

THE WHIG—65th YEAR.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG is published every evening at 306-310 King Street, Kingston, Ont., at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS. First insertion, five lines and over, 10c per line. Each consecutive insertion, 5c. Once a week, 10c. Two weeks, 18c. Three times a week, 25c. Measurements by a solid scale, twelve lines to the inch. Births, Marriages or Deaths, one insertion, 50c; two insertions, 75c.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 12 pages, 84 columns, is published every Thursday morning at \$1 a year, if paid in advance; otherwise \$1.50 per year.

JOHN OFFORD, Proprietor. Assistant Business Manager.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opiter per Orbem Discor."

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLITICS.

The latest from British Columbia is to the effect that the Turner government will be able to command the support of twenty-one of the thirty-eight members who compose the new assembly.

It is only a contention, based on party calculations, and may not have any more foundation than the contention of the Tories in Ontario, that they had won a triumph in the local elections, a triumph which disappeared with the first division in the house.

It was only a dream. This was made quite evident when the roll was called the other night, and the Hardy government was shown to command the confidence of the house, and, through its members, the confidence of the people.

The point is, who does command the majority? It ought to be settled before cabinet making is further considered. The experimenting that has been so far conducted by representative oppositionists does not strike one as wise or expedient.

ACCEPT IT GUARDEDLY.

The rumour is that representative Canadians, in England, are disappointed with the outlook in regard to preferential trade. Some return was alleged to have been expected for the new tariff adopted by the Canadian government and favourable to British importations.

Who are these officials? Are they competent to reflect correctly the sentiments of England upon this subject? Do they view the issue fairly, or through prejudiced eyes? The average Canadian will refuse to believe that the mother country is indifferent to Canadian aspirations and that Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, is so absorbed with continental matters as to be unable to give Canadian affairs his consideration.

It is just possible that the croaking to which reference has been made owes its origin to some follower in sympathy with the Tupper dynasty. Sir Adolph Caron, for instance, who over Hon. Mr. Mulock's reduced postage, and regards the loss incurred thereby as a huge price to pay for the sentimental consideration of empire-building.

Sir Adolph does not represent the imperial idea. He is a remnant of the government that adopted a hostile tariff and took the position that if British connection could not stand it so much the worse for British connection. Who knows but that to him, or men like him, is due the yearning so enthusiastically circulated by the conservative papers, that the preferential trade idea is dead, that Britain is not impressed by it, and is doing nothing towards its development?

What the war revealed. The Cosmopolitan for August contains a very readable article in regard to army organization. Mr. Walker, its editor, was in Washington when the war with Spain broke out, and he saw that if the United States wanted one thing more than another it was a central and controlling force, one directed by skilled and competent men.

Mr. Walker, impressed by his own observations, and convinced that something should be done, at once consulted Major-General Wheeler, one of the army's engineer corps, and had him write an article for the Cosmopolitan, the essence of which is that America should initiate Germany in the establishment of a general staff. He writes: "The main principles of the German general staff are (1) its independence of position; (2) its formation of a corps d'elite made up of officers, at once scientific and thoroughly practical, enjoying the respect and confidence of the troops, owing their distinction not to the advantages of birth, wealth, or influence, but solely to their own merit and efforts; (3) absolute freedom of its military scientific training; and (4) compulsory return of its officers from time to time to regimental duty.

There is nothing in Germany which receives the same attention, care, and development as the army, and there is no country to which the Americans feel that they can look so confidently for information and pointers. Germany can mobilize 500,000 trained soldiers at any point on the frontier crossed by a railroad within seventy-two hours after the orders are given in Berlin, and it owes this all to the operations of the general staff, which costs less annually than America's pension roll of 1896.

The Americans are in the attitude of attention in war matters just now. They are ready to learn anything which is to their advantage, and they have learned a very important fact, namely, that it is one thing to have access to hundreds of thousands of men, even millions of them, and another thing to handle them expeditiously.

