. A cement works, however, would probably not employ many men. But we need it, however, if it employs only half a dozen men."

"There is another thing I would like to see, and that is an industry established here for converting feldspar into finished products. There are millions and millions of tons of feldspar in Frontenac county, but every ton that is mined now is taken to the United States. Crockery, door knobs, etc., are made from this material, and it seems to me a plant located in this city, so near to the raw material, would be a profit-paying concern. How is it that our capitalists do not see the trend of things? The back country, which is tributary to Kingston, is rich in corundum, mica, feldspar, granite, marl, lead, gold, iron and other minerals. They wait but the hand of man to bring them forth and enrich the world. Canadians are letting a great opportunity slip by them. Many shrewd United Statesers, recognizing the value of these properties, are gradually opening up mines here and there throughout the district and shipping the output to the United States."

PRIVATE ENQUIRY WANTED.

What a Member of the R. C. F. A. Has to Say.

When Lord Dunsdon, commanding the Canadian militia, visited the Fort Pont barracks recently, he made an attempt to learn if the men had any grievances, in view of the large number of desertions from the R.C.F.A. A large number of the men were called before him and asked, in the presence of officers and non-commissioned officers, if they had any complaints to make. Of course, they invariably answered in the negative.

In speaking of this matter a member of the R.C.F.A., who had thus been summoned before the general, said: "I was called into a room and asked by the general if I had any complaints to make. What other answer could I give than that I had not, with officers and non-commissioned officers facing me? If I had told the general what I would like to have given utterance to, I would have, practically, been committing suicide; my after life would have been made so undesirable that suicide or desertion would have been the alternatives."

If Lord Dunsdon wants to learn wherein lies the trouble here, let him hold a private enquiry, when none but himself will hear the evidence or have access to it, and I'll wager he will hear something that will open his eyes. If friction is to be removed from the R.C.F.A., and that body is to be maintained on a first-class footing, such a course will have to be followed, which will result in certain removals, and reforms being enacted as will completely remedy the present existing difficulty."

OFF FOR CAMP.

Officers and Men of the R. C. F. A. Left This Morning.

At an early hour this morning "A" and "B" batteries, R.C.F.A., left the city for the annual artillery camp at Deseronto. The camp opens on Saturday morning, and the artillerymen will be under canvas for three weeks. The importance of this camp of instruction has grown considerably of late years, and great interest is manifested in it. For the first time, the garrison artillery of Canada will take part in the camp manoeuvres. Everything possible has been done to place this camp in a high state of efficiency, due largely to the efforts of the R.C.F.A.

The mounted portions of the local battalions, with camps, etc., marched out of the city at an early hour this morning, and will bivouac to-night at Napanea, proceeding to Deseronto tomorrow. The dismounted portion, with the baggage, left on a special steamer for the camp. Col. Drury will leave on Saturday to take command of the camp.

Quartermaster-Sergeant, Hewgill, during the absence of the battery, will be in command of Tete de Pont barracks, and Gr. Hutchins in charge of Artillery Park barracks.

Lieut. Col. Hudson, after six months' leave, has resumed command of "A" battery, and left to-day for camp at the head of his men.

Sergeant Long was in charge of the party which went up by boat. Peter Bevin will again be the caterer for the officers' mess.

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OUR FALL AND WINTER SCHOOL SUITS Are ready and the boys who wear them are well dressed and satisfied school boys.

TWO-PIECE SUITS—\$2.50, \$3.50, \$4. BLOUSE SUITS—\$1.25, \$2.50, \$3.50. VESTEE SUITS—\$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4. THREE-PIECE SUITS for boys 10 years to 17 years, \$6.50, \$6, \$3.50, \$5, \$4.50, \$4, \$3.50. NORFOLK SUITS—\$2.75, \$3, \$3.50, \$4.

THE H. D. BIBBY CO'Y., One Price Clothing House. OAK HALL.



