

Jot Down This Fact!

That when you want Clothes that will give only the best satisfaction in wear, fit and finish; Clothes that will suit not only yourself but your wife and your friends; Clothes that will give you the distinction of being a perfectly dressed man, come to the Store which makes a specialty of such Clothes.

SUITS from \$13 up. OVERCOATS from \$12 up

J. TWEDDELL, Merchant Tailor.

131 Princess Street.

BOOTS SHOES

RELIABLE GOODS! LOWEST PRICES!

W. J. DICK & SON.

We have just opened up a full line of Trunks and Valises, all new and fresh.

TRUNKS VALISES



For To-day and Saturday Special Bargains in Bed-room Sets Springs and Mattresses, Iron Beds, Dining Chairs, Fancy Rattan and Cobble Seat Rockers, also a great variety Fancy Tables, Screens and Easels at the lowest price at

JAMES REID'S. The Leading Undertaker.

Business Booming! Our Millinery Opening a Grand Success! Sales Away Ahead of Former Seasons, and Orders Coming in Freely!

Mantles were never so pretty or so easy to sell. The reason is we have the right goods at right prices. No old stock to show at

Spence & Co's, Millinery and Mantle Specialists,

143 Princess Street.

Technical Art Instruction.

QUINTESSENCE RECEIVED PRIVATELY ON... This is the most complete and practical course in the art of drawing and painting... The course is divided into three parts: drawing, painting, and anatomy... The fees are \$15 per term, and the materials are provided at an extra charge.

THE WHIG--65th YEAR.

WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 12 pages, published every Tuesday morning at 11 A.M. Attached is one of the best Job Printing offices in Canada, with the latest and most improved machinery, and a large staff of experienced workmen.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Optimæ per Orbem Diarum."

DISGRACEFUL CHARGE.

On Saturday night when Dr. Walker abandoned charge No. 1, without offering a title of evidence, which reads: "A central fund was raised in Toronto for the purpose of bribing and corrupting the construction, and the electoral district of Kingston in particular, by the honorable Arthur S. Hardy, John Morrison Gibson, Richard Harcourt, George W. Rose, John Hayden and the respondent, and Hugh Ryan, E. H. Brown and others to your petitioner unknown."

VERY STRANGE REASONING.

The Montreal Herald offers some very strange reasoning in regard to the prohibition vote. It is well known, it says, that many voted "yes" who do not admit that prohibition offers the best method of dealing with the traffic, but who cast their votes on the same side with the friends of prohibition because they wanted to show their sympathy with the crusade against intemperance. Many, we respect, voted for prohibition who would feel impelled to vote against it were prohibitive legislation actually submitted. At the same time the lightness of the vote must be taken as evidence that thousands who would be glad of an occasion to show their sympathy with temperance principles, but who do not believe in prohibition, refrained from voting rather than assist in filing up a majority which might be construed into a demand for legislation in which practicability they have no faith. Sometimes temperance workers do not distinguish between opponents of intemperance and advocates of prohibition, but there is such a distinction. The vote was a blow at prohibition, not at temperance. Sentiment in favor of restriction and better regulation of the traffic and in favor of educating the individual against the evil of intemperance is undoubtedly stronger because of the campaign just ended. The absentee vote, so far as the polls are concerned, or rather the unpollled vote, cannot be analyzed. There is no one who can say what ideas it represents. To most people this unpollled vote reflects the great indifference of many people towards the issue that was before them on the 29th. These simply did not think it worth the while to cast the ballot, and they include a large number who were thought to have views upon the question and the desire to give it expression. The government is not warranted in assuming that the unpollled vote is in favour of any policy. It has to do only with the polled vote, the voice of the people, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier says it is the function of all constitutional bodies to listen to. Whether it is to be obedient to a small majority or a great majority is for it to determine.

ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

The summing of a number of people before the magistrate in a neighboring city to answer the complaint of the truant officer, opens a question that has been recently considered by the Whig.

