



Singeing Lamp, 25c. Makes Your Horse Clean and Comfortable.

TRY ONE FROM CORBETT'S HARDWARE.

Carriages EVERYBODY

Who has rubber tires on their carriages are well pleased with the ease and comfort they enjoy in driving, if you have not got them on your carriage you should send to LATURNEY and have them on and enjoy your drives.

JAMES LATURNEY, CARRIAGE MAKER, 390 Princess St. - Kingston.

AUER LIGHT SUPPLIES. We are clearing out our stock of these at very low prices. Read them: CYLINDERS..... 7c. LARGE CHIMNEYS..... 10c. MANTELS..... 10c. BURNERS..... 15c.

BRECK & HALLIDAY, Princess Street.

Next Week Only! And the peach-preserving season will be over.

Late Crawford Peaches Are now arriving. They are the best. Buy early. Also call and see our fine, sweet potatoes.

A. J. REES, Princess St.

SAVE YOUR COAL.

HOOPER'S ASBESTOS CEMENT.

REQUIRES NO EXPERIENCE TO APPLY.

HOOPER BROS., 81 BROCK STREET.

BLINDS, GRILLES, STORM SASHES, And all kinds of Interior and Exterior

WOOD WORKING Well Manufactured by S. ANGLIN & CO.

HARDWARE PAINTS OILS GLASS and CUTLERY Etc

A. STRACHAN & CO.

ANYTHING TO SELL, MAM?

INVESTMENTS REAL ESTATE Mining and Oil Stocks See GEO. CLIFF, 115 BROCK STREET.

STRAIGHT BUSINESS W. Murray, Jr., Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, Market Square.

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

TO REPLY. COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, LIGHT and airy, centrally located. First class table board if desired. Apply at 241 Brock street.

THE WHIG - 68TH YEAR. DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening at 306-310 King Street, at \$6 per year. Editions at 2:30 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; none improved process. EDW. J. B. FENNER, PROPRIETOR

THE DAILY WHIG. Opius per Orbem Discor.

ELECTED BY THE CITY.

The Whig commented, some days ago, upon the choice of a man to fill a vacancy in the council of Chatham without a new appeal to the people. It seems that the alderman there are elected by the whole city, and not by its wards. When a vacancy occurs the gentleman who secured the next highest number of votes to the twelve who have been declared elected is called upon by the council to take his seat at the board. An instance like this occurred not long since in London, where a similar system prevails. Ald. Beattie resigned in order to accept the position of secretary of the diocesan synod. John Pritchard, who stood thirteenth on the list of the last election, was called to the council. All this is a part of the process by which men become the elect of the people, and it must be incorporated into the law affecting their elections. It is an improvement on the old order of things, and no city which presumes to be progressive can afford to ignore it. Kingston has contemplated the abandonment of the ward system repeatedly. Had its aldermen not better think of it again, and prepare for action by ascertaining how Hamilton, London and Chatham like their experience.

OBJECTING TO THE FOOTNOTE. "Revolt in the Church!" Such is the manner in which recent references of the Methodist preachers to the decisions of the General Conference have been heralded in the press. The precise word may not be available with which to express the feeling that is prevalent and that follows the action of the General Conference upon the amusement question. It is plain enough, however, that the footnote, about which there has been so much discussion, is to be less popularly regarded, if the language of the day means anything.

Rev. Mr. Cleaver in the west, and Rev. Mr. Bland in the east of the province, have put themselves upon record as saying that they are not in accord with the conference on this subject. Rev. Mr. Cleaver questions the right of the conference, the highest legislative body of the church, to erect any standard of life and conduct apart from that which is obtained by a study of the scriptures; and Mr. Bland, who has suffered, indirectly, by his outspokenness in the Montreal Conference, charges that the General Conference suppressed discussion, and in that way manifested a prejudiced spirit and judgment. It continued the footnote with the conviction that it was being honored more in the breach than the observance.

