

THE WHIG—66th YEAR.

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JOHN OFFORD, Proprietor. EDW. J. B. PENNE, Assistant Business Manager.

THE DAILY WHIG. "Opus pro Urbum Diem."

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The attitude of Sir Charles Tupper towards the proposed railway legislation—had to be postponed or laid over in consequence of an unexpected hostility to it—

The railway commission suggested itself to the minds of most people. It would, of course, be composed of influential and independent men. Its members would be familiar with railway routine, with the laws which governed them, and they would be judicial in mind and spirit and action.

It is to the credit of the government that its minister of railways, in submitting important legislation, provided (1) for the intervention of the privy council when the railway agents and the people differed in regard to the location of stations; and (2) for the enforcement of uniform rules and regulations, so far as they affected the running of trains.

THE TRANSVAAL PUSS.

Seldom does the telegraph give us any note of the deep feeling prevalent among a large section of the people of Great Britain that war with the Transvaal is to be avoided in the interest of the very reforms sought for by the Unionists, and which it is believed will come all the sooner if the national facility for bi-lateralism be held in check.

The Echo, London, for example, says that Chamberlain's threatening tone has had for its purpose to obtain larger grants for British armaments. The Economist, the great organ of conservative banking, says that "the attitude adopted by Mr. Chamberlain can only tend to weaken morally the position of Great Britain."

The issue is not one of law or of ceremony. It is one of life, and life is seriously imperilled by the lack of legal restrictions in certain directions. It may seem to some unthinking and unreasonable persons that their liberty would be interfered with, but the public health demands that disease shall not be without proper isolation, and that the habits of some people, in spitting, shall not carry with it the danger against which the medical men so persistently protest.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

The resolution which Mr. Richardson moved in the commons, seconded by Mr. Oliver, reflected, in all probability, the mind of the electors in their respective constituencies. The motion was as follows: "That during the construction of the railways herein proposed, all books, accounts and records showing the actual cost of construction be open to the inspection of the government in order that it may be subsequently determined by the government to acquire any or all of the railways subsidized they may be so acquired with a knowledge of their actual cost and at a figure from which may be deducted the bonuses given by the government."

The first part of the motion suggested the government ownership of railways, which Mr. Macleod subsequently championed as one of the things which should and may yet come to pass. It is to be remarked that the three men whose names are most associated with the motion are journalists. They are among the most active members of the house. They are men of liberal opinions, and men whose judgment has been influenced by their reading of current literature.

The second part of the resolution may make government subsidies less desirable, but if the railway companies are willing to accept them, conditionally, that the freight and passenger rates shall not be out of proportion to the earnings of the road, the government and the people cannot have objection.

The purchase of the railways by the country, the nationalization of them, and all that the term implies, is not now probable, and it becomes less probable with each passing year. The railways of Canada represent a colossal sum, a sum out of all reckoning with the public debt as it stands at present, and the acquisition of them can be disposed of on other grounds than that as public enterprises they cannot be profitably managed.

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TUBERCULOSIS IN CANADA.

The Montreal medico-chirurgical society has taken a decisive and most important stand on the subject of tuberculosis. It has, by a series of resolutions, declared that the disease is exceedingly prevalent in Canada; that it is communicable and infectious; that it is spread through the occupation of rooms and houses that have been used by tuberculous patients, and by the excretion of tuberculous sputum in public places and conveyances.

To check the development of the disease certain things are recommended, thus: (1) Compulsory notification of the board of health of every case by the physician who is called in connection with it; (2) the disinfection of every domicile that has been occupied by the tuberculous patient; (3) the posting of notices in railway cars and stations, steamboats, market buildings, court houses, and public resorts of all kinds, forbidding spitting, and the punishment of all violations of the rule; and (4) the establishments of sanatoria for the isolation and special treatment of tuberculous patients.

The president of the provincial board of health, having been sent a copy of these resolutions expresses his sympathy with the movement, and his desire to see it made effective. He intimates that a bill had been prepared for introduction to the legislature at its last session, but there was not time in which to study the measure, and so it was laid over. The cabinet shall be asked to consider it during the recess and give it precedence at the next session.

By-the-way the dominion parliament has had before it the tuberculin test as a means of determining the presence of disease in cattle. This tuberculin test has not been made obligatory. It has been recommended as a tolerably safe way of detecting the presence of tuberculosis in cattle. It should be made compulsory,

CATCH FOR MAJOR TAYLOR.

