



The Faithful Housewife

is often burdened beyond her strength. She realizes it, but sees no remedy. If her duties are properly performed she MUST work, even though her health be at stake.

Pabst Malt Extract The Best Tonic

will supply the needed strength. It will quickly and surely bring back the rosy cheeks, giving a healthy appetite, refreshing sleep, and strength to mind and body.

All druggists sell it.

Canadian Depot: PABST MALT EXTRACT, 80 McGill St., Montreal. (c)

Winter

will catch you if we don't, but we want to catch you first and dress you up according to our idea of proper style, and we stake our reputation on being right when we have finished. We can sell you the

BEST OVERCOAT FOR \$12

that you ever saw, and if you want to raise the price to \$16 or \$18, why we give you such value and styles you have never seen anywhere. Just give us the opportunity to make your Overcoat and we will save you a snug sum.

J. TWEDDELL, Merchant Tailor, 131 Princess Street.



Thousands of useful lives made wretched by distressing humors. Baker's Dandruff Shampoo Soap is a skin purifier and by its peculiar action on the pores it prevents and cures irritations of the scalp, falling and thin dry hair, pimples, black-heads, oily skin, etc. The most expensive soap to make on the market.

ALL DRUGGISTS 25 CENTS.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 25c bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used.

R. WARD, Chemist & Druggist, Kingston, Ont. F. H. WAGG, "The Druggist," Kingston, Ont.

THE BEST COAL

The Only Kind WE KEEP. S. Anglin & Co., Foot Wellington St.

The Home correspondent of the London Chronicle says: "A very important political document is about to appear, expressing the opinion of the Liberal Unionists of the Dominion and Liberal Unionists of the United States."

THE WHIG--65th YEAR.

DAILY BRITISH WHIG published each evening at 30-31 King Street, at 6c per year, delivered in the city, \$5 by mail, if paid in advance.

WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 12 pages, published every Thursday morning at \$1 a year. Attached to one of the best Job Printing Offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; fine improved presses.

EDW. J. R. HENKE, Proprietor.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opiter per Orbem Diem."

WHY ENGLAND LEADS.

Mr. Martin, who lectures in Kingston on several subjects of very general interest and importance, has been giving to the Ottawa Journal some information as to how England preserves her commercial greatness.

He says it is all the result of her education of the masses.

Speaking about technical schools, Mr. Martin said their object is to unite theoretical and practical instruction.

The schools as a rule are attended by those who are already engaged in trades, and who desire a knowledge of scientific principles underlying their trades.

In connection with the schools are workshops in which all branches of practical work are taught.

The technical schools are an important part of the means by which Great Britain maintains her commercial supremacy.

They are now found in all the cities and larger towns of Great Britain and are doing a wonderful amount of good.

Special commercial schools are also being established, the object being to equip young men with a knowledge of commercial laws and European languages so as to enable them to find out the needs of Britain's customers.

Here is a pointer to which our young mechanics and tradesmen (and the latter term covers those who are engaged in business enterprise) should give their attention.

It is not enough that they should apply themselves to their occupations during certain hours of the day. There is a great deal which may be learned during what are called the leisure hours.

With every profession and calling there is study which tends to expertise, and this study the young men of England put in at the technical schools.

They want all the theoretical knowledge they can acquire, and so this mental and manual culture go on apace, and in a way most calculated to develop their usefulness.

Canada has its technical schools, but they are few in number. There ought to be more of them, and in the absence of the highly equipped institution there should be something corresponding with the college extension movement.

Toronto's technical institute could become more influential if it sent out its lecturers or teachers to inspire, in certain local centres, a love for the theoretical which our young mechanics so much require.

Kingston cannot have, perhaps, a technical school of its own, but it should have the benefit of stimulation such as it can afford and by lectures such as Mr. Martin proposes to give here.

He is one of the staff of the London Polytechnic School, and he is in a position to enlighten the working classes—working with head as well as hand—upon the subjects that are of greatest interest to them.

RESULT IN LENOX.

The political parties of the province have made a second appeal to the electors of Lennox within the year, and a second time the liberal candidate has been returned.

This must be accepted as a very emphatic declaration in favour of the man who has received a majority of votes, and a very emphatic repudiation of the man who has been his opponent.

Dr. Meacham had an opportunity to show what he could do in the legislature.

He got there on a former occasion, and he voted with Mr. Whitney right along, which performance the leader of the opposition regarded as quite satisfactory and as entitling him to the support and consideration of the people.

