



CORBETT'S For HORSE BLANKETS HALTERS, AND ALL STABLE REQUISITES

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned, and enclosed... TO THE HON. CHIEF CLERK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, TORONTO.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 15th Sept., 1902. For information of the public, the following advertisement is being issued...

Mayorality 1903. To The Electors of Kingston. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am a candidate for the mayorality for the year 1903...

3 P's. Plums, Pears, Peaches. We have them all. Crawford peaches arriving daily. Bartlett pears—the best for table use or for preserving. Always fresh at A. J. REES, Princess St. HIGHEST CASH PRICES

I. ZACKS, 271 and 273 Princess St. Second door below Corbett's. BLINDS, GRILLES, STORM SASHES, And all kind of Interior and Exterior. WOOD WORKING Well Manufactured by S. ANGLIN & CO.

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 the testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 50c a box. All dealers or CHASMAN, HAYES & CO., Toronto.

Auction Sales. Save Money by Employing ALLEN & BROWN, Auctioneers. STRAIGHT BUSINESS W. Murray, Jr., Auctioneer and Commission Merchant Market Square. UNDERTAKERS. S. H. CORBETT, FUNERAL DIRECTOR, 281 Princess Street, Kingston, Successor to W. M. Drennan.

William McCann, a well-known yeoman of the township of Dundas, residing near the village of Roslin, died Wednesday. Deceased was born in the township of Hungerton seventy years ago. He was a successful farmer and a man who was respected by all who knew him.

THE WHIG—68TH YEAR. DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening, at 306-310 King Street, at \$6 per year. Editions at 2.50 and 4 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; also improved process. EDW. J. B. PENNY, PROPRIETOR

THE DAILY WHIG. Op-ter per Orben. Dicor.

ARTHUR BRUNET'S RELEASE. The Whig has waited for an explanation as to why Arthur E. Brunet, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the worst of election frauds in Montreal, has been released when only a little over the third of his term has been served. It is said that a strong appeal was made to the justice department, and that in its conservative and liberal joined. That may be so, and it may indicate a disposition on the part of these men to mitigate Brunet's offences. The fact is, however, that no case has had a worse appearance, and presented a lower order of political criminality, and only the most extraordinary circumstances could have induced the intervention of the pardoning power. What are these circumstances? The people should understand them in order to feel assured that there has not been a misdirection of the executive clemency.

PLEBISCITE A FAILURE. The value, or non-value of a plebiscite has been presented in Ottawa, where the people, on a reference being made to them, voted in favour of a municipal telephone system. The people can be led or misled in doing some very queer things. The evidence of that has been supplied in Kingston. A plausible case has its captivating influence, and some electors appear to be very accommodating and to have done pretty much as they have been invited.

END OF MISGUIDED LIFE. The case of Kuffe, the murderer of James William Freeman, the adopted son of D. Freeman, of Aldborough, Ontario, excites comment. There is nothing to be said in mitigation of the crime. It was inspired by an insane jealousy of Freeman, the pet of the house, the boy who could go where he liked and get what he wanted, and it was done under the impulse of the moment. It was contemplated, probably, many a time, and only awaited execution or fulfillment in the coming of a favourable opportunity. It transpires, however, that King has had a hard experience. He is the production of Whitechapel, London, where he spent his early years amid squalour, poverty and crime. He was brought to Canada with a shipment of boys for farming out. He became the slave of Mr. Freeman, the condition of his engagement being that he would be housed and clothed and kept until he became of age. He was small and stunted in his growth, but strong and vigorous. Perhaps he was inclined to scamp his work; at any rate he was frequently whipped by the farmer, and this whipping continued long after he had reached his majority. The lash was so often in evidence that King recognized it as the emblem of Freeman's authority and of his own slavery. He could have gone away when he was twenty-one, and earned the wages that Freeman did not pay him, but he had no ambition. He stayed on the farm, he took what Freeman gave him; he realized his position, however, in contrast with that of Freeman's adopted boy; and the animal instinct within him was awakened. The end of the case will be the execution of the murderer. It is a study for sociologists. It emphasizes the fact that one's environment has much to do with his morals and character. The seventeen years which King spent in Whitechapel, a wail of the streets, an outcast who knew nothing of his father and only remembered his mother as a drunkard, settled his future. Life was robbed of its sweetness, its brightness, its inspiring ambitions. The foster father did not drive the boy's misery away. His muscles were worked, but his mind was dark and his plot to kill was the sequel of his solitude. There are lessons in all this. Would that they could be learned and never forgotten.