There is a great deal in what Mr. Bland says, and in criticism, by the way, kindly and yet firmly, of his general superintendent. He does not believe in holding to something which is not enforceable. The footnote according to Dr. Carman had better remain though some do not respect it. Mr. Bland would have the church, honest with its members, and insist that they live up to the standard, or abolish it. He did not like hypocrisy, and there was considerable of it about a rule which was not practicable and which did not appeal to the conscience.

Mr. Cleaver boldly challenges the rule of the church to formulate a rule or a footnote which is not authorized by the scriptures. Mr. Bland boldly challenges its right to declare what is or what is not a sin? The utterance of these men is suggestive of a widespread discontent, since it is very apparent that they represent the minority in the ministry who are in favour of an amendatory note in regard to amusements in place of a prohibition of them, and so reflect the mind of perhaps a majority of the church's members.

In other words there is generally a disturbed feeling upon the question, and a tendency more and more to ignore the footnote as non-binding and of non-effect. One thing is certain, the sermons of Messrs. Cleaver and Bland will be an encouragement to that wing of the church which looked for change and acts meanwhile as if it had been made. It is not a loyal obedience to the supreme authority in

the church, but if there were no independence of thought, and no dissent from constituted authority, even in mildest protest, that supreme authority would become very arbitrary. Indeed this the General Conference became when it applied the closure and stopped debate upon its rules.

A MOST AUDACIOUS SCHEME.

The anti-trust people of the United States demand that the country admit free all articles the like of which are produced by the trusts. To which demand the trusts reply defiantly, Do it if you dare!

The president's attacks upon the trusts has accentuated a difficulty which is said to have begun a long while ago. When the railway consolidation was under way, when an agreement was being reached by Morgan and Hill, the railway kings, in regard to certain securities of which they had control, and attorney-general Knox interfered. Mr. Morgan went to Washington. He saw the president. He probably felt that Mr. Roosevelt would have great respect for anything he said. He suffered a terrible humiliation when Mr. Roosevelt told him that the richest man and the poorest were to him the same when they became violators of the law of the land.

There is a curious outcome of all this in the attitude of the millionaires and multi-millionaires in the pending elections. Mr. Morgan, a republican, is described as of colour with his party, as refusing audience and counsel with those who are interested in the presidential campaign. Mr. Morgan has not been silent, however. He has intimated that he will have nothing to do with Mr. Roosevelt, and will combat him with all the power and influence of the trusts. Mr. Morgan will go further, and join issue with the democrats and they will nominate Cleveland or some man whose "conservative policy" he can endorse. That policy must, of course, be one of great consideration for the trusts. It must be one of non-interference as far as possible, and Mr. Morgan gathers inspiration from the reflection that the democrats when last in power were none too exacting with a law then supposed to be in force and against illegal combinations. The campaign will include an effort to capture congress as well as the presidency and so guarantee to the trusts four years of uninterrupted aggressiveness.

The situation for the people is one of profound interest. They have the votes. They do the electing. Will they stand idly by while a great bargain is being made by the trusts and the party leaders for the sale and barter of their suffrages? It remains to be seen. It is the most audacious thing that has yet been attempted.

ADVICE FROM ENGLAND.

The British Paper Maker declares that there is probably no other country in the world which favours protection and would allow its raw material to be carried a few yards across the border, and come back as a finished product in competition with its own manufactures.

It has reference to the pulpwood, which, under the Quebec policy, is going out of Canada in hundreds of thousands of cords, to feed and supply the American paper mills. Indeed it is becoming apparent that the United States capitalists have been developing a very shrewd and artful policy. Conscious that their supply of pulpwood is limited, that it is running low, that it will soon be exhausted, they have invested largely in Canadian (Quebec) limits, and are proceeding to strip them with the greatest expedition. The conviction grows that they have in view what happened in Ontario, in regard to the pine timber, and are anxious to avoid a repetition of it. In other terms, they propose to remove as speedily as possible and all they can of the pulpwood they have purchased, in order to escape the effect of any change of policy on the part of the Quebec government. Hence the effect upon public opinion, and the cry of a Hull manufacturer not long since that as things were going the province would soon be denuded of its pulpwood.