But that performance has been esteemed a weakness by the electors, and they have given force to their condemnation by adding to the importance of the verdict. Lennox does not want a wooden man to represent it, one lacking in independence in ideas of his own, and in his capacity to express them.

Mr. Aylesworth will give the government his help and assistance when it is doing right, but he is not pledged to fall down and worship Mr. Hardy. And he is not expected to do it. That is the difference between him and Dr. Meacham, a difference that has been brought out in the recent contest, and of which the electors have given their opinion at the polls.

Lennox has been a conservative constituency, but its voters have not been hitherto bound conservatives. They are subject to

good impressions and, in the last two elections especially, have shown that they appreciate good government. They turned Dr. Meacham down, and their judgment was challenged. Not only that, but their honesty and good name were questioned. It was insinuated that those who voted as independents were as corrupt as they could be. Nav, more, the farmers were informed, indirectly, that they had no right to set up one of their class as a candidate for the legislature. Parliamentary honours could only be carried correctly by professional men. And all this had its effects. On polling day these independents made it plain that they knew what they were doing. They resented the insults that were offered to them by Mr. Whitney and his friends. They effectually disposed of the nonsense that a farmer could not represent them, and they sent the leader of the opposition home with a commission to revise his plans and platform, since it was time that both had a change.

It is said that the county was overrun with corrupt officials of the government. This is a foul slander, conceived, expressed and given wings for partisan purposes. Mr. Hardy knew whereof he spoke, at the final rally in Napanee, and he declared that "there was not an official from outside in the riding." There were speakers, visitors, and helpers at the election meetings, and in the educational campaign, "but in this fight," said Mr. Hardy, "the opposition have two men from outside to our one." And despite this heroic, this desperate effort of Mr. Whitney to terrify the people, and to deceive them, too, (for the revelations in some election trials have shown what torism can do with its club rooms, its liquors, its curses and matreesses), Lennox has adhered to the liberal cause, and by a majority which makes it absurd to say it has been secured by improper means.

But there will be another protest. That was promised in the Mail and Empire on the day on which the electors were marking their ballots. Again the set are to be told that they do not know how to vote, that they are a corrupt and an unclean lot, and that they need attention. Let these insults go on. They will only serve to make the electors see how unjustified the Whitney party is to rule, and because redeemed now may be redeemed forever.

Meanwhile Mr. Aylesworth is to be congratulated upon his success. He is a man of sterling worth, of integrity, of good connections, of advance political opinions. He promises to be most attentive to the interests of Lennox, and in the house he will carry himself in a modest yet becoming way. He is on trial, it is true, but those who know him have no anxiety as to what the result will be.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hall Caine believes in the modern woman. He pictures her in the Christian. Her name is Glory Quayle.

According to Rev. Dr. Carman there is an insidious tide of prohibition which promises to engulf the grog shops and their apologetes. A sort of second deluge which does not terrify because there is no scriptural authority for it. If there is a tidal wave coming we will bear of it by telegraph.

Mr. Whitney is still wanting an advisory council for the minister of education. He is still in favor of that which was tried during the regime of Hon. Mr. Crook, and was abolished on the recommendation of good Dr. Ryerson. But any old thing goes with Mr. Whitney when he's in a complaining mood.

Col. Whitney has made a discovery. It is that the government has sold twenty odd million dollars' worth of timber limits, that the money has gone into current revenue and been expended. Strange that he did not say anything about this in the legislature, that he reserves so important a matter for a backwoods meeting in the county of Lennox.

The picture of Hon. Mr. Hardy at the liberal banquet, standing amid a halo of electric lights which spelled his name, has deeply affected Mr. Whitney. It revived a dream which he had had, a dream that he was a king, crowned and enthroned, and encircled with a halo of glory. But it ended badly. He simply had the nightmare.

No surprise in Ontario! Well, where does the interest come from? The man who has not something on deposit does not look, generally, and does not get the increment which it earns. A committee of experts would probably give the opposite information if it desires upon this point. The securities of the government are tangible and will no doubt stand handily.

Drowned in A Tub. Toronto Tribune. Tuesday afternoon the infant child of John Brown, in the west end of town, fell into a tub of water and was drowned. Her mother had been washing and had come out to hang the clothes on the line when the little girl, who was thirteen months old, toddled to the tub and fell in. Dr. Vandervoort was summoned but found his exit. The parents were greatly distressed on account of the removal of their little child.