EDITORIAL NOTES. Gas, water and electric meters will be placed in public schools at Atlanta, Ga., and the children taught to read them. Good idea! And will rid the companies of numerous complaints.

The Chicago board of education is moving along the lines of educational progress in making provision for the introduction of domestic science—cooking and sewing—into the public schools. Experimental ventures have been made already in three schools, which have been attended with good results.

It seems to us that the "Protestant mind" and the Kingston liberal association might be used as convertible terms by the inspired writer of the Whig. When Catholics were cleaned off the staff of the penitentiary in a wholesale fashion the liberal association saw patronage and profit at hand and the "Protestant mind" lay as still as a sleeping child, but when the warden interfered with the liberal association's staff all around to be proud of—was the Whig eloquently puts it, having in view, no doubt, the peculiar pride that the liberal association takes in its own particular pet—she Protestant horse to do some hard backing and kicking with.

The above is from the Catholic Register. Do the liberals of Kingston, after five times sustaining Hon. William Hartly in the face of most insidious and virulent Protestant feeling, deserve this, even though all previous fair records of the above are re-stated as liberals to be run down?

One of the strangest cases of kleptomania is heard of from Paris. A certain lady had such a passion for smoking and for coloring merchandise pipes that she had been for a long time stealing pipes of the description from shops. In the flat which she occupied there were found no fewer than two thousand six hundred pipes, not one of which, it is believed, she had paid for. They were neatly arranged on racks, and thirty-nine were well colored. The court before which she was indicted for some of the thefts would listen to no excuse but sent her to prison for eight months.

Like So Many Of Us. Old Fogey—"I am pained to hear that you are addicted to poker playing, and that last night you lost \$25." Young Fogey—"The idea! Why, I don't even know how to play the game." Old Fogey—"So I am interjected by the party who won the money."

The feature is announced of the firm of Rodden, Jarrett, Gosselle & Co., stock and bond brokers, of 7 Deapers' Gardens, London E.C.4.

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THE NEWS OF THE DISTRICT.

SPIKE OF THE ARTICLES IN THE VICTORIA NEWSPAPERS.

The News Put Into Conversation—The Epitaphs That Grate Talk in the Country and Homebodies—A Column of Interesting Items.

George Sweet, Bancroft, Hastings county, has been appointed bailiff. Prescott, Ont., will vote on Thursday next on a by-law to raise \$100,000 for a waterworks and sewerage system.

Mrs. Annie Holmes, Sidney, the last survivor of the family, died in Belleville hospital on Saturday, aged ninety years. John H. Meckell, a former resident of Belleville, died in Chicago lately in his eighty-fourth year. He leaves no family.

Mrs. Mary Andrews, aged sixty-three, died in Belleville on Saturday. She was a sister of Thomas Andrews, tailor, Belleville. John Snider, an old and respected resident of Rosemont, died on Sunday of heart failure. He was seventy years of age and leaves a grown-up family.

The Athens Methodist congregation is making great preparations for the building of a new \$10,000 church. They have already nearly \$5,000 subscribed up to date.

For the third time the poor house at St. John's church, West Belleville, has been robbed, the last case occurring on either Thursday or Friday night. A reward will be offered.

George McDermott, sixty years of age, a Brockville corporation laborer, engaged working on a sewer on Monday, when he fell down dead. Heart disease was the cause of death.

A very sad affair occurred at Gananoque Sunday morning in the sudden death of Mrs. Alexander Sherry, a young married woman only twenty-seven years of age, from heart failure.

A son of Mrs. H. McRae, residing a couple of miles from Lanodown, drove into the village on Saturday night and tied his horse under a shed, from which place it was stolen. The horse is a brown one with a star on the forehead. The vehicle was an old top buggy.

Blanche Thompson, Belleville, although fifteen years of age, has been leading an immoral life lately and her adopted parents complain to magistrate Flinn, who sent her to industrial refuge for girls, at Toronto, for an indefinite period. Nellie Babcock, same age, was sent to the same institution until she arrived at the age of eighteen years. Her parents complained that could do nothing with her.