EDITORIAL NOTES. The coal baron who has given it out that he is a sort of divinity, into whose keeping the destinies of the people are given. If an angel he's one of the fallen kind. An American firm, last week, acquired 100,000 acres of land near Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., for \$500,000. So the North-West may be bought up by our Yankee friends, but it will not be annexed. Dr. Carman is reported to have sharply rebuked the members of general conference who dared to leave their work "in order to preach in some country towns." The Methodists who live in the smaller places must be charmed with his remark. The Globe says it did not advocate a coalition government for Ontario. It discussed the situation, the impossibility of any party ruling without a decided majority, and the possibility of a union in the interest of good government. The Whitney party, however, wants the whole hog or nothing, and it may get nothing.

fact that one's environment has much to do with his morals and character. The seventeen years which King spent in Whitechapel, a wail of the streets, an outcast who knew nothing of his father and only remembered his mother as a drunkard, settled his future. Life was robbed of its sweetness, its brightness, its inspiring ambitions. The foster father did not drive the boy's misery away. His muscles were worked, but his mind was dark and his plot to kill was the sequel of his solitude. There are lessons in all this. Would that they could be learned and never forgotten.

THE TRIUMPH OF EVIL. William S. Devery, the chief of police under Tammany Hall and during the Croker regime, is the elect of the primaries in the Ninth district of New York, and is in line for the leadership of the party, though professing to have no aspirations in that direction. He has defeated Goodwin and Sheehan, the men who presumed to reflect the mind of the respectable element in New York's democracy.

Devery's success is an evidence of what can be accomplished by a man of unscrupulous ways and means. Banned from office, for cause, and seemingly from public view, he used his money, the wealth that did not fall from the skies nor come to him in salary in the wholesale bribery of the people. His exploits are without a parallel in political annals. He hired a corps of physicians and nurses to take care of the sick babies in the district; he buried the dead, and paid funeral bills; he appointed deaconesses to walk streets daily in search of distressed people, and he supplied them, freely, with groceries, meat, milk, coal, shoes and clothes; he gave the well hearts an outing on the Hudson, engaging two steamers, three tugs and five barges to carry 18,000 women and children to a picnic ground and there gave them a royal feast; he entertained the tourists by the way with the music of three vaudeville troupes, four brass bands, a dozen bagpipers, accordion players and harmonica experts; and a glee club of coal mine strikers.

He provided a mixed "spree" on Devery Day, when men and women enjoyed themselves at his expense, at Rockaway Beach, everything being free, the car fares, frankfurter sausage, milk, beer, merry-go-rounds, dime museums and music. Finally he invited the women to name their children after him, to make him their god-father, and to the parents of such he gave a ticket for five dollars, worth of goods, at the district grocery or furniture dealer's.

There must be money in district leadership when a man of Devery's knecness "for lucre would spend" so much to secure it. What does he figure on? The control of contracts for public work, the peddling out of salaried positions, the right to levy upon everything in sight which depends upon the word, the influence, the award of the district boss. If he has spent \$100,000 or \$200,000 in the campaign he wants it all back with usury. "What are your intentions?" asked a friend of him the other day. "Oh," said he, "I ain't got any except to serve the district. Still, you know, Croker started without inspirations and he got pounded worse'n I did."

The condition of political life that would permit a man of that kind to rule, a man without conscience and morals, whose success is secured by corruption, debauchery and drunkenness, may be imagined. I cannot be described. And it's only the beginning of these orgies. Devery's triumph, the triumph of evil, will inspire others to imitate him. The trusts cannot have it their own way while the Devery detachments are at large, but the people are quite as safe with the one as the other. In any event they are in the hands of the Philistines.