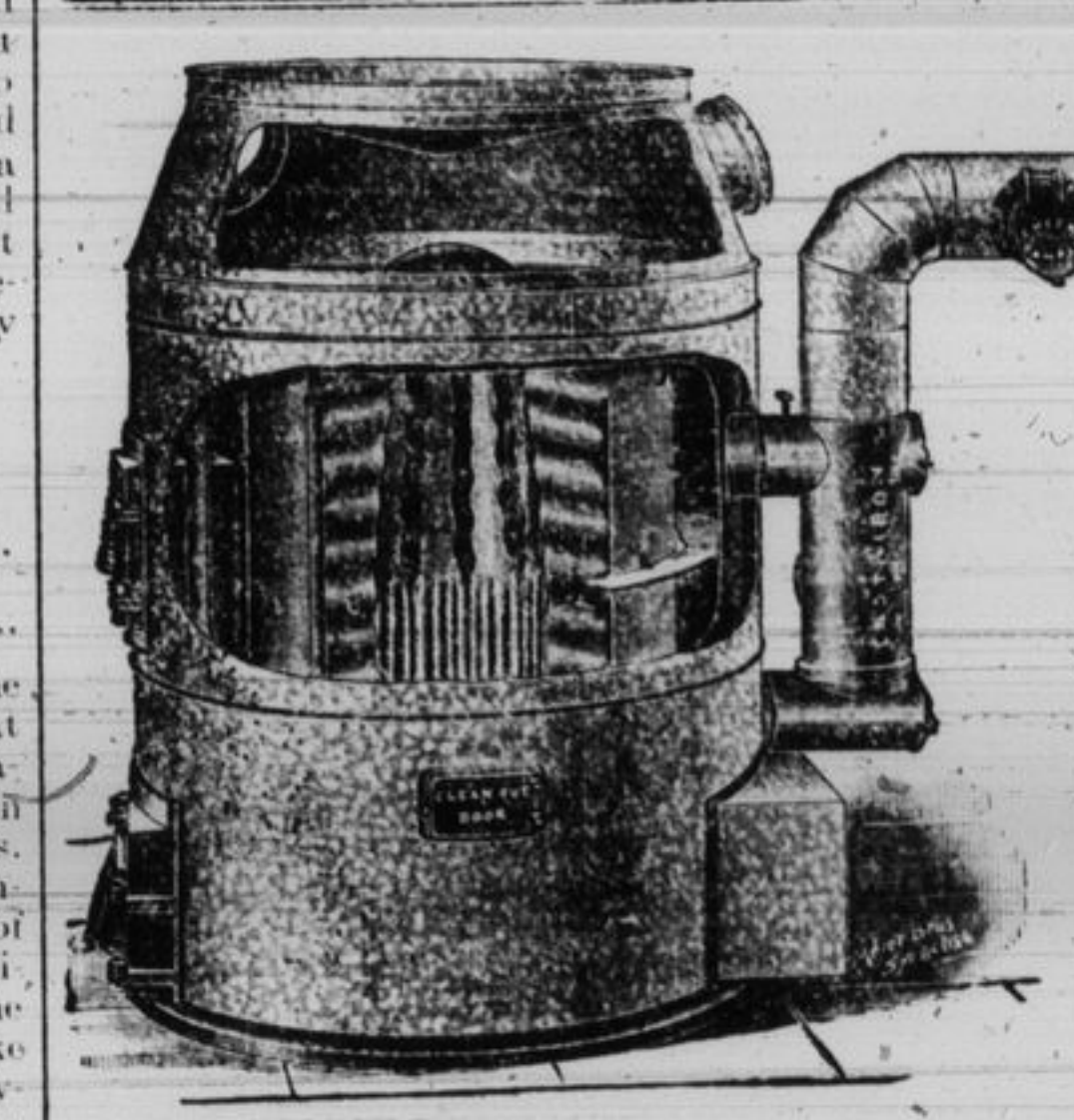
YES, SIR, THOSE NEW PACKARD SHOES

For fall wear which have just arrived are positively the very best ever shown in Kingston Only two prices:

\$3.50 AND \$4.50.

You can't beat them in this town if you pay one dollar a pair more.

SOLD ONLY AT SUTHERLAND'S SHOE STORE.



Kelsey Warm Air Generator HAS NO EQUAL FOR ECONOMY, HEALTH, COMFORT.

It is the only warm air furnace made that will heat extra rooms perfectly. LET US TALK WARM AIR TO YOU.

McKelsey @ Birch, 69 and 71 Brock St.

FOR CAMP CLARK'S CANNED MEATS and CLARK'S PORK and BEANS ARE PERFECT IN QUALITY AND REASONABLE IN PRICE. W. CLARK, MONTREAL.

LEAD PIPE CANADA METAL CO., WILLIAM STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

SWIFT POSTAL SERVICE. Letters May Be Sent 400 Kilometres An Hour.

Lots For Sale. Lots of fall suits for men, youths and boys for sale at the H. D. Bibby Co.

Dr. J. H. Tennant died suddenly at Lucknow.