Colored Flyer Captured Mile Champion Hip. Nelson of Chicago Won The One Hundred Kilometer Race In Hollow Style, Only Two Others Made It—In Trial Seat Of Mile Championship. Hat Master Cleverly Disposed of U. S. McCarthy. Moran Won The Two Mile Amateur Event.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 11.—Another beautiful day and a crowd of 5,000 people greeted the second day of the world's cycling meet yesterday. The racing was of a better order than management giving pacemakers places in the semi-finals. On account of the time occupied in disposing of the "kick-mover" race was a gift for the Chicago rider, John A. Nelson, who had no difficulty in winning, beating Ben Goodson, of Australia, by nearly four miles and Riddle, of Winnipeg, the only other finisher, by seven miles. Cheryl, the English champion, who won at Vienna last year, was scratched, having injured his leg by running against the fence in the amateur championship Wednesday. Nelson had much the better of the pace with a steam motor, a triplet and a tandem, and he evidently had had the most experience in following pace.

Major Taylor had but little difficulty in adding the mile professional championship to his laurels. All the preliminary heats were marked by good finishes, except that won by Goodson, who easily rode his field third, in which Nat Butler cleverly disposed of U. S. McCarthy, of St. Louis, who won the half mile event Wednesday, and the fourth, in which Angus McLeod, the fastest of the Canadians, in a rattling finish.

In the final Nat Butler took the lead at the start. Major Taylor dropped into last place. The pace was slow. On the back stretch of the second round there were some pretty manoeuvring for it, and when it was over, the Major had dropped into the position he wanted, second, with Butler leading. The men began riding at the three-quarter mile mark, and the first with a rush and attempted to make a runaway of it, but the others were not to be denied, and when they rounded into the stretch McLeod was leading, with the others well bunched behind him.

JOHN BULL LAUGHS.

Yankee and Canadian Protectionists Take It Seriously. Chicago Chronicle. Once upon a time the old protection spook skulked around in England. Every few years some Prospero called it from the "vasty deep" and sets it lying in wait around the corners, and starting forth and saying boo to timid passers-by. The spook laughs when he sees the timid start, and emits little shrieks. And he laughs again when he sees American protectionists tossing up their hands and shouting as though they really thought the resurrection of the old dog would be the best thing for the people of the United States.

The occasion for the present appearance of the harmless old spook is the recommendation by a parliamentary committee of an old-age pension which would cost some \$250,000,000 a year. The committee omits to make any suggestion as to the means of raising this sum, and the spook improves the opportunity to pop out from its hiding nook and utter its duty of \$1.20 per quarter, or fifteen cents per bushel, on all foreign wheat.

A London despatch says that "The Telegraph devotes several columns to correspondence and interviews on the subject, which clearly shows the advance made by protectionist ideas in the last year or two." That is sound, and it does not differ in sound or tone from the hoos we have been hearing at intervals these many years. Now look out for the fool American protectionist again. He is due to appear with a proposal to celebrate the victory of protection in England with tax cannons and pistols, grant freetrackers and other suicidal things very appropriately chosen for the purposes of such an idiotic celebration.

Spirits Helped Him.

Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist, believed that spirits helped him in his fiddling. He composed his most famous tune, "Mother's Prayer," under the "influence."

Professor J. Jay Watson, who traveled all over the world with Bull and was his devoted friend as well as companion, tells of the night when, at Mrs. Williams', he played for some 20 minutes on the old Cremona violin that the master had given to him. Lucie Bull, a daughter of Ole Bull by his first wife, a beautiful young lady who died years before in Norway, materialized in plain view of all present, took the violin from Watson's hands, reverently kissed it and returned it to him.

Another occasion Watson was playing on a guitar a piece he had frequently played for Lucie when he first visited her father in their Norway home. The girl again materialized, and crossing the room, touched the strings of the instrument several times.—New York Press.

HOW THE CLOCK IS SET.

Old Fol is No Longer Regarded as the World's Timekeeper. Philadelphia Record. One of the duties of astronomers is to give us the correct time. Every day at noon an electric signal is flashed from the national observatory at Washington, for from some other observatory to which this time service has been assigned, all the electric clocks and watches are set directly or indirectly by such signals. This is a matter of common knowledge, but the way in which the astronomical service has a vague notion that our standard time is obtained from observation of the sun. They have in mind the old sun dial, which indicated the hour at noon by a shadow cast on the meridian, or, in other words, was exactly shown, and they think that the astronomer can fix the hour of noon with greater precision because he has the means of determining the greater exactness the instant at which the sun's meridian passage takes place.