"Canada ought to," says the Paper Maker, "and probably will within a short time, make it impossible for this competition to exist, and as a natural consequence, it will go one step further, and, in addition to sending over to us very large quantities of half stuff, will make a greater proportion of paper and sell the finished article." When the Michigan capitalists could not take the logs from Ontario and reduce them to lumber in Bay City they removed their mills to Canada. That may be the result of denying the New York and Maine paper makers the right to operate their mills with pulpwood and pulp exported from Canada. They have got to use Canadian material, and they should be forced, if possible, to keep on developing Canadian enterprise, industry and capital.

Lord Rosbery is reported to be engaged to Lady Naylor-Leyland, one of the handsomest women in England, and a widow for three years. The engagement is believed because my lord does not deny it. Rosbery is not the man, however, to bother himself with society gossip.

DEVERY AND THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Devery may not stand well with the party leaders, but he is a great man! His arrival at Saratoga, there to attend the state democratic convention, was attended by an unprecedented demonstration. Thousands turned out to welcome him and he was fettered a great ovation. Later on, when an attempt was made to close him out of the convention, by refusing him and his party-tickets, he was astonished to find himself the recipient of the country delegates' sympathy, and he was given all the tickets he wanted. When the convention opened, and his name was called, proceedings had to be suspended while the audience rose and cheered him again and again.

What does all this mean? Simply that Mr. Devery has caught the popular fancy. Retired from office in humiliation, sent into exile because his official life was not sweet nor savory, he laid his plans for political power and bloomed out a leader of the people. It is not every man who can afford to spend a small fortune upon the people, in ministering to their wants and amusements, and Devery could not do it some years ago, before he flourished as a captain of police. Money has been spent by him, however, lavishly on the people, and they are ready to crown him as their king.

Of course the people do not like any man to accumulate wealth at their expense, as Croker and his minions have done. But while Croker spends his in England, at Wantage, Devery spends his in the Ninth District of New York, and because he gives the boys their own in a unique way, can have anything he wants. He is playing for big stakes and he will get them.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Another official gone wrong, the collector of the succession dues for Ontario. The man is entitled to suspended judgment pending the audit of his accounts, which is now going on.

The council of Ottawa is providing for the wants of the people by sending to Wales for 5,000 tons of coal. What council of Ottawa does the council of Kingston can do if it tries real hard.

It is said that next year the federal government will spend \$2,000,000 in bringing out and establishing on western farms families from Great Britain. These cannot be accused of annexation proclivities.

One man, a candidate for the governorship of New York state, on the democratic side, was willing to contribute \$300,000 to the election fund. That is a tiny subscription. The man wants the honour at any price.

A New Hampshire firm has just purchased six hundred square miles of timber limits on the Upper St. Maurice river. The pulpwood will be cut, floated to Three Rivers, and shipped from there to Berlin Falls, N.H. Canada again contributing to the industrial greatness of its neighbour.

Daudet, son of the great French novelist, would have a law passed forbidding women and children to read fiction of any kind. Why? Because it is not pure enough? Better pass a law refusing sale to all literature which is not fit for women and children to read. The demand of the age is for an impost on all impure literature.

The woollen manufacturers cannot be suffering very much under the tariff when the manager of one of them, on his representations, was able to secure \$100,000 in a few hours for the new branch at Amherst, N.S., the other day. According to the Halifax Chronicle "new woollen mills have been springing up in other places in Nova Scotia."

Prof. Shortt's Pulpit.

In Prof. Shortt's political science room in the new Queen's arts building, are the old pulpit used in the late Principal Grant's divinity class room, and also the Presbyterian motto, "Nec Tamen Consumebatur." A theological professor stood agape, as he stepped into the room in company with a Whig reporter, and gazed at the orthodox symbols. "Prof. Shortt has evidently been able to thoroughly harmonize religion and science," the theological scholar remarked. In the old arts building Prof. Shortt, latterly, held his political science classes in the divinity class-room and got so accustomed to Principal Grant's walking pulpit, that he could not part with it, and brought it with him to the new building, and from it he will preach the doctrines of political economy.

The Land of Make-Believe.

