

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG

YEAR 73

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1906.

NO. 135.



White Waist, fine lawn, latest surplus style, wide insertion front, wide in section and lace vest, wide in full sleeves with deep tucked elbow cuffs. Monday 1.49

White Silk Waists



Some of the prettiest waists we've ever seen we received to-day, and naturally we're anxious to have you express your approval of them. This time there's an added touch of daintiness that is almost bewitching, while the prices have been placed remarkably low for such splendid qualities. For Monday:

White Silk Waist, with buttoned back, tucked fronts trimmed with silk lace, and short sleeves finished with insertion and laces. Monday 1.99

Other button-back styles at 3.36, 3.00 and 1.50.

Brisk Saturday

Intended coming for something else—to "cheap" things—but the "inexpensive" they do.

White Nightgowns

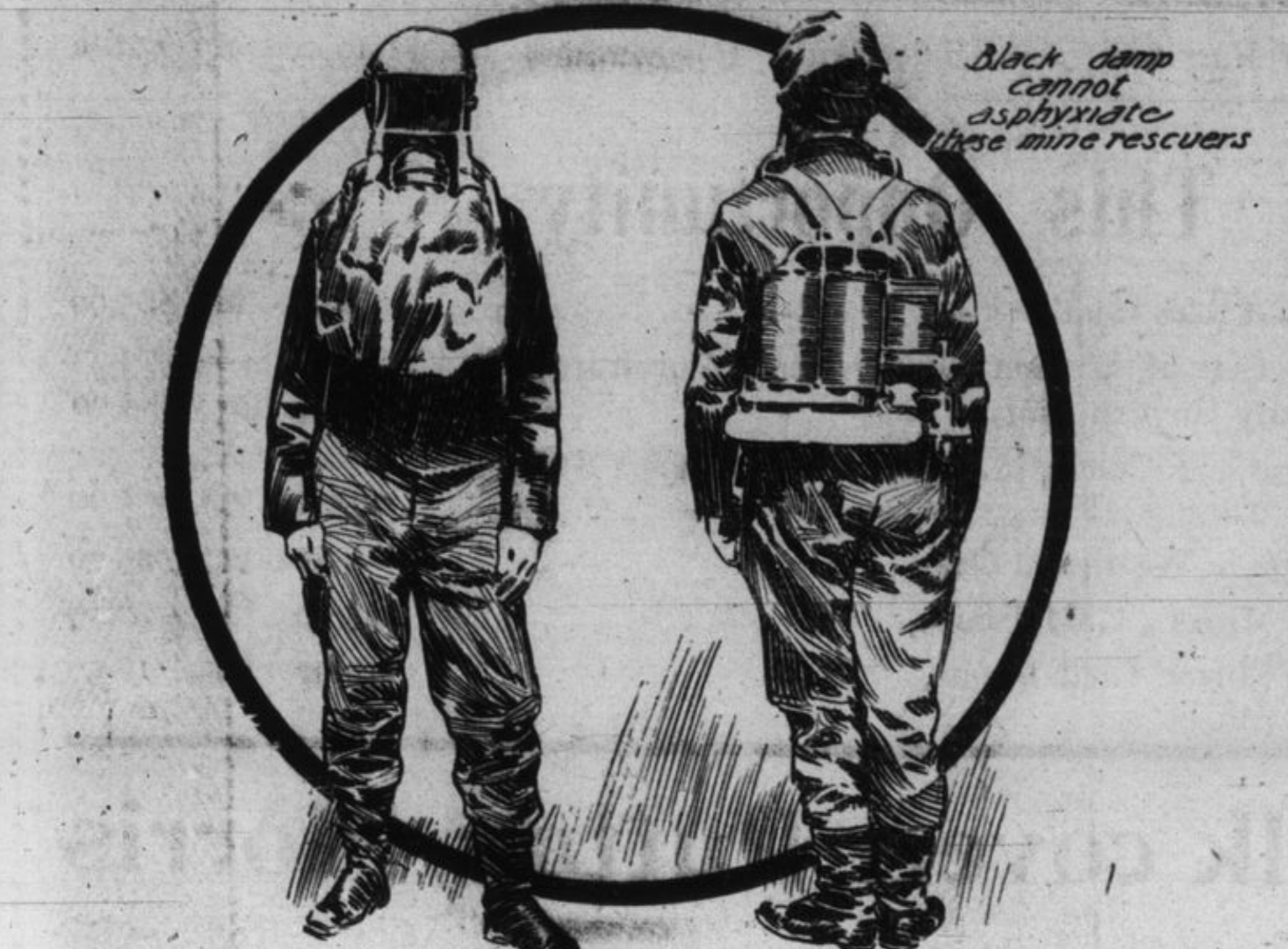
From the same makers as came the undershirts—you no need to emphasize the saving—if you can see fine quality it now—come—and you style—at will then.

Suede Kid Gloves

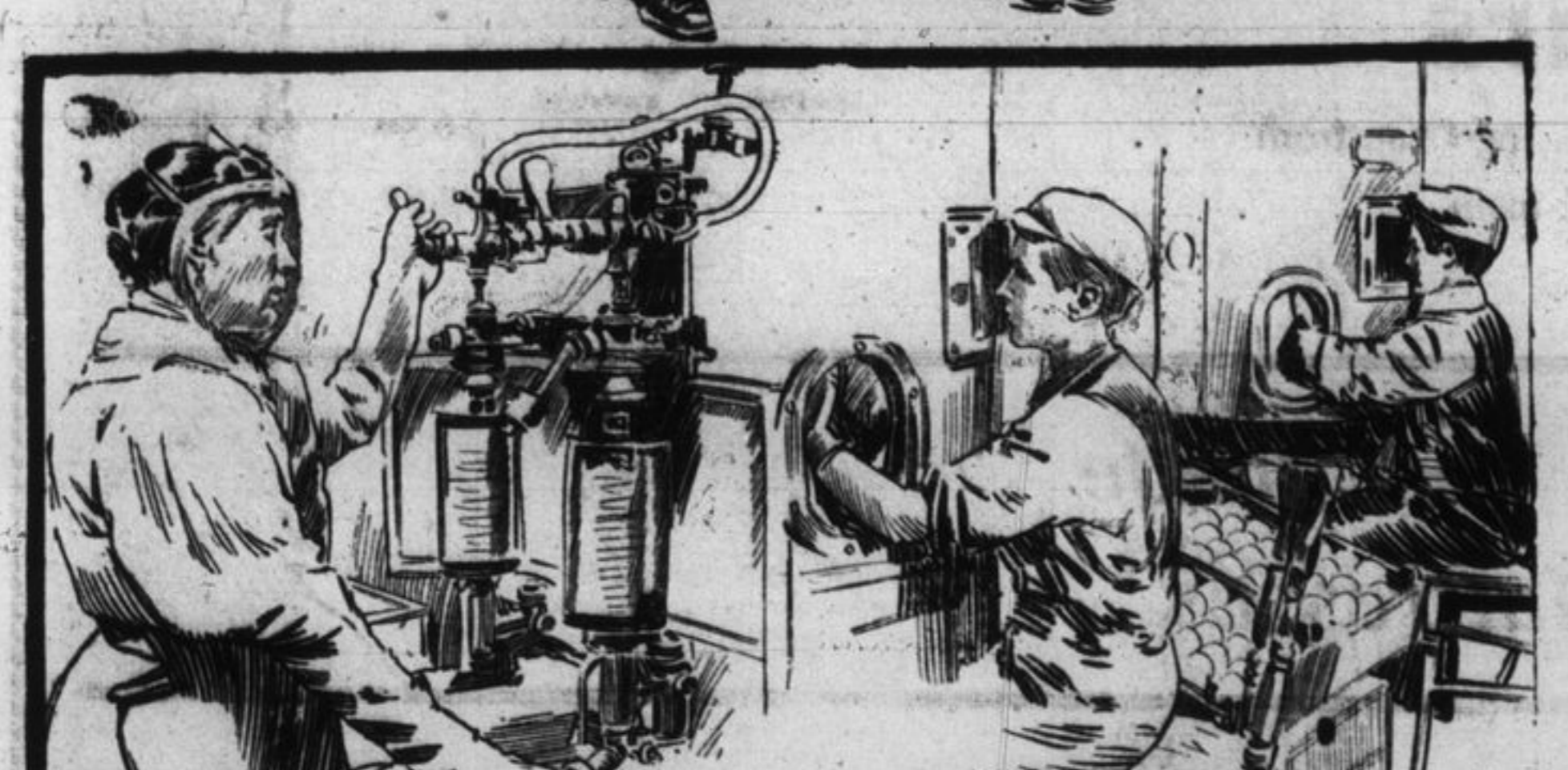
These are about the scarcest things on the market. To secure an assortment offering a choice of sizes, required great watchfulness, but we have such a one—and expect general appreciation of it to-night and Monday.