The truth is the sun has nothing whatever to do or say in this matter of setting the clock. The sun sets itself one of the most accurate keepers. It is almost always either fast or slow, sometimes to the extent of a full quarter of an hour, and is "right" on only four days in the year. It is from the stars, not from the sun, that the astronomer gets the time.

The stars perform their nightly march through the heavens, from east to west, with a perfectly regular, never slackening and never speeding up, and in exactly the same way as the earth turns on its axis at an unvarying rate of speed. A star crosses the meridian and in twenty-three hours and fifty-six minutes, about a certain second, the meridian and it will again cross the meridian in the heavens again and again, day after day, year in and year out, with always the same interval between two successive passages. The times at which all of the brighter stars cross the meridian have been ascertained from long and careful observation to within a small fraction of a second, and catalogues have been prepared in which the times of meridian passage or "transit" are given.

The astronomer charged with the duty of setting our clocks has only to observe the meridian passage of one or more of these stars in order to obtain the exact time. The observation is made by means of what is called a meridian circle, a small telescope mounted on a horizontal axis that is exactly in line with the meridian. The observer looking through this instrument can tell the time at which the star crosses that axis within less than one second. He uses the observation for correcting the observatory clock or rather for determining how much it is in error. For example, to-night the astronomer in Washington will observe a certain star cross the meridian at ten hours twenty-seven minutes and four seconds, while his clock shows it will cross at ten hours twenty-six minutes and fifty seconds. The observatory clock will thus be found to be 13 seconds fast. He will make a note of the fact, which will enable him tomorrow at noon to set by telegraph

SUTHERLAND'S BIG-SHOE-SALE.

There is no letting up in shoe interest here—the bargains are marching out daily in one triumphal procession. All our Ladies' Shoes must be cleared before the great "QUEEN QUALITY" \$8 Shoes arrive. This week we offer Special Outs on Men's Fine Shoes also. Kingston's Big Shoe House never does things by halves, and this week the gentlemen come in for favorable consideration in the bargain line. Of course you understand you are aiding us greatly by clearing out our odd sizes and broken lots, and that we appreciate it thoroughly these prices will testify: SIZES 6 and 10 represent the extreme sizes which we buy. They are not always fast sellers and we find ourselves with a lot of \$3, \$4 and \$4.50 Boots in those sizes. We are bringing them at \$1 and \$1.50. Look in and see them.

See Prices In Our Windows. J.H. SUTHERLAND & BRO. All Sales For Cash. No Abrogation During Sale.

FARMERS AS SPEAKERS.

Another Wentworth Farmer Held Position In Upper Canada Parliament. The Hamilton Times, in congratulating Mr. Bain on his elevation to the speakership, has the following: "The Globe says that 'the Hon. Thomas Bain is the first farmer to be elevated to the post of speaker of the Canadian house of commons.' That is true, but Wentworth county once before had the honor of supplying a speaker of the Upper Canada legislature, who was a farmer. Dent says that in addition to John Rolph, Marshall Spring Bidwell, Capt. John Matthews and Peter Perry, a number of other advocates of reform principles were returned at the election of 1824. For the first time in Upper Canadian annals, it was manifest not only that the reformers had a majority in point of numbers in the assembly, but that they had a decided preponderance of ability. No adherent of the official party—even the attorney-general John Beverley Robinson—was a match for Rolph or Bidwell, to say nothing of Perry, whose oratory was of an altogether different complexion, though scarcely less effective. Upon the meeting of the house the numerical strength of the respective parties was fairly tested by the vote on the speakership. The reformers nominated as their candidate John Wilson. Wilson was an unpretending farmer, of strong political convictions, but of good sense and calm judgment, who had allied himself with the reformers, and who might safely be depended upon to discharge the duties incident to the speakership with judicial impartiality. The vote stood twenty-one to nineteen, the majority of two being in Mr. Wilson's favor. The reformers had done the good old country credit, and the electors who opposed Mr. Bain, as well as those who supported him, will feel complimented by the action taken by the government and the house of commons."

AN EXTRAORDINARY FOOTBALL MATCH.