St. James' Gazette. It is well to wander sometimes in the Land of Make-Believe. Through its ever-smiling gardens, where the bells are gay with roses and the battle are faced with gold. And our hope, like soaring songsters, their mournful things and look pleasant. Let us all be little children for a while and make our way Through the sweet and sunny meadow land of Make-Believe to-day. There is a moon within an' other, where she rises in high noon, with a lily for a sceptre and a rose wreath for a crown, And her love and laughter, for they know not sorrow there. Never has our rain or moon or stars, in her Kingdom fair. So we sing the songs the children sing and play the games they play. As a wanderer in the golden Land of Make-Believe to-day. Jointless Parker fountain pens, H. B. Taylor, 121 Princess street.

ARE FAITHFUL

TO THE ANCIENT ESTABLISHED CHURCH

Interesting History of the Mission Church on Tyendinaga Indian Reserve—Silver Service Presented by Queen Anne.

The Ontario Churchman presents an interesting history of the Anglican churches of the Mohawks in Tyendinaga. In 1711, chiefs of the Mohawks visited Queen Anne, petitioning for a clergyman. His majesty sent Rev. Mr. Hunter, and a church and parsonage were built in 1712, at Fort Hunter, N. Y., and presented the communion service of solid silver, now so highly prized and the custody of which has led to sad differences. The minister became discouraged and setting sail for England again was lost with the ship. Several missionaries followed, but not living among the people had ill success. In 1770, Rev. John Stuart became resident pastor, and ministered effectually until 1781, when only three families were left in the settlement, all others having taken up arms for the king. The United States seized this church, turned it into a tavern, putting a barrel of rum in the reading desk.

Mr. Stuart came to Canada and settled in Kingston, while 150 Mohawks landed at Tyendinaga, where their first action on landing was to hold a church service. In 1874 they had a church, and in it for thirty years John Hill (Ocheshkosh) served as a priest, as did several other Mohawks for shorter periods. The incumbents have been in succession: Rev. Salter Givens, 1831; Rev. G. A. Anderson, 1850; Rev. Thomas Stanton, 1870; Rev. E. H. M. Baker, 1876; Rev. G. A. Anderson, (second term), 1885; Rev. A. Grasset Smith, 1896.

The present edifice of Christ Church in 1814, replaced the log church of 1781, whose foundations can still be traced near the rectory. The Indians devoted a part of their public fund to the erection. The tablets containing the Creed, Lord's Prayer and Commandments, as well as royal arms and bell were transferred to the new church. In 1852 another church was begun in the upper part of the reserve, on money collected in the States by Chief Hill. But it carried the work only half way, and it had to be completed eleven years later with tribal funds, Chief Annosothka (Sampson Green), an excellent speaker, secured funds in England, in 1870, for a mission school, and in 1885, for repair of the old (Christ) church. The interior of the second, or All Saints church, was renovated in 1876, by Dr. Oronhyatekha, for which act all church men of the district are grateful. The population of the reserve was 150 in 1884, then 354 in 1884, and 1,265 in 1901.

Just A Soldier.

W. D. Nesbit, in Baltimore American. (Medal of honor. To John C. Wetherby, private company L, Fourth United States Infantry. For most distinguished gallantry in action near Manila, Luzon, Philippine Islands, Nov. 20th, 1899, in carrying important orders on the battlefield, where he was desperately wounded, and being unable to walk crawled far enough to deliver his orders. Died Nov. 29th, 1899. War Department Bulletin.) Just a soldier lying dead—with a medal on his breast; Just a boy who kept his courage to the end of his quest. And the bugle song is mellow in the melody of sleep, And the muffled drum is thrumming in a cadence slow and deep. For it's honor for the soldier, and it's laurels for his head, And it's praise for his daring—when the soldier's work is done.

Just a soldier lying dead—and the carpenter have an end; When he fell upon the altar every critic was his friend. With the folded flag about him, and the medal gleaming there, Then the praise is quick in coming, and the soldier has his share. For it's honor for the soldier, when he dies beside his gun, And it's medals for his coffin—when the soldier's work is done. Yet the comrades of the soldier hold the country in their debt— While they live the praise and medal is so easy to forget. Where the flag of glory ripples in the whippers of the breeze, Where the crashing of the battle sends the echo o'er the seas, He will find the living reasons for a nation's hope and pride. Just as we have found a medal for the soldier who has died.