On Tuesday J. F. Baird, manager of Hotel Quinto, Belleville, received a letter from "H. A. Chase," Toronto, stating he had broken his watch, and had it repaired in Toronto. Having no funds just then, he sent it by express C.O.D. for \$1.75, but it arrived in a few days and he would investigate if he found another one. On investigation it was found another one, but had received a like letter from Mr. J. Boyle, South Lake, on the 10th, and reported an excellent time. P. O'Brien, Jack for some time, is falling steadily. During the thunderstorm on Friday H. Buck's house was struck by lightning. It came down the chimney to the stove, knocked the stove doors open and spread coals all about the room. Next it splashed the floor and banister of the stairway, but no other damage was done. Several men were standing about the house at the time and only one felt the shock. Strange to say Mrs. Buck, who was busy about the stove preparing dinner, was not even dazed.

Slight Accident This Morning. This morning the steamers Caspian and Algerian had a collision in the harbor fronting Swift's wharf. The Caspian was leaving for down the river and the Algerian was waiting to pull into the wharf. The wind caught the Caspian and drove her against the bow of the Algerian. About twenty feet of the Caspian's upper gangway went over the port side forward. The paddle box was broken. She went down as far as Alexandria Bay with her passengers and returned to port about half past ten o'clock. Carpenters were at once put to work and it was expected that by darkness repairs would have been fully made.

Desmond Deliberations. DESMOND, Aug. 15.—Farmers are about through harvesting and a good many are leaving for the fall crop this week. Quite a number from here attended the dedicatory dinner and dedication very much here as well as other places. St. Rattan, a quiet pooley yet and little James, son of Marshall Switzer, has been very sick for the past three weeks. The campers of Desmond and Moscov have returned home from Beaver Lake. They are looking well after their outing.

Will Meet This Evening. The executive of the junior baseball league meets in Congress hall this evening to consider the protest entered by the Beavers against the game played on Saturday with the Ponies. The opinion prevails that the protest will be accepted, as the object of the league is, and has been, to promote interest in the game among local amateur players, and the introduction of outside professionals cannot be tolerated.

It's This Way. If you only imagine you want waste it will pay you to call at Hardy's to-morrow. See advt.

A Blow Out With "Jimmy." STRAIGHT BLOW. Another blow at women's rights. A girl has been arrested in New York for burglary. No doubt she thought she had a perfect right to be out with her "jimmy."

A Devastating Storm. CARRINGTON, N.D., Aug. 16.—A hail-storm destroying 20,000 acres of grain has swept over the western part of Foster and Eddy counties. The crops of many farmers are a total loss.

25c. Columbus and Chapin. 25c. Swift's wharf 3 p.m. every day this week for Alexandria Bay and way ports. Hence at 8:30 p.m. Round trip only 25c. Supper 35c. J. P. Hanley, agent.

W. E. Sparling and J. E. Fisher, New Brunswick, N.J., arrived in the city yesterday and left for camp Fulger, Bob's lake, to join A. L. Munday and party.

ENGLISH COMMENTS.

On the Signing of the Protocol Between the States and Spain.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Record's correspondent in London cables English comments on the signing of the protocol by the United States and Spain and the terms of that document run, along curiously similar lines, so far as the editorial column of the leading newspapers are concerned. In the first place, all of them point out that the United States henceforth will hold undisputed place among the great powers which make the history of the world. The American republic may advance swiftly or slowly to meet her manifest destiny, but the British newspapers say her own citizens must surely feel that she now stands on the threshold of a new national life.

All that the English newspapers say on this subject seems to be echoed in the hearts of the English people, who wish the United States well, for they believe that they see in this evolution of the United States the arrival of the new nation to make for righteousness, freedom and good government throughout the world. In the second place all the British newspapers turn their attention to the future of Spain and the question as to whether the final disappearance of Spain from the new world signified that their day is done in the old world as well. Her release from overseas responsibilities may be followed with the development of her own vast international resources and thus prove the beginning of a new period of prosperity. This result generally held here to be possible if not probable.