The London Daily Mail gives the following particulars of a singular football match that takes place annually in the north of England. "At Workington on the Tuesday in Easter week there is always a football fray between the colliers and the sailors of the town. The sailors are styled the 'Reds,' and the captain of the harbor. The colliers are known as the 'Uppies,' and their aim is to take the ball over the Currier's Hill at the high end of the town. It is an annual event and apparently grows in popularity. Excursions are run from all parts of Cumberland, and on Tuesday some 50 or more persons watch the progress of the combat, in which no limit is put on the number of competitors. A large level piece of ground known as the Collocks, which the tides at this time of the year flood, and deepens the river, covering a space of mud, is the venue of the contest. It is here that the forces muster, and Tuesday the ball was thrown out by a woman. The fun became fast and furious at once. Three or four hundred men, stripped to the waist, joined in one enormous scrimmage that swayed, floundered and spluttered in the mud and water. But one moment from the start was needed to change the men beyond recognition. Faces and backs were speedily besmirched and stained with grey ooze, and, roaring, yelling, and shouting the rival sides set to in grim earnest to reach their respective goals. Of the ball a glimpse was rarely seen. It was snuggled somewhere in the heart of the dense swaying mass of humanity. The struggle was terrific. What was lacking in tactical skill was made up in the exhibition of the tremendous physical strength which the rivals exerted. Occasionally the play drifted toward the narrow alleys and streets of Workington's slumland, and then they became so absolutely congested that the backs were positively dangerous. Back yards were invaded, walls were scaled, and fences were torn down. As a rule the odds against the colliers are long and generally the sailors triumph when they have reached their native element. On Tuesday, however, the struggle, after appearing to go in favor of the 'Downies,' turned toward the Workington hills, where the ball was 'haled' at six o'clock.

SATURDAY SHOPPING LIST.

New Goods to Hand This Week and New Special Lots and Prices.

- 50 pairs Summer Corsets, 48c. 150 pairs Fast Black Seamless Hose, 10c; 3 pairs for 25c. All our \$1 Blouse Waists now 75c. All our \$1.25 Blouse Waists now \$1. White Lawn Waists, 75c. Special lay out of Ladies' new Ties. Your pick, 25c. New Crush Ribbon Belts and new Buckles. New Large Spot and Plain Veiling. New Neck Ribbons, plaid and plain. New Baby Ribbons, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c. New Velvet Baby Ribbons, New Chiffons and Chiffon Ruchings.

Men's Wants For Saturday.

- Soft Negligee Shirts, 75c. Boys' Regatta Shirts, 50c. Boys' Underwear, 25c; all sizes. Boys' Collars, 10c. Men's Collars, all new shapes, 2 for 25c. Men's White Dress Shirts, 50c, 75c, \$1. Boys' Sweaters, Belts. Men's new Ties, 2 for 25c and 25c each.

Another Soap Bargain Day.

- 1,000 Bars Toilet Soap for Saturday. Brown Windsor, 6 for 5c and 3 for 5c. Olive Oil and Castile, 3c; Fine Tar, 3c; Bouquet of Roses, 3c; White Oatmeal, 7c; White Heliotrope, 12c bars for 7c.

Untrimmed Hats, 19c Each.

- The balance of our Hats to morrow 19c each. Come early. All trimmed Hats in three lots, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75. 50 of our own make Dress Skirts, lined all through, Velvet bound, Canvas interlined, regular \$4 to \$4.50 lots, at \$2.75 Saturday and Monday.

HARDY & CO.

Nix-Nax.

Useful and handy little things that are wanted all the time. They are here at little prices.

- Fancy Hat Pins, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. Pompadour Combs, 25c, 35c each. Back Combs, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c. Fin de Sicile Shell Combs, 15c, 35c, 75c. Side Combs, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c a pair. Dressing Combs, 5c, 8c, 10c, 15c, 25c. Toilet Pins, 5c and 10c a package. Curlers, 3c, 5c, 9c, 12 1/2c each. Hair Pads, 10c, 18c. Shirt Waist Sets, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c a set. Skirt Pin Sets, 25c, 45c, 50c a set. Stick Pins, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c. Beauty Pins, 5c each. Elastic Jet Belts, 75c. Leather Belts, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Belt Buckles, 25c, 50c, 75c, 90c. Just opened a handsome assortment of Silk and Satin Petticoats in assorted colors, with corded frills and flouncings at \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$8 each. Trading Stamps.

Starr & Sutcliffe, 118 and 120 Princess Street, Kingston.

Helppepper

Rats, Mice, Spiders, in fact the whole colony of Vermin, vanish at the first saif. Price 25c Per Canister at all Druggists or Grocers, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. LEEMING, MILRS & CO., Montreal, Que. General Agents for Canada.