Price \$3.75

SHOE STORE



Black damp carbon dioxide asphyxiator these mine rescuers



Mask worn by a carbonated water bottle leader

Only a few weeks ago a fearful disaster in the Courrières mining district of France, in which more than 1,400 miners met death in the under-grounds, concentrated public attention about the methods of protecting workmen in the various trades and enterprises in which some must labor for the benefit of the many.

Thousands of men operate daily in powder factories, in chemical laboratories, in mines and other places where death lurks against carelessness or indiscretion, and sometimes without either of them.

In fact, there are few trades or professions in which more or less danger does not exist. The physician exposes himself to fatal epidemics; every soldier in battle realizes that a flying bullet may lay him in an obscure grave; the sailor is at the mercy of the waves, tempest and rockbound coast, and many a mechanic or laborer carries his life in his hand when he enters a factory or a mine.

Factories in which various forms of ammonia are made are particularly dangerous. Notwithstanding all the precautions taken, gases will permeate the atmosphere. So powerful is their corrosive action that for miles around in some cases, especially in foreign countries, they kill vegetation.

Workers in this line of occupation are attacked by diseases of the kidneys, chronic cystitis, asthma and other troubles. Tollers in ammonia factories, in Europe at least, rarely attain advanced age. Another evil this employment brings in its train is a tendency to drink.

An industry especially risky is the manufacture of chloride of lime. Workmen employed in putting the products in barrels must in many instances, wear special costumes and masks.

A thick muzzle formed of several doublings of flannel is placed over the mouth. It is to protect the lungs from the gas. Thick-glassed, close-fitting spectacles guard the eyes. Even with such protection, the laborer is able to work only a few hours at a time.

The disaster at Courrières has attracted attention to the perils of the men who work in the mines. To a certain extent, explosions of fire-damp cannot be prevented, but apparatus has been designed to enable workmen to breathe with impunity, even when surrounded by the most poisonous of gases.

The first invention of such apparatus was that of a Frenchman, Dr. Regnard. His work has been improved upon in recent years, but the principle remains the same—simply that of supplying pure air by mechanical means.

Two varieties of safety equipment for men employed in mines came into public notice at the French disaster. One furnishes fresh air, or, rather, removes the supply of purified air as it goes along; the other carries a stock of compressed air to be liberated as needed. Both are strapped upon the person of the miner.

The first invention includes two pockets, or impermeable reservoirs, to be carried upon the back. One reservoir contains the air to be inhaled, and the other receives the air that is exhaled.

Borne upon the back is a steel cylinder, containing oxygen that has been subjected to a high pressure. This gas is released by mechanical contrivances as it is needed.

The head of the worker is increased in an air-tight helmet. At first he breathes the contents of the pure air pocket. The resulting gases and carbonic acid are exhaled into the other pocket. The azote-nitrogen then returns into the first pocket, where it is refreshed by pure oxygen from the steel cylinder.

It is necessary to suppress the carbonic acid. Such a result is attained by forcing the exhaled breath, in its journey toward the second pocket, through a box containing granulated potash. The potash absorbs the moisture and the acid, the nitrogen returning to mingle with the oxygen from the reservoir.

If the wearer of the apparatus intends to work during a longer period than usual, a double cylinder of oxygen may be carried.

In another equipment a two-chambered resuscitator containing compressed air enables a man to breathe about an hour in a deadly atmosphere. Suitable machinery attached to the equipment governs the supply.

A German appliance for mine workers eliminates the mask. It consists of air-renewing reservoirs carried upon the back, from which tubes lead to a nose-piece. In this manner the supply of air is constantly renewed.

is exceedingly dangerous to the eyes of the operator, who guards himself by operating with his hands in a cylinder of steel. Leather curtains hanging from the lower parts of the cylinders help protect the workman, who peers through little windows at the globe as he polishes it.

Bottling of carbonated or highly charged mineral waters also carries no little risk to the eyes of the operator. If the bottle or syphon is weak at any point, an explosion is almost inevitable.

Such accidents are now carefully guarded against. Employees who fill the charged bottles, put on labels and handle them in the initial stages have their heads covered with a metal mask. Gloves protect hands and arms. Formerly such equipment was made of leather or rubber, but it has been found of late that thick wood answers the purpose better.

An air-tight suit has been devised for sand-blast engravers, an occupation more common in Europe than in this country.