An Expert At Opening Safes. Reinfrew Murray. It is rumored that a Reinfrew citizen, who has something of a reputation for being able to discover what the combinations of safes are, and to open them with comparative ease, has been summoned by the lawyers of Foston to give evidence for the defence in the trial to start next week at Napanee for the robbery of the Dominion bank there.

TOMMY ATKIN'S WIFE.

His Lot Described—The Conditions of a Married State.

The question of permission to marry is a burning one in the barrack-room. Only a limited number of men are allowed to marry, the strength of the roll varying with the establishment of the corps; sergeants are given permission to marry, as a matter of course, if there is a vacancy in the establishment, but no soldier is allowed to enter the blessed state unless he has seven years' service, £2 in the savings' bank, and two good conduct badges. I have heard it said that there is such a thing as borrowing the £5 till the necessary permission has been obtained, but there is no getting over the other two conditions. The married quarters seem comfortable enough; what strikes us most is the enormous number of babies and young children who swarm around the door of every quarter, occasional yells, leading to the hasty arrival of a flushed and headed-looking matron to restore order in a summary fashion. The allowance of space does not strike one as particularly liberal soldiers with small families being given only one room with the minutest possible scullery, the fathers of larger families rejoicing in an extra room. Sergeants as a rule, have two rooms, but otherwise have no pull over their comrades of lower rank. The wives of the private soldiers add largely to the scanty pay of their husbands, by doing washing for the men of their husband's company, and twice blessed is the woman whose good man belongs to a company having few married soldiers. In this case she will be able to get more to do than her less fortunate sisters. Some of the women who have a reputation as washer-women earn plenty of money by washing for the officers of the regiment. A little conversation with the ladies is a liberal education in respect to camp life. The wives thoroughly identify herself with the regiment to which her husband belongs; and even in these days of short service it is not difficult to find women whose fathers and grandfathers have soldiered in by-gone days under the tattered colors now hanging in the sacred precincts of the officers' mess. The ladies of the regiment, as a rule, take great interest in the welfare of their humbler sisters, frequently visiting them in their quarters, and giving more than their sympathy to one of the wives which is especially in the married block, and generally lead ultimately to the object of their solicitude applying for extra accommodation, owing to an unauthorized addition to the strength of the battalion.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

The Latest News About Vessels and the Port of Kingston.

The steamer Alexandria was expected in port to-day.

The steamer Glenariff is unloading coal at the M. T. company's wharf.

The schooner Acadia cleared for Oswego to-day to load coal for R. Crawford.

The barge Dandy left Richardson's yesterday with wheat for Smith's Falls.

The schooner Fleetwing is at Swift's wharf with a cargo of coal from Oswego.

The schooner Falconer arrived yesterday at Craig's wharf with coal from Sodus Point.

The schooner Maggie L. cleared yesterday afternoon with a cargo of wheat for Glenora.

The sloop Madcap arrived last night from Hinton, with coal for Richardson & Sons. She made a remarkably fast run down.

Kingston Business College Notes

Samuel Sherrett, a student of the commercial department, has a lucrative position with the Regina gold mining company of Ras Fortage.

C. T. Robinson, graduate of the book-keeping and shorthand departments, paid the college a visit a few days ago. The firm for which he is working in Montreal has removed him to St. John, N.B., for the winter months.

Frederick Hamilton, of the bookkeeping and shorthand departments, has secured a good position at Toronto.

W. J. Owen, an old graduate, is manager for the Cadahy packing company, Seattle, Wash.

The following students have already entered this month: George Kennedy, Cherry Valley; Alexander Kirkwood, Junction; Miss Lillian Lyons, Windsor; Louise Sander, Jones Falls; Joseph Caythe, Glenora; Elwin Beaspre, Sarnia; J. J. Bartlett, Gananoque; James Spence, Westbrook; Francis Casello, Renfrew; H. Hampton, Sherbrooke; John McCall, Frederick Herby, William England, George Granger, Harvey Perry, J. A. LeHamp, R. Nesbitt, W. G. Davis, J. Nash, Victoria Wiltshire, Edith Horning, Esther Sherrett and Maggie Sherrett, city.