Finally, the opinion is held here that the question of the future of the Philippines may be answered entirely apart from the personal proclivities of president McKinley and his cabinet. The rapidly growing danger of war between Russia and England may make the acquisition of these islands of vital importance to American interests, which, so far as China is concerned, are fundamentally the same as those of England. Stated in different language, with greater or less stress laid on this or that point, these may be taken as representing the conclusions of the entire English press as well as the publicist whom I have had an opportunity to consult regarding the close of the Spanish-American war.

TROUBLE WITH CUBANS.

They Want The Independence They Have Fought For.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 16.—Trouble with the Cubans is brooding. Their attitude is one of sullen hostility towards the United States. One class in Cuba favors the annexation of the island to the United States and a majority of the masses are ready to work and accept the shelter and protection afforded by an American protectorate; but they are influenced by a certain class of rabid orators and breeders of sedition and rebellion against anything smacking of law and order. This inflammatory class demands and urges the recognition of Cubans and spurs all offers or suggestions tending to prosperity under an American protectorate and excites popular discontent.

Their advice to the Cubans is to repudiate all offers of peace or a cessation of hostilities, and to look upon the United States and Spain on their own account and not binding upon the free and independent state of Cuba, whose army not only repudiates pacification, but will ignore the armistice to the point of continuing to wage war and shooting every Spaniard in the field.

A secret meeting was held last night at the palace between the commanding officer of the American army and the Cuban leaders. The strictest secrecy was maintained, but it can be said with good authority that Gen. Garcia was present. The meeting lasted one hour and a half. The information obtained is to the effect that the Cuban situation was thoroughly reviewed and that it was resolved to disband the Cuban army and that the United States should pay the cost of it. This involves the expenditure of \$15,000,000, but it is most important for the prosperity of the island, for the wealth is entirely agricultural. Nobody, planter or farmer, dares to cultivate his lands while insurgents are in the field raking and burning.

THAT LATEST GOLD FIND.

Men Said To Be Taking \$60 A Day By Sleight.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 10, via Seattle, Wash., Aug. 16.—What is regarded as an important discovery of rich placer diggings is reported to have been made at Pine Creek, a feeder of Lake Tagish. The discovery is located in the Canadian northwest territory. The news has caused a great stampede from Juneau and other southeastern Alaskan points.

Walker Carter, who has just returned here from the diggings, says: "I saw four men shovel in twenty-five ounces in two days, one pan from bed rock containing \$4. This was on discovery claim. Pine creek is fifteen miles long, and will average seventy-five feet in width. The current is very rapid. The diggings are what is known as bar diggings or summer diggings. Discovery claim is about eight miles from the mouth of the creek. The bed rock is only five feet from the surface, and is of light slate formation. Miller has five men at work shovelling into a sluice box, and he pays \$12 a day each, settling every night with dust taken from the boxes.

"The men are taking out \$60 a day to the man. Capt. Strickland, of the Canadian mounted police, and several other men are already on the ground, and have staked claims for themselves and reserved the government claims. When I left thirty-three claims had been located, and the rest of the creek is reserved by the Canadian government. When I was coming out to Juneau I met a large lot of prospectors going into every bay along Tagish lake, trying to find the spot which they had heard of, but whose location they did not know."

A Result of American Competition. LONDON, Aug. 16.—Owing to the disquieting growth of American competition in the tin plate trade, the Welsh manufacturers are being put to serious shifts in order to maintain their positions as the controllers of the tin plate industry. They are now endeavoring to force their workmen to take lower wages, employing for that purpose the threat to introduce into their establishments a new patented tinning machine which has just been invented and which does away with most of the work of tin men, requiring only one attendant. This machine is said to be in successful operation at the Monmouthshire tin plate works.