Artificial means of protection, of greater or less value, has been devised for firemen in all countries. Those of Paris, however, are probably equipped better than the firemen of any other city.

The apparatus worn by these men enables them to inhale smoke-laden atmosphere with impunity. Equipment is virtually the same as that of the miners; it includes cylinders containing compressed air or an appliance by which lethal air is purified.

At certain periods of their manipulations of explosive material, the workmen stand behind a network of woven rope. Such a protection, being flexible, is much better, in case of explosion, than an armor of steel or wood.

A number of trades believed to be entirely without risk are really quite dangerous. Among them are those of furrier and tanner.

The introduction into the lungs of fragments of hair results in serious injury to the health. But the greatest danger is that of contracting malignant poisoning.

Men engaged in polishing stone or metals run danger of another sort. Fine dust gets into their lungs.

Skin diseases are frequent among painters of anilines. Only the greatest cleanliness is able to prevent them.

The manufacture of white lead is very dangerous. Painters are, in a measure, subject to this menace. To diminish its dangers hygienic drinks in great quantities and cleanliness are indispensable.

Phosphorus, so common in the manufacture of matches, causes direful results through rhithorhosis necrosis.

As experience in the employment of such necessities has progressed, life and health saving agencies have been invented. Masks and breathing apparatus are common in such trades.

The Old Straw Hat

Sonerville Journal. It's a bad hat, it's a bad hat, it's a bad hat. Of course, it's yellow and all that, but maybe it'll do.

Some manufacturers are trying to invent a new black hat. It will fix it up all right. The style will undergo a change, and it's just the proper thing.

Fully a million people enter the city of London by rail every week day.

Health the Prize Most Sought For

And to Thousands of Weak, Sickly People Health is Restored By Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

You want to be strong and healthy. Everybody does. Women as well as men. It was a time when women prided themselves on looking pale and delicate.

That day has past. A well rounded head, in firm and muscles, strength and elasticity of movement and a healthful glow to the complexion—these are what all are striving for, and many are attaining their object by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

When the food which is taken into the body fails to supply the required amount of rich, life-sustaining blood external assistance must be sought until the system is fully restored.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food supplies the very material which goes directly to the formation of blood, pure, health-giving blood.

Mrs. Barbara Bunk Dixon, of St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I suffered a great deal from dizziness in the head and numbness of the whole system, more especially the arms and hands, feet and legs. When I tried to walk my legs seemed to want to cross each other, and I would be afraid of falling and grasping for a chair or table. I also had distressing nervous feelings at times and suffered from a grating sensation in my stomach."

"I am pleased to say I have derived a great deal of benefit from using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has built up my nervous system and removed the misery feelings from which I suffered. I am very grateful that I ever heard of this great medicine, for it has done wonders for me. As I am seventy-five years old my system was run down and this treatment seemed to be exactly what I needed. I hope others will benefit by my experience."

Exceeding risks are taken by men who work in the manufacture of explosives. In many factories employees who make powder wear an especial dress. A robe covers the entire body, and their shoes are made without nails or other metal.

The polishing of electric lamp bulbs

this terrible mystery is an inanimate lust for blood. In that desire there is neither rhyme nor reason, and those who practice it should be hanged down and destroyed as we hunt wild beasts or kill poisonous snakes.

We are not altogether void of offences ourselves; for nearly forty years we have allowed two Chinese companies to administer their own codes irrespective of the laws of the land. No law has reached them save that of the knife and the pistol; we have allowed the Black Hand to exist in our midst without a determined attempt to stamp it out of existence.

If the republic is to last and to become a blessing for all time the power to administer punishment must rest in the supreme law of the land. That and only that must rule "the law of the right."

We are just now beginning to realize that we have made that priceless jewel, the freeman's ballot too cheap. We have denied it to the intelligent women in our land, we have given it without price, to the vilest foreign emigrants.

The day may not be far off when we may have to meet these bloody anarchists not only on the battlefield, but at the polls, and from that decision the victory must come.

When the ballot falls as silently as a sword on the dead, and registers the freeman's will, as a lightning bolt the will of God.

The parade of five thousand policemen took place on Saturday, June 2nd, and a finer looking body of men could hardly be met in any part of the world. Occasionally we have had to say some pretty severe things about our police administration, but when we remember that we have in the Greater New York, thirty thousand and regular criminals we may blush our lucky stars that our police force is as good as it is still we hope it will grow in grace in the future.

The acquittal of Josephine Terranova was a foregone conclusion. Still it was a genuine pleasure to find twelve level-headed men who could decide a case of such vital importance in accordance with common sense as well as common law. From the first moment of the opening of the trial till the words "not guilty" fell from the lips of the foreman of the jury, like the ring of a jubilee anthem, it was evident that the sympathies of the multitude were all with the girl, who was on trial for willful murder; there was no denying, the killing, the only question to decide, being, was the killing justified and the jury decided that it was, to which the entire world says, Amen, Amen, Amen.

The Napoleonic Period

Volume IX. of Cambridge Modern History, that grand work of the late Lord Acton, bears as its title the one word, "Napoleon," and it has a refreshing spirit. The undue exaltation of Napoleon and his importance is a subversion of the lessons of history. He was an inhuman brute, with great talents for deceiving an easily deceived people—a people who were looking for someone to govern them at a period when they were so convinced that they could not govern themselves. He was a liar, coward, murderer, and common thief. As such, history should place him in a proper light so that posterity will not misunderstand. He exalt his military genius to the rank of that of Caesar and Alexander, to place him as a rolling power above Charles the Fifth and Louis the Fourteenth, is to conceal the lessons which his career left for Europe. Napoleon's policy was selfish and destructive, and lacked all the elements of stability and permanence. Even his leading minister had nothing to offer in his defence on many occasions, and they abandoned him at the first opportunity.

Still Living In Hope

Concordia Kansas. Twenty-two years ago to-day there was an occasion which called forth the following notice in our paper: "On Monday morning an army of women, armed with all sorts of small arms, partridge, cattle soap and shotguns, invaded our domestic camp. We were not only scared, but surrendered, unconditionally. We are informed (reliably), that it is a girl named Mrs. J. M. C. who is now a member of the Y.M.C.A." She is now a reporter for the Kansas, and though the plans we had in view of giving her away have not yet matured, we are not altogether without hope.

Don't Forget In Summer

To give pure cold water to the baby two or three times a day. To prevent sore mouth by rinsing with a little cold water and borax. To shade the baby's eyes from strong light, especially from full sunlight. To avoid saffron tea for bleaching the baby, for it has a tendency to produce scurvy sores.

To apply hot cloths to the little feet and stomach for colic, and leave the soapemint in its bottle.

To use good common sense continually and in large doses, and the baby will be a joy and comfort to the household, no matter how trying the weather.

Imperial Pleading

An imperial decree, according to Peking Times, announces that the emperor will sacrifice to the God of Agriculture on the second day of the third moon. He will personally plough a portion of the ground in front of the altar, as a proof that the profession of agriculture is an honorable one.

There's little room in this great world of ours for the "Fat Woman." She's a hindrance to herself in street cars, late elevators, hit what can she do, poor thing—take Hall's Fat-Reducer Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, tea or tablets. Mahood's drug store.



\$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.

Sunlight Soap

is a perfect cleaner and will not injure anything.

Best for all household purposes. Sunlight Soap's superiority is most conspicuous in the washing of clothes.

Common soaps destroy the painted or varnished surfaces of woodwork and take the color out of clothes.

Even the daintiest linen or lace or the most delicate colors may be safely washed with Sunlight Soap in the Sunlight way (follow directions).

Your money refunded by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

5c. Buy it and follow directions 5c.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

Here's Just the Right Bowel Laxative

Gentle, Sure—Pleasant to Take—A Tried and True, Genuine, Nature's Remedy.

If you do not enjoy life, enjoy and realize the benefits of the bowels you lack the prime and best element of good health. There's more to life than mere existence. Health, vigor, strength and happiness—these are the things that make life worth living. You make them by taking Nature's Remedy.

It is a fact that the bowels are the most important organs of the body. They are the great eliminators of the body. If they are not kept in good order, the whole system is affected. Nature's Remedy is a gentle, sure, and pleasant laxative. It is a tried and true, genuine, nature's remedy.

Galt Steel Sidings

Our large sheet metal siding (28" x 60") is made in perfect imitation of brick and stone and is easily and rapidly applied. It is cheaper and warmer than wood—fire and wind proof.

Write for Catalogue and Galt's Metal Age. This is the Sheet Metal Age.

GALT STEEL SIDING CO. Ltd. DALLAS, TEXAS

Dr. Brock's Celebrated Female Periodical Pills are the most perfectly adapted medicine for the treatment of all the ailments of the female system. They are sold only in Kingston at the BRISTOL DRUG STORE, 121 Princess Street. Mailed on receipt of price—25c.