The Engineer.

J. H. K. Adkin, in London Spectator. "Might Maxims" click and rattle, "Quick-firers" crack and scream, Dazed with the lust of battle, Men face the fiery straggle. And dare the burning shell, When every gun's a "shambler," And all the decks a hell. But pent and caged, unknowning Who saw the fight incline, I keep my engines going Beneath the water line. No praise or blame to spur me In this my hour of trial, I stand and strip the lever, I stand and watch the dial.

Three Seasons.

Christina Rossetti. "A cup of hope," she said, In springtime are the blossoms red, The crimson was was poor and cold, By her mouth's rich red. "A cup of love," how low, How soft the words; and all the while Her blush was rippling with a smile Like summer after snow. "A cup for memory," Cold as that one must drain alone, While autumn winds are up and moan Across the barren sea. Hope, memory, love, How far from love, and love for day, And how more for the evening gray, And solitary dove.

Look Pleasant.

Somerville (Mass.) Journal. We cannot, of course, all be handsome, And it's hard for us to be lovely, We are sure to find them to be lovely, And we don't always do as we should, To be patient is much harder still, But at least we can always be pleasant, If we make up our minds that we will. And it pays every time to be kindly, If you smile at the world and look cheerful, The world will soon smile back at you, So try to grace up and look pleasant, No matter how low you are down, Good humor is always contagious, But you banish your frowns when you're down.

If a referendum was taken on— "Which is the best packet tea?" there would be a unanimous vote for Blue Ribbon



October is here. Our crop of fall suits is the finest in our history. The richest plums drop first.

GET THE NEW SUIT NOW. There is a dash and style about our garments that appeals to every man who enjoys the appearance of success. And the appearance of success often leads to it. We believe we have the best \$10 Suit in town. We believe we have the best \$12 Suit in town. We believe we have the best \$15 Suit in town. Come in and see if you don't believe as we do.

THE H. D. BIBBY CO., Suits and Overcoats. OAK HALL.

FRESH TEAS. Tea deteriorates with age from five to twenty per cent. per year, some more and some less. It loses in strength and in flavour. You see the point. Deal with a firm that furnishes you with no stale tea. Now is the season for receiving the new crop. Fresh Teas at 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c. STROUD BROS., 109 Princess St. Kingston.

FEDERAL ROOFING PAINT. Is the Best and Stands the Test. That's all. You can buy it of A. STRACHAN, Princess and Montreal Streets. The Federal Paint & Oil Co. of Detroit, Mich., make and guarantee this paint.

A KINGSTONIAN SECRETARY Of a New Steamship Company Formed in Cleveland. Cleveland (Ohio) Leader. A new steamship company has come into life. It will be known as the "Mack Steamship company," and its province will be to operate the new steamer which is now being built for the Mack estate at the old Globe yard of the American Shipbuilding company. The organization was perfected a few days ago, by the election of following officers: President, Mrs. W. S. Mack; vice-president, F. B. Squire; treasurer and manager, Charles O. Jenkins; secretary, F. J. Maxwell. Mr. Squire, who is the vice-president of the company, is also the vice-president of the Standard Oil company. Mr. Jenkins, who will manage the new steamer, is an attorney in the Perry-Payne building, and also manager of the Lake Erie Transportation company. This concern already operates the steamers W. S. Mack, the Pascal P. Pratt, and the Athens. Sent Them A Hymn Book. A few evenings ago someone dropped a Methodist hymn-book into a letter box. The collector gathered it in and delivered it at post-office. The clerks were surprised to see a hymn-book roll out of the bag. Doubtless the joker knew what the post-office clerks were most in need of. Having no bible, he sent them the next best thing, the night clerks claim they saw it first, and that it accordingly belongs to them. Lights That Fail. Electric lights were recently placed in the post office. Twice a day, morning and evening, during a change of belts at the power house, every light in the office goes out. And these are not the only occasions, of which the lights suddenly go out. The building is frequently left in darkness, much to the discomfort of those who have work to do.