A Unique Table

Llewellyn Cunningham, of Dorchester, N. B., has recently completed a table which stands unique as a specimen of hand-work with carpenter's tools. It contains 100,000 separate pieces of wood and has been in the course of construction for over fifteen years. There are 270 different kinds of wood in its make up, and these have been gathered from all parts of the world, as well as relics from railroad disasters, fire, big fires, battle fields, old government ships, and other commemorative of important events. The number of pieces on the construction was 3,000 and much patience and skill were exercised by the maker in fitting together the very small pieces into beautiful designs. The central one in the top is a checker board, whose pieces are the largest and yet are only one and a half inches square. The finest work, into which are worked the smallest pieces, figures about 1,200 of them to the square inch. The wood has been collected from ninety-three different countries and British Columbia is of them. To say the least this piece of furniture is indeed an interesting one.

Met Death Far Away From Home.

William Walmesley, of Wapoose, is in receipt of a letter dated Tamatava, June 27th, 1898, from the British consul, also dated Antananarivo, from his associate's acting British vice-consul. The former relates more particularly to the effects left by William Walmesley, Jr., at a hotel in Tamatava, together with an inventory of the same, and asking as to their disposal. In the letter there is a certificate of William's death enclosed, and the following particulars: A second search for the remains was unsuccessful; but the evidence of his death, and that of his companions, is so conclusive and incontrovertible as to cause the acting office to instruct the vice-consul to enter the record in the "Register of deaths," kept at the vice-consulate, at Antananarivo, Madagascar. The cowardly assassin, who was responsible for the murder, was tried, convicted and executed on July 6th last. One of young Walmesley's companions, named Donald McPherson, hailed from Banks, Ont., where his parents reside.

Did you ever notice? We are the only furnishing house for men, with prices plainly marked in our windows and also in the store. Oak Hall.

DENONCES REVIVALS.

Young Men of Merit Shown Out of Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—A bombshell fell into the Methodist laymen's association meeting at Wesley hall on Tuesday night and stirred things up as they have been stirred up for years. It was in the form of a paper by Rev. Seymour Eaton, Lansdowne, and the subject of that paper was on the "Retarding Influence of the Church." His particular attack was upon the Methodist custom of having revival prayer meetings on Sunday school. Incidentally, he tore up things generally. The Rev. Mr. Parkin, of the Haines street church, in Germantown, said that if he had closed his eyes he would have fancied that it was Robert Ingersoll that was talking. Others were "shocked" they said.

"I am a Methodist," began Prof. Eaton, "because my father and grandfather were Methodists. My denominationalism is a matter of tradition, rather than of sentiment. If I have any indwelling love for Methodist forms and ceremonies it is because I believe in their present usefulness. It doesn't disturb me in the least to upset doctrines and teachings which to my mind are antiquated and valueless. The sooner the church rids itself of cant and sham and gets down to rock bottom facts the better." This was his introduction, and everybody was wide awake.

"There is a spirit of culture and honesty and moral backbone abroad for which the church is not responsible. As a matter of fact," he went on, "the church doesn't exist to-day for the people. The good people seem to exist so that the church may be coddled and kept alive. We are told that were it not for the church in the community we should have crime and wickedness rampant. I don't believe it. The church isn't the only religious institution in the world. The home, the school and the business office and the press, the exchange, the railway, the telegraph, the United States mail, and many other existing evidences of God's goodness are religious institutions.

"The church has buildings and money and men by the million. What are the people getting from it in return? Take my own suburb—Lansdowne, a town of less than 4,000 population. The church property in the town is valued at \$75,000 or more. About \$16,000 of that is raised for church uses—\$4 each for every man, woman and child in the borough. Four able men give their whole time to the conduct and development of the work.

"Two dozen church organizations meet at regular intervals and pass resolutions. About 300 hours a week, reckoning each person's time, are spent in church business meetings alone. This is equivalent to thirty-seven days of eight hours each, or the full time of 28 men a week, in addition to the four mentioned.

"What is the result? Last winter there were at least a dozen families who lived on one meal a day. As many families went cold when the snow covered the pick up wood. Children were kept home from school because they had no shoes, and there was no money to buy them. The whole summing up of the year's church work is a slim return for the investment. If ever in my life again I subscribe money for the building of a church it will be upon the condition that it is open for business for seven days of the week. I would do a good deal rather give money to a hospital or a school or a library than to a church locked up six days out of seven, with summer holidays in reason."

Then he took up the revival spirit which seems to hover at irregular intervals around the Methodist church. "I know a church which has these spasms every January," he said. "The preacher gave us two sermons a Sunday, summer or winter, rain or shine. All at once the pastor would wake up to the fact of the approaching conference, when the jaws would be closed and the records closely secured. He would immediately see aside two weeks for special services, to be continued if the Lord thought it worth while. Rev. Smith would preach Monday, Rev. Jones Tuesday, and so on. He would begin in the prayer meeting room, and when the crowd came he would move into the church. The fever would spread to the Sunday schools. Children would be kept a half hour longer for prayer and testimony. The teachers would pray upon the older scholars. Parents would talk to their grown up sons and daughters at home and report to everything to get them to attend the meetings."