EDITORIAL NOTES. The coal baron who has given it out that he is a sort of divinity, into whose keeping the destinies of the people are given. If an angel he's one of the fallen kind. An American firm, last week, acquired 100,000 acres of land near Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., for \$500,000. So the North-West may be bought up by our Yankee friends, but it will not be annexed. Dr. Carman is reported to have sharply rebuked the members of general conference who dared to leave their work "in order to preach in some country towns." The Methodists who live in the smaller places must be charmed with his remark. The Globe says it did not advocate a coalition government for Ontario. It discussed the situation, the impossibility of any party ruling without a decided majority, and the possibility of a union in the interest of good government. The Whitney party, however, wants the whole hog or nothing, and it may get nothing.

A JUST VERDICT THE OPINION OF A MONTREAL EXCHANGE

"A Deserved Punishment" is the Way the Gazette Puts it—Strikers Are Held to Be in the Wrong.

Montreal Gazette. The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress is of the opinion that the strikers of the Kingston Locomotive Works who were fined \$50 and costs each for persuading men to leave the employ of the company were harshly dealt with. That the congress should be of this opinion is not surprising in question had only been fined fifty cents each. The money did not and did not come out of the pockets of the men, but from the funds of the union, and it is but right that it should, for the men were simply protesting the union's bidding at the time. If ever there was a lot of strikers not entitled to any great amount of public sympathy, these men who voluntarily left the employ of the Kingston company are the crowd in question. The Kingston works have cost capitalists a pretty penny already. They have been closed down at different times solely because they could not be made to pay. A new company did fairly well until the machinists in their employ undertook to convince the management that to the men belonged the direction of the enterprise. In a great many ways they contrived to let the management know that the union was, and intended to be, the boss of the concern. They undertook to ram its constitution down the throats of the management. A man who had been employed around the works for years as a laborer was placed in charge of a machine. He thoroughly understood its operation, and was capable of doing as much and as good work with it as the best man in the place. But he was not a machinist, and so the union objected to his doing a machinist's work. They objected to this man using his intelligence to secure self-advancement because this advancement was not secured in the usual way. He had not served his time. The position of the union was wholly indefensible. This man had made the most of his opportunity, and no union had the right to prevent him from profiting from his acceptance of it. If the men did not like it they had the right to go elsewhere in search of employment. They left. The company filled their places with men, many from Scotland. These men came to Canada to earn an honest wage by honest labor. The strikers endeavored to intimidate them; they endeavored to induce them to return to Scotland by paying their wages in advance. Some of them, it is said, were so induced to return. The union had induced to money enough to do this, and it had enough consequently to pay for the illegal acts of its members. Inducing men to leave the service of their employers is illegal, as performed in this instance. The men got what they deserved. The Locomotive company paid them good wages, taking into consideration the cost of living. It was, and is, striving to place on a paying basis an industry into which a good deal of money has gone with no returns. It was not right that an attempt should be made to strangle the enterprise, when it is just beginning to make its own way.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. Rapid Growth of Laurier, Man.—No. 1 Wheat. Laurier, Man., Sept. 15.—(To the Editor: Laurier is certainly growing. This year it has taken great strides in building. Of course it has not gone so rapidly that it has growing pains, but the "go-ahead" atmosphere prevails that W. Currie, Brandon, has opened a general store in the C.O.F. building. Fry, Bros., Hartney, have opened a gentleman's furnishing store, and put in a large stock of up-to-date goods. The store is under the management of Edward Leishan. H. C. Hamlin sold out his stock last week to W. Hopkins, Hartney, who is carrying the old business along on the same lines as did Mr. Hamlin. William Cannon put up a machine shop this spring and is now busily engaged building a store where he will open a flour and feed business. He expects to have it done by October 1st, and ready for business. G. Moore, of Division street, Kingston, postmaster in Laurier, for a long term of years, is going into the coal and wood business more heavily than previously. He also in the real estate and insurance business. So much work brings many workmen to the town and more business comes in. Four new dwelling houses have been built this year. Of course this prosperity in a town attracts that useful and necessary man to society—the barber. A ladies' shop is being fitted up as rapidly as possible where a barber will be employed. There is a good, thriving country all around Laurier, which is rapidly filling up and increasing each year in its productions and value. In Laurier a druggist could find an excellent business and the people here find that he is fast becoming absolutely necessary. There is in full swing and wheat is pouring into the No. 1 bins in the three elevators. There is no second grade as yet. It will require six weeks of such ideal weather as at present to completely thresh this vicinity.—Yours truly, G.