Rising Materials. The Merchant. A hardware man and a grocer in an Iowa town are waging a commercial battle. The grocer gives away a step-ladder with every can of baking powder while the hardware man gives a can of baking powder with every step-ladder. If the people of that town do not reach the top it will not be for the want of plenty of rising material.

Someone Loses. Never mind though, as long as you're the winner. For your pick of the finest short warts in Kingston to-morrow at Hardy's.

METHOD OF WARFARE.

THE LADIES' CLUB HAS AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION THEREON.

Novel Definition of the Sounding of Taps. The Bridges at Manila Explained—The Complicated Process of Deciding Which Side is Entitled to Fire First Shot.

"Order, ladies!" The Club for the Study of Modern Methods of Warfare settled itself with gentleness at the president's command, and there were not more than a half dozen whisperings among the members as she explained regretfully that the textbooks, ordered from the secretary of war, had not as yet been received.

"However," she said, "we can discuss informally some of the present prevailing methods which will help us perhaps to better understand the conduct of war."

"If questions are in order," interjected the member from Madison avenue, "I would like to ask, Mrs. President, if some of the ladies could explain what is meant by the phrase 'taps were sounded.'"

"As I understand it," said the president, thinking so deeply that a frown extended straight across her forehead, "the phrase is simply a figure of speech. As we all know, in warfare soldiers must be very quiet, for there may be spies about to overhear, should they discuss their plans. That is why they go 'taps.' It is the duty of one man to go quietly among the soldiers sounding taps. Each tap means a word. In this way it is not difficult to issue orders without danger of the enemy discovering our plans. It is a system just like telegraphy."

"Can any member tell me," asked the lady from Fifty-eighth street, "what is meant by the bridges? The newspapers had dispatches about bridges at Manila."

"The member must be mistaken," said the president, with quiet protest. "I may be," assented the lady from Fifty-eighth street. "I admit that I don't know what I am reading about when I'm reading the newspaper reports of the army and navy, but I read about bridges."

"She means the bridge of the flagship," blushing announced the member from Murray Hill. "I've read myself about General Miles or somebody standing on the bridge. From what I understand the man in charge, who is the admiral, has a folding bridge which the sailors place with one end on the land, and it is on this that the admiral stands to show the men where to shoot."

"No wonder they call him admiral, which I suppose is a corruption of admiral," broke in the literary member. "I should say that the highest degree of courage was required for such a deed. In the event that the Spaniards should capture the end on land and attempt to come on board, what then would the admiral do?"

"He would return to his ship. It is what they call a retreat," Miss Murray Hill blushed again. "And our sailors would sink the Spaniards. It seems very dreadful, but there is nothing else to do."

"You all seem so perfectly well informed," poutingly put in the Sixty-fifth street member, who had arrived a little late, "but do tell me, some of you, who shoots first, our men or the Spaniards. We declared war first, if I remember rightly."

"The Spaniards shot first, and then the other," replied the president, the evidence of thought again upon her brow. "I am under the impression that it is left to chance. Our men may fight bravely, but if the Spaniards shoot first our ranks will be depleted."

"But why should they shoot first," demanded the member from Madison avenue. "Why?"

"But, my dear"—the president repeated lightly with her cap in her hand—"my dear child, you have heard of the fortunes of war. This is merely one of them. Oftentimes the leaders of the opposing armies settle such matters by tossing a penny, and go back to shoot at each other after they have shaken hands."

"And," broke in the hitherto quiet member, "the side to shoot first stands up and fires at the other side, and then the other," she checked, and so on.

"And that is the reason," said the president, "that they sometimes call it the war of extermination."

Then the president, who was hostess as well, served tea, after which the meeting broke up with everybody declaring "had such a lovely time; so instructive, you know!"—Vim.