The law is that when the absence with-out cause of school pupils is reported to the truant officer he warns the parents, and if the pupils continue to absent themselves the parents are brought in to court and asked for explanations. The idea is that these parents, or guardians, are liable for the government of the pupils until they reach a certain age, and that it is a duty which the law enforces to see that they attend school. Unfortunately this law loses its hold when the pupils are fourteen years of age, and then the law ceases to be the restraint from which it may be taken, then, to hold the young people to account directly for their offences, not assuredly they should not be allowed to drift their time away. They should be forced to attend school until they have found work. Otherwise they are undergoing an education that is positively harmful, the education of the street, the education that often leaves effects which cannot be removed.

The school law is defective in another respect. It does not provide for the education of the defective as the experience of later years suggests. In the Kingston schools these are several pupils who cannot be educated in the ordinary way. They cannot be impressed with the importance of truth-telling, of industry, of respect, and obedience. The discipline of the ordinary teachers cannot keep them in check. Their indifference and example are bad, and in consequence parents have been concerned about their children, and have asked for the transfer of them to some other school. They are not acting peculiarly in this respect. They are simply encouraging the isolation to which the defective alone should be subjected.

In time, and the sooner the better—the vicious, the incompetent, the defective, will be schooled by themselves under circumstances that will favorably affect their morals. The methods that will be in the direction of the ordinary class will not do for them. They are not ordinary in intellect, in temperament, or will-power, and the teaching and the training they receive must be made to suit these.

New York Excursion. The steamer "America" will make the 5 A.M. and 5 P.M. runs to Cape Vincent tomorrow in connection with the New York excursion. Passengers going at 5 A.M. may procure state rooms on board to-night. The papers have "disappeared" Miller's Campground, Inc. Hills did it. Sold by all druggists. 5 bars fine oatmeal or cattle soap for 25c. Fisher's.

GIVING THEM ADVICE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, representing the Canadian government, and Mr. Hardy, representing the Ontario government, are receiving some serious advice these days.

"The Politician," in Events, influenced by current rumours, says that if Mr. Hardy has given way on the timber question—thrown Ontario's rights away for absolutely nothing—then it is time Ontario bosomed him." The Toronto Star considers the saw logs of Ontario of more value than all the other interests combined and under consideration before the Quebec conference, "and if the worst come to the worst Mr. Hardy would do well to make this his ultimatum. 'If so should,'" says our contemporary, "burst the liberal government at Ottawa rather than yield an inch." By all of which it may be implied that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and those who are acting with him, are anxious that the timber policy of Ontario should be changed. It is true that the Michigan lumbermen went to Ottawa, and through Mr. Dickinson, of Detroit, made a strong plea for the abrogation of the law that requires the owners of Canadian limits to cut the logs into lumber in Canada. It is a severe regulation, and yet it is the only one that meets the necessities of the case. Arthur Hill is a lumber manufacturer in Ontario and Michigan, having limits in both the province and the state, and he is not in sympathy with the agitation in which the Michigananders are engaged and which Mr. Dickinson represented at Quebec. The white pine of the United States is about exhausted, he affirms, and yet in reaching across the border for a supply of it, the Americans saw fit, at least some of them, to go to Washington and use their influence there in securing a \$2 duty on Canadian sawn lumber. They pretend otherwise, but they did it nevertheless. Well, having succeeded, they have now an opportunity to take their own medicine. The Ontario government offers no obstacles to their manufacturing the logs on their limits, provided they do so in Canada. They have every chance to manufacture the logs here and pay the \$2 they obtained. What is the will owners have to do. What is fair for one should be fair for both." The conclusion is that the Ontario government has adopted the correct policy, to protect Canadian interests, and that it will be wise in holding to its position at any cost.

There is no evidence to the effect that the Canadian commissioners at Quebec have suggested any modification of Ontario's timber regulations. The question was an incidental one, a side issue, originating with the Americans. Mr. Dickinson having been allowed to present his side of the case, and it was only fair that Ontario should be heard from, and Mr. Hardy reviewed the legislation which he had introduced and which had for its object the protection of Ontario's timber. What he said, or what was said to him, is a secret—the proceedings of the conference are not given out for publication—but Mr. Hardy is reported to have said subsequently that his timber policy would not be changed. This is quite sufficient for the present. Most people will agree with Mr. Hill that the remedy for Michigan's ills should come from Washington, and when the \$2 duty on lumber has been removed it will be in order to discuss the admission of free logs from Ontario.

CHURCH DOINGS.

An Exchange Of Pulpits—Meeting Of The Sabbath School Association. The archbishop of Ontario leaves to-morrow for Washington on a visit. A passer-by remarked that St. James' paragon repairs were evidently being done in quarterly instalments.

Rev. C. H. Mockridge, D.D., St. Paul's church, Watertown, N.Y., has been appointed select preacher at the clerical union to be held in Kingston this week.

The annual harvest home services of St. James' church will be held next Sunday, with addresses by Rev. S. Macdonell, of Toronto, and with special music and special prayers for relief of debt.

The thirty-third annual provincial convention of the Sabbath school association of Ontario will be held in Peterboro, Ont., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 24th, 25th and 27th. The place of meeting will be St. Paul's Presbyterian church.

James S. Potter, sailor missionary, officiated in St. James' church yesterday morning, and gave a review of his work among the sailors during the summer. He said the sailors made common complaint against having to work on Sundays and gave several instances where unnecessary work was imposed upon the men.

PITCHED OUT THE CHARGES

(Continued from Page Two) Charge No. 13 alleged that Henry Moores told Charles Borden \$5 to vote for the respondent, Frederick Kirkpatrick saw Borden and H. M. Moores in conversation on election day. Witness took Borden away from Moores. The judges would not allow Mr. McIntyre to ask witnesses whether or not Borden had said he would not vote unless he was paid.

Alderman Moores knew Charles Borden slightly. Could not say that he knew Borden was a voter in Victoria ward. Might have asked Borden to vote for Mr. Hardy. Did not give him any money to induce him to vote for Mr. Hardy, nor did he give any money to any person to give to Borden. Charge not proven and dismissed.

Alderman Moores was now interrogated as to charge No. 3, making use of money from an election fund. Witness had \$200 or \$300 of his own money on his person on election day. Drove the money out of the bank to pay the money working on his elevator. Money for general purpose, paying wages, accounts, etc. He had a dollar or two on election day. These men were paid by witnesses' son, the money being left at the firm's office. The money witness had in his possession on election day was left over after the money was paid. Spent a few cents in buying cigars. "Did you give any money to anyone that day?" inquired Mr. McIntyre. "Yes," answered Mr. McIntyre. "To whom did you give the money?" "I gave twenty-five cents to James Smith, brother of C. F. Smith. Continuing, witness said he had given one dollar to an employee named Paul Smith, a German and not a voter. Had half a dozen or so envelopes in his pocket containing money. There must have been \$10 or \$12 in envelopes. Could not say just the number of envelopes he had in his pocket. There were not any names on the envelopes. They were numbered, according to the number of the envelopes for which they were intended. Carried the surplus in his pocket because there was not a safe in the office. The money was placed in the envelopes by witnesses' son.

Charges Nos. 29 and 29 were both of up. Witness did not get any money from Henry Moores, nor did he give any money to any other person to vote for the Furvis boys. Did not spend any money to buy votes. Took home with him that night all the money he had taken out with him, with the exception of about two dollars. Charge No. 30 was taken up and dismissed, alderman Moores, swearing positively that he did not know Edward Henderson nor did he give Henderson any money to vote for Mr. Hardy. No. 32 was similarly treated, alderman Moores knowing Henderson. Charge No. 15 was also dismissed, as alderman Moores did not give any money or cause to be given him any money to Henry M. Burns.

Charge No. 10 the same witness swore he did not give any money to Henry M. Burns, nor did he cause any to be conveyed to him. The same thing occurred in the case of charge No. 23, where the name of Daniel Goldman appeared, and also in charge No. 25, where the name of Daniel Goldman appeared. In both cases witness was named as respondent in charge No. 19, but alderman Moores said what he promised to do in Mr. Milligan's behalf, previous to election, did not influence that voter.

Charles (Goldman), named in charge 25 did not receive any money from alderman Moores. Did not receive an envelope from anybody. Dismissed. Alderman Moores, respondent in charge 25, did not receive any money from alderman Moores on election day. Henry Moores, his son or anybody else on election day. Dismissed, charge No. 25.

Thomas Purvis, respondent in charge 27, did not receive any money from alderman Moores on election day. Henry Moores, his son or anybody else on election day. Dismissed, charge No. 27.

Mr. Mapperson retained the court reporter, professional business, but kept his property from the court. Alderman Moores said that the court reporter had been told to keep the property until Monday. The evidence in charge No. 10 was taken up and dismissed, alderman Moores being asked to give up the money. Alderman Moores said he did not give any money to any person to give to Henry Moores or anybody else. Dismissed.

THE TALL-STOUT MAN.

Monday's Session. The Monday morning session of the investigation opened sharp at nine o'clock. Alderman W. H. Dwyer and the first witness called on charge No. 3. Was not now a member of the executive committee of the reform association. Connection in that capacity ceased last June. Was chairman of the Frontenac ward campaign committee. Did not get any money. Wash duty to remain at the booths and canvass as they went up to vote. Did not canvass prior to the election. Did not spend any money on election day for the purpose of buying votes. Did not give any money to anybody to be used in influencing voters. Took out a few dollars in his pocket that day, but brought them back with him in the evening. Did not receive any money from anybody to be used in buying votes. Did not spend a cent either of his own or anybody's money to buy votes.

Witness was interrogated on charges Nos. 123, 121 and 122. Knew William Wright, butcher, Walter and William Wilson, Quebec streets. Did not give them any money, either directly or indirectly. Did not direct William Wright to go to his witness' house to get money. Did not leave any money with his daughter to give to Wright. Knew that his daughter did not give Wright any money. His daughter was now at Rome, N.Y. Went down there during the first week in September. Did not send her away.

Charge No. 118 was also called. Witness did not know Joseph Leonard, a farm hand, working for John Gillespie. Did not give him \$2 for his vote. Was not on Cambridge bridge on polling day; was not a voter's throw from the polling sub-division any day. If Leonard told his employer witness gave him \$2 for his vote he said what was untrue.

William Milne was named in charge No. 8. Witness did not know William Milne. Did not give Milne nor cause to be given to him any money for his vote. Did not say that he would get even with the reform party over the campaign business. Did not want the caution. Said he was as good a reformer as ever when he left the reform executive.

Charge No. 10 was also investigated. Witness knew John Lawlor, named as respondent. Did not give Lawlor any money, nor cause any to be given him. Knew Charles Damsore, named in charge No. 16. Did not give him any money. Did not speak to him on election day.

Charge Nos. 8, 10 and 16 were dismissed. Witness knew James Base, named in charge No. 32. Spoke to him on election day as Base was going to vote. Did not give Base any money or cause any to be given him. Charge dismissed. Napoleon Nowell was named as respondent in charge No. 61. Witness knew Nowell but did not know him because he was under the name of Eugene. Did not give money to Nowell or have any conveyed to him to induce him to vote for Mr. Hardy. Charge dismissed.

Know Thomas White, named in charge No. 2. Alderman White to vote for Mr. Hardy. White did not speak to witness about money, nor did witness give him any or have any conveyed to him. White was not on the corporation, but witness did not see for purposes to induce him to vote. Dismissed.