Wheat Crop Injured. Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 19.—According to the prediction of Grain Inspector Arris-Smith, based on personal investigation, the wheat crop of Washington, Idaho and Oregon will be at least 5,000,000 bushels short of the expectations entertained earlier in the season. He says the grain is shrunk in the dryer districts and that snout has injured the crop almost everywhere. It is estimated that the Washington crop will be 27,000,000 to 28,000,000 bushels, as compared with 32,000,000 bushels last year. There is a similar shrinkage in Idaho and Eastern Oregon.

Fall Importation of 1902. Prevost, of the New York clothing store, Brock street, has received a full importation for order work in his tailoring department. His ready-made department is well assorted and a large assortment to choose from. For low price and durability he defies competition.

"Bibby's" Oak Hall. "Bibby's." For wear and tear try one of our \$10 or \$12 suits, can't be beat. The H. D. Bibby Co. 500 boys' suits from which you have a choice. F. G. Dunlop & Co., The Grand Union. Ginger—for your year chips, just arrived from Crosse & Blackwell. Jas. Reidden & Co.

Miss Elsie Maud Deacon, daughter of Edward Deacon, Belleville, and Thomas McDonald, Alpena, Mich., was married Wednesday by Rev. O. C. Elliott. Extra pickling vinegar at Reiden's.

LORD BERESFORD TALKS. British Army and Navy Have Improved of Late.

New York, Sept. 19.—Lord Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the British navy, who arrived from Europe on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, was asked for his opinion on various topics, and talked at some length on armies and navies, naval manoeuvres, the shipping combine and other topics. He said: "I have no more criticisms to make on our army and navy. They have improved greatly since the South African war. I think the world learned, by the Boer war, of what great value moveable heavy guns are. No country had ever been able before to do what we did, take the heavy guns from warships, and use them in the field. The latest addition to our navy, submarine boats, are largely an untried quantity. What we have to be careful of is not to underrate them, or then again, overrate them. When you ask me about the shipping combine, I must confess that we are a little frightened. Not at the probabilities, however, but at the possibilities of such a combination of interests. It is ridiculous to talk of England's forming a rival combination. We cannot compete with your railways, and it is well known that it is the through rate that pays. England would not establish a bounty or subsidy on her ships, for, if she did, you could put up a million pounds to every thousand of ours. Then again you have eighty million people here and unlimited means. Your recent naval manoeuvres I have been watching with interest. They are very practical. England did not have enough of them in the past. My idea is to teach young men to become admirals. I was fifty-one when I became an admiral, but conditions ought to be such that a man could be made admiral as early as forty-five. These manoeuvres also prevent men from going to war as an experiment. A sham battle teaches the sailors more than all their school-ship training. The men in our navy begin to learn when very young, and are schooled for eight years before they are considered efficient. In these manoeuvres we have to look for two elements—danger and absurdity. Naval fighting is like army fighting. On shore you have the infantry, which can be compared with the small vessels. The field guns can be likened to the cruisers, and the heavy artillery to the battleships. Force majeure takes the place of transports, and so on. It is not true that we are short of men in the British navy. We can get all the men we want. Our harbor of antiquated ships is also greatly exaggerated. We have a few old-timers, but are gradually getting rid of them. I must admit, however, that France has gone ahead of us in the fact that she has taken her old ships and remodelled them."

"I have no more criticisms to make on our army and navy. They have improved greatly since the South African war. I think the world learned, by the Boer war, of what great value moveable heavy guns are. No country had ever been able before to do what we did, take the heavy guns from warships, and use them in the field. The latest addition to our navy, submarine boats, are largely an untried quantity. What we have to be careful of is not to underrate them, or then again, overrate them. When you ask me about the shipping combine, I must confess that we are a little frightened. Not at the probabilities, however, but at the possibilities of such a combination of interests. It is ridiculous to talk of England's forming a rival combination. We cannot compete with your railways, and it is well known that it is the through rate that pays. England would not establish a bounty or subsidy on her ships, for, if she did, you could put up a million pounds to every thousand of ours. Then again you have eighty million people here and unlimited means. Your recent naval manoeuvres I have been watching with interest. They are very practical. England did not have enough of them in the past. My idea is to teach young men to become admirals. I was fifty-one when I became an admiral, but conditions ought to be such that a man could be made admiral as early as forty-five. These manoeuvres also prevent men from going to war as an experiment. A sham battle teaches the sailors more than all their school-ship training. The men in our navy begin to learn when very young, and are schooled for eight years before they are considered efficient. In these manoeuvres we have to look for two elements—danger and absurdity. Naval fighting is like army fighting. On shore you have the infantry, which can be compared with the small vessels. The field guns can be likened to the cruisers, and the heavy artillery to the battleships. Force majeure takes the place of transports, and so on. It is not true that we are short of men in the British navy. We can get all the men we want. Our harbor of antiquated ships is also greatly exaggerated. We have a few old-timers, but are gradually getting rid of them. I must admit, however, that France has gone ahead of us in the fact that she has taken her old ships and remodelled them."

"I have no more criticisms to make on our army and navy. They have improved greatly since the South African war. I think the world learned, by the Boer war, of what great value moveable heavy guns are. No country had ever been able before to do what we did, take the heavy guns from warships, and use them in the field. The latest addition to our navy, submarine boats, are largely an untried quantity. What we have to be careful of is not to underrate them, or then again, overrate them. When you ask me about the shipping combine, I must confess that we are a little frightened. Not at the probabilities, however, but at the possibilities of such a combination of interests. It is ridiculous to talk of England's forming a rival combination. We cannot compete with your railways, and it is well known that it is the through rate that pays. England would not establish a bounty or subsidy on her ships, for, if she did, you could put up a million pounds to every thousand of ours. Then again you have eighty million people here and unlimited means. Your recent naval manoeuvres I have been watching with interest. They are very practical. England did not have enough of them in the past. My idea is to teach young men to become admirals. I was fifty-one when I became an admiral, but conditions ought to be such that a man could be made admiral as early as forty-five. These manoeuvres also prevent men from going to war as an experiment. A sham battle teaches the sailors more than all their school-ship training. The men in our navy begin to learn when very young, and are schooled for eight years before they are considered efficient. In these manoeuvres we have to look for two elements—danger and absurdity. Naval fighting is like army fighting. On shore you have the infantry, which can be compared with the small vessels. The field guns can be likened to the cruisers, and the heavy artillery to the battleships. Force majeure takes the place of transports, and so on. It is not true that we are short of men in the British navy. We can get all the men we want. Our harbor of antiquated ships is also greatly exaggerated. We have a few old-timers, but are gradually getting rid of them. I must admit, however, that France has gone ahead of us in the fact that she has taken her old ships and remodelled them."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. Rapid Growth of Laurier, Man.—No. 1 Wheat. Laurier, Man., Sept. 15.—(To the Editor: Laurier is certainly growing. This year it has taken great strides in building. Of course it has not gone so rapidly that it has growing pains, but the "go-ahead" atmosphere prevails that W. Currie, Brandon, has opened a general store in the C.O.F. building. Fry, Bros., Hartney, have opened a gentleman's furnishing store, and put in a large stock of up-to-date goods. The store is under the management of Edward Leishan. H. C. Hamlin sold out his stock last week to W. Hopkins, Hartney, who is carrying the old business along on the same lines as did Mr. Hamlin. William Cannon put up a machine shop this spring and is now busily engaged building a store where he will open a flour and feed business. He expects to have it done by October 1st, and ready for business. G. Moore, of Division street, Kingston, postmaster in Laurier, for a long term of years, is going into the coal and wood business more heavily than previously. He also in the real estate and insurance business. So much work brings many workmen to the town and more business comes in. Four new dwelling houses have been built this year. Of course this prosperity in a town attracts that useful and necessary man to society—the barber. A ladies' shop is being fitted up as rapidly as possible where a barber will be employed. There is a good, thriving country all around Laurier, which is rapidly filling up and increasing each year in its productions and value. In Laurier a druggist could find an excellent business and the people here find that he is fast becoming absolutely necessary. There is in full swing and wheat is pouring into the No. 1 bins in the three elevators. There is no second grade as yet. It will require six weeks of such ideal weather as at present to completely thresh this vicinity.—Yours truly, G.