Agricultural Co-operation. Great things are hoped from the success of agricultural co-operative societies in Ireland. The Irish agricultural organization society reports for the year ending March 31st, 1898, increase in registered co-operative societies, other than stores, from 148 to 243, and a membership increase from 14,290 to 27,322. "Of these societies 123 were for dairying, seventy-seven for agricultural supply, fifteen banks, two for wholesale buying and selling, and the poultry and egg industries, pig feeding, and the poultry and egg industry, so on. Besides its propaganda work leading to the foundation of new societies, the organization society is actively promoting technical education in crofting work, poultry keeping, barley growing, account keeping, and so forth, with most encouraging results." The operations of the society have been immensely helped by a gift of five thousand pounds from Sir Henry Cochrane.

The organization society it appears refuses to promote the establishment of stores, the members pleading that they are fully taken up with hard work for agricultural co-operation and cannot afford to excite the hostility of the trading classes. It appears, however, that the members of Irish co-operative societies practically attain distributive co-operation by "agreeing among themselves to purchase, for cash, large quantities of their ordinary household requirements, such as flour, etc. They invite tenders for the supply of such quantities as may be required. Invariably a local trader is appointed as contractor and undertakes the distribution of the goods. This system works admirably. It may not be too much to hope that this system of doing business may prove to be the beginning of the end of the credit system, which curses the country."

Good Times Are Ahead. The Census, New York. The Census government report indicates a yield of wheat of 607,180,000 bushels, against 520,000,000 actual last year; and a yield of corn of 1,986,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,902,000,000 last year. As a whole the agricultural sections are enjoying prosperity, and there is every prospect of its continuance another year. Our industries are rapidly reviving, and their promise is for continued activity for years; in fact enthusiasts anticipate a positive boom, which is neither desirable nor probable yet. While the railroads are doing a heavy traffic—much of it at a senseless sacrifice—and putting themselves in good financial condition, the industrial are coming to the front as profit makers and scoring larger advances, but many of these concerns are exposed to new competition in good times from establishments having lighter capitalization and the most modern equipment. The stock market will reach a still higher level, accompanied with its usual setbacks.



Analogy. The man who would not allow a barber to dictate the cut of his beard, should ask himself "why he allows a tailor to dictate the cut of his clothes."

This he practically does allow when he buys his suit "to order" before it is made. Who can tell from a piece of cloth and a fashion plate, how any such theoretical combination will look when made up?

Who can tell, even when it is made up, without actually trying it on, how such a suit will influence its wearer's appearance? One-eight of an inch difference in the curve of a hat brim makes it becoming or ugly.

Who, therefore, would buy a hat from a picture, and from the felt alone, when he could (for less price) select from a score of ready made shapes, that one which most improved his appearance—trying on the actual hat before purchasing it.

Apply this to "Fit-reform" and save 50% of your tailor's bill. \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 per suit.

Nearest Agencies—D. W. DOWNNEY, Brockville, THE KENNEDY CO., Limited, Montreal.

On Wednesday

we will sell all the accumulated Remnants of the past two months' selling. They consist of Ends of DRESS GOODS and SILKS, suitable for Waists, Skirts and Children's School Dresses.

Ends of Table Linens and Towelling, use for which can be found by any thrifty housekeeper. Ends of Cotton Wash Goods, Cottons, Shirtings, Flannelettes, in lengths that always come in handy.

Ends of Embroidery, Laces, Ribbons. We shall sell the above Ends at such prices as will clear the counters during the day. It is the final round up of the season. You are welcome to come and look them over. Each piece is marked in plain figures, with length and price.

Starr & Sutcliffe, FORMERLY RICHMOND & CO. 118 and 120 Princess Street.

Clean Home Dyeing. You can dye perfectly and quickly at home now, in the modern way, with Maypole Soap, without disorder or uncertainty about the results you'll get.

Maypole Soap is sold in all colors—they are absolutely fast and they are brilliant. It dyes to any shade. Leading Druggists sell it. Book all about it—free by applying to the Canadian Depot, 8 Place Royale, Montreal.

YOU KNOW HOW. Robinson Bros., BAGOT STREET.

Satisfactory it is to have a job of painting done just the way you want it. If you've not been satisfied in the past—Try us.

Prof. and Mrs. Cappon have returned from Coolidge where they spent the summer months.