Know W. O. Gates, whose name figured in charge No. 27. Did not give to him any money nor did he throw any money on the ground for Gates to pick up. Spoke to Gates, but merely bid him "good morning." Charge Whitehead was named as respondent in charge No. 28. Did not give Whitehead any money. Was asked by Whitehead for money and referred Whitehead to the opposite side. Dismissed.

Continuing, witness said there was not any house in Frontenac ward where it was arranged to take voters. Did not see any "mysterious stranger." Did not see Cornelius Buchanan in Frontenac ward on election day. Saw him once before election day. Did not know that Buchanan had money for election purposes. Saw Dr. Hardy driving down street. Did not speak to him. Did not see how many riggers were sent to poll sub-division No. 14 from the central room. Witness named. Did not see any riggers being raised. Did not contribute in any form. Did not know where the money came from which Mr. Bibby received. Did not see James Hogan on election day. Could not say that Hogan was an active worker. Saw Hogan several times in the central committee rooms. Did not know where the money came from with which to pay Thomas Harrison to be recognized worker in the reform party's interest.

Advertisement for S.S. & K. The Tall-Stout Man. Measures larger than normal on all lines below chest, smaller across back. His most effective coat is the close-fitting "Morning" or "Shooting" with cutaway front, having seams placed lower than usual, to give appearance of longer body. The waist in this type of "Fit-reform" suit is also apparently reduced, and the fullness subdued, by a uniform division of the upright seams. Quiet fabrics should be worn, as Worsteds, Serges, or Homespuns, and large patterns should be studiously avoided. Makers brand and price in coat pocket. —\$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, per suit. Catalogue free. Nearest Agencies—D. W. DOWNEY, Brockville, THE KENNEDY CO., Limited, Montreal.

Advertisement for Starr & Sutcliffe. Many Times People Are persuaded into buying something they do not want because they are loth to trouble a dealer without buying. Lookers are as welcome as buyers here. We thoroughly understand the fact that you are not always ready to buy. That in the looking you are often but forming your buying plans and so we say, come and look any time you wish and do not feel that you are under any compliments to buy. Our stock of Trimmed Millinery and Millinery Trimmings is unusually well assorted in the correct things for fall wear. It is a good stock to make selections from because its a comprehensive stock, more so than any stock you will find round about. Prices are moderate. Our buying make good value in the selling. Free Lessons in Embroidery, Bulgarian and Crochet Work. Each Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 5:30 o'clock P.M. during October and November you are welcome to take advantage of this opportunity. Arrangements can be made with Miss Sutherland for classes, etc. Owing to lack of room we will have to limit the number to a class and have it for adults only.

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

The undersigned take this opportunity to say we were sincere in our effort to dispose of our Shoe Business, but being unable to effect a satisfactory sale, and our lease expires the first of October, therefore, we have had to renew it again. The present sale will continue until the balance of the present stock is cleared out. And while it lasts we will make Greater Sacrifice than at any time since the sale began.

Johnston & Co., Corner Princess & Bagot Streets.

Advertisement for Sutherland's Windows. SEE SUTHERLAND'S WINDOWS For the Lowest Shoe Prices in Canada. That Defense Of Dr. Grant. Embos Coatlet. Rev. Mr. Patterson, who was present, and who is a firm believer in and admirer of his old principal, Dr. Grant, rose to his feet and in an eloquent, forcible and stirring address defended principal Grant. At the same time Mr. Patterson made it clear to all present that he was in sympathy with the temperance cause. He last Fitzgerald went to witness' home to see what he looked like. Fitzgerald had never before seen witness. Knew William McIlwaine. Did not see Mr. Moores give McIlwaine any money. Witness swore positively that he had not paid Fitzgerald any money. Charge No. 38 was dismissed. Police Court Business. Michael Keenan, an aged Irishman, appeared before magistrate Deff this morning on a charge of vagrancy and was discharged. George Eccles was fined two dollars and costs for using abusive language towards Mr. John Bush. All Canton baking powders 20c. lb.