Wheat Crop Injured. Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 19.—According to the prediction of Grain Inspector Arris-Smith, based on personal investigation, the wheat crop of Washington, Idaho and Oregon will be at least 5,000,000 bushels short of the expectations entertained earlier in the season. He says the grain is shrunk in the dryer districts and that snout has injured the crop almost everywhere. It is estimated that the Washington crop will be 27,000,000 to 28,000,000 bushels, as compared with 32,000,000 bushels last year. There is a similar shrinkage in Idaho and Eastern Oregon.

Fall Importation of 1902. Prevost, of the New York clothing store, Brock street, has received a full importation for order work in his tailoring department. His ready-made department is well assorted and a large assortment to choose from. For low price and durability he defies competition.

"Bibby's" Oak Hall. "Bibby's." For wear and tear try one of our \$10 or \$12 suits, can't be beat. The H. D. Bibby Co. 500 boys' suits from which you have a choice. F. G. Dunlop & Co., The Grand Union. Ginger—for your year chips, just arrived from Crosse & Blackwell. Jas. Reidden & Co.

Miss Elsie Maud Deacon, daughter of Edward Deacon, Belleville, and Thomas McDonald, Alpena, Mich., was married Wednesday by Rev. O. C. Elliott. Extra pickling vinegar at Reiden's.

UNDECIDED?

Well! It's Not Such a Hard Matter to Decide the Clothes Question.



THE H. D. BIBBY CO., One Price Clothiers and Haberdashers, OAK HALL.



"GET OUT" OF THOSE OXFORDS, SIR!

It's getting too late for them—Pneumonia and all those things, you know. Lots of new Fall Shoes—some of them are sure to please. All the lines are full and complete—all sizes and widths—no question about your getting complete satisfaction, if you buy your shoes here. COME IN AND SEE THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHAPES IN PACKARD SHOES AT \$3.50 AND \$4.50. There's satisfaction at every price. We guarantee our Shoes to be worth what we ask for them. Not a bit of risk in buying Shoes here. J. H. Sutherland & Bro., THE SHOERS.

Our Re-Building. Please note our business is not interrupted in the least by rebuilding. Our Plumbing and Steam-fitting Department is well housed in the new store, 67 BROCK ST., and our Stove Tin and Hardware Department remains for the present at 69 Brock St. All Orders phoned 223 will have the usual prompt and careful attention.

MCKELVEY & BIRCH. 69 and 71 Brock Street. FOR PIGNICS CLARK'S CANNED MEATS and CLARK'S PORK and BEANS ARE PERFECT IN QUALITY AND REASONABLE IN PRICE. W. CLARK, MONTREAL.

Just Arrived Another Large Shipment of Fast Selling Couches. Prices Same as Last Lot. Also Boarding House Furnishings, Study Tables, Bookshelves, Springs, Mattresses, Etc. JAMES REID, THE LEADING UNDERTAKER, PHONE 147.

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