"At the end of two weeks a general 'take-off' would be made and the meetings closed. The 'take-off' would perhaps include seven girls and three boys from the Sunday school, all of whom were quite as good Christians before the service as after, one or two back sliders and occasionally an old sinner, who simply needed a kindly word any time from the pastor to make him right about his feet."

"What is the effect upon the church of these mental gymnastics? The average healthy boy would rather go to Cuba and fight like a man than brace up to it. It takes a tremendous amount of moral courage for a sensitive boy to face an ordinary prayer meeting. It isn't the boy's fault, either. When he reaches twelve or fifteen years and his Sunday school teacher commences talking to him about his soul's salvation he cuts Sunday school and having cut Sunday school it is a very easy matter to cut church. When he cuts church he is at variance with his parents, and by and by he cuts home and soon becomes an easy prey to wickedness and sin.

"I have had to do with boys and young men for years and I know what I am talking about. Nine times out of ten the strong-minded, open-hearted, manly boy is turned out of church and the unmy, puny, goody-goody remains. By and by, between the ages of twenty and thirty, a very small percentage of these boys and other influences in the world get hold of him. But the responsibility for the crime of driving the boys away in the first place is at the door of the church."

He concluded by advocating the taking of young people into the church without ceremony, and said that the revival, while it did adapt itself to conditions in Wesley's time, was out of date now. "If the Methodist church," he ended, "is to take upon itself the share of the work in the twentieth century, it must realize the tremendous advance of government, commerce, intelligence, and culture, and adjust itself to new and improved conditions."

Last Evening's Voyage. LONDON, Nov. 19.—The British steamer Rydal Helen, Capt. Brown from Montreal, November 2nd, via Sydney, C. E., 6-h, for Hull passed Lizard Head to-day and reported her upper decks were damaged and that the mainmast was washed overboard and lost during the voyage.

After a hard day's work there's nothing so refreshing as a cup of good hot Blue Ribbon Tea

ON MONDAY

we will show some extra good values in Table Linen. Two special lines.

10 Pieces Unbleached Table Linens, 60 in. wide, at 25c, worth 35c.

10 Pieces Half Bleached Linens, 70 in. wide, at 35c, worth 45c.

50 Dozen Towels, size 20x40, at 25c pair, worth 35c pair.

Come and see these goods. They are well worth your attention and they are going to sell rapidly.

MILLINERY—Best values, right styles. That covers all that's best in Millinery. Our trimmers keep right up with all that's new and desirable, while our buying opportunities are unequalled. Special Bargains in Sailor and Walking Hats at 50c worth \$1.

Starr & Sutcliffe,

FORMERLY RICHMOND & CO. 118 and 120 Princess Street.

McFAUL'S

If it is from McFaul's it is a Bargain.

We have a line up on top there which says: "If it is from McFaul's it is a bargain." We do not put it there because we think it is particularly clever or smart. We are very serious about it. We believe it's true. The word "bargain" has almost lost its meaning in some stores. It is generally tacked on to some cheap stuff. "Bait" would be a better word in such cases.

We sell CARPETS, CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, DRAPERIES, OIL-CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, BRASS GOODS, HOUSE FURNISHINGS generally. We add a fair profit.

A Good Article at a Fair Price is our idea of a Bargain. Try us.

R. McFAUL, Kingston Carpet Warehouse.

TAKE ADVANTAGE

of our CLEARING OUT SALE of Boots, Shoes, Trunks and Valises AND SAVE MONEY.

SAMPLE SNAPS:--

Men's Box Calf and Tan Willow Calf Boots, Goodyear Welt, heavy soles, leather lined, new Bull Dog or Coin Toe, worth \$5, SALE PRICE \$4.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button or Laced Boots, Goodyear Welt, new toes, worth \$3.50 to \$4, SALE PRICE \$3.

Men's Box Calf or Tan Boots, Goodyear Welt, heavy soles, latest style, worth \$3.50, SALE PRICE \$2.75.

The above are New Fall Goods. Cheaper Lines at the Same Reductions. Reduced Prices For CASH Only.

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Now Strength FOR THE OLD, WORN AND FEIBLE. Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills.