A TORONTO LADY'S STORY

Suffered From Backache So Severe She Could Hardly Raise Herself in Bed.

SHE THANKS DR. PITCHER'S BACHACHE KIDNEY TABLETS FOR COMPLETELY CURING HER AND GIVING HER NEW LIFE AND ENERGY.

There are hundreds of women in Toronto and thousands in Canada to whom life is an absolute burden on account of the unceasing ache in the back, the

dragging pains in the loins, the headaches and sideaches.

Many, too, are suffering from kidney irritability, bladder and urinary troubles, who are reticent about mentioning their ailments to anyone.

To all these kidney and backache sufferers Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets come as a veritable boon and blessing. They clear out the clogged-up kidneys, cure the backache and urinary troubles, roll away the burden of pain, and give health, strength and energy.

Miss Anna Defoe, a young lady whose address is 355 King street west, Toronto, recently wrote as follows:

"For a number of years I have had kidney trouble and backache, so bad that in the morning I could hardly raise myself. A severe dragging pain would catch me in the small of my back, and I had no appitite, and often suffered from severe headaches, and a general breaking down of the entire system was the result. But, thanks to Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets, they put new life and energy in me, relieving me of that awful pain and soreness gently and easily, so much so, that I continued to get better, until I was entirely cured. I am in condition now to make known to the world what Dr. Pitcher's Tablets have done for me and for whose future welfare I have the best wishes."

Dr. Pitcher's Backache Kidney Tablets are 50 cents a box at all druggists. The Dr. Zina Pitcher Co., Toronto, Ont.

Good News for the Ladies!

COMMENCING TO-MORROW, we will offer one thousand Women's Blouse Waists and ready to wear Print Wrappers AT SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICES.

Extra Special—About 500 Blouse Waists—Some made of a Figured Brilliant in all Plain Pink, Pale Blue and White, and prettily trimmed with White Insertion Embroidery. Others are in Light and Dark Print, and many are of a Broken Checked Scotch Fast Color Gingham, with White Yoke. These goods were made to retail at 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.

Sale Price, 39c. Each.

All Black Satin and Fine Grade Print Waists at Reduced Prices.

WOMEN'S PRINT WRAPPERS, SIZES 32 TO 46.

90c Print Wrappers, Sale Price, 59c. each.
$1.00 Print Wrappers, Sale Price, 84c. each.
$1.35 Print Wrappers, Sale Price, $1.09 each.
$1.50 Print Wrappers, Sale Price, $1.19 each.
$1.65 Print Wrappers, Sale Price, $1.34 each.
$1.75 Print Wrappers, Sale Price, $1.49 each.
$2.00 Print Wrappers, Sale Price, $1.69.

For your Blouse Waist or Wrapper Be Sure and call on

REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

CRUMLEY BROS.

132-134 Princess Street.

REMEMBER THE

Big Bankrupt Sale

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS AND VALISES

OPENS TO-MORROW MORNING.

Tuesday, July 30th

At 9 o'clock.

W. J. DICK & SON'S OLD STAND, Next Laidlaw's.

ASK FOR

Labatt's

(LONDON)

INDIA PALE ALE

The malt and hops used are the finest that money can secure. It is a prime favorite. Sold all over Canada, at Grocers, Clubs and Hotels. Those who are accustomed to using imported English ales will find it perfectly satisfactory and at a much lower price.

JAMES McPARLAND, Agent, Kingston.

YOU WILL BE SURPRISED

At the prices we are selling

Summer Shoes.

See our window.

D. J. McDermott, 175 Princess St., Next to Routley's.

THE WHIG—68th YEAR.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG is published every evening at 306-308-310 King street, Kingston, Ont., at six dollars per year, payable in advance.

Advertisements, per line, five lines and over—First insertion, 10c.; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5c.; once a week, 10c.; twice a week, 8c.; three times a week, 6c.

Measurements by a solid scale, twelve lines to the inch.

Births, Marriages or Deaths, one insertion, 50c.; two insertions, 75c.

Wants, Lost and Found, Personals, Articles for sale, etc., 1c. per word in daily issue; minimum charge, 25c.

Reading Notices, 15c. per line; reduced rate when a display advertisement accompanies, or on contracts for over 500 lines. Minimum charge for a notice, 50c.

The publisher will not be responsible for misunderstanding of verbal orders. Written directions should be placed on all copy for insertion. All advertisements are subject to the approval of the publisher.

All charges for advertisements and subscriptions are due and payable in advance.

Officers of unincorporated associations or societies will be held personally responsible for orders they give.

Contracts for a special space are made for long terms for mercantile announcements, but notices of help wanted, for sale, to-let, partnerships, tenders or anything beyond actual announcement of goods or manufactures for sale are excluded.

In case an advertiser becomes insolvent before expiry of a contract the advertising shall cease and that performed become due immediately at the rate charged per line for casual advertisements.

In case of errors or omissions in legal or any other advertisements, the publisher does not hold himself liable for damage further than the amount received by him for such advertisement.

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.

Attached to the paper is one of the best Job Offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; nine improved printing presses.

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

THE DAILY WHIG.

'Opifer per Orbem Dicor.'

MR. FOSTER'S ANXIETIES.

The Addington canvass in Mr. Foster's interest does not seem to have been a success. How far it went, and what happened to the round robin or requisition may never be known to those upon the outside. But it was a relief to the ex-finance minister to learn that Lisgar would perfer him to any local candidate and that he would in all probability receive a call to contest the riding.

Lisgar is Mr. Richardson's old seat, and the one which the conservatives helped to corrupt in their desire to have an independent. Mr. Richardson disappointed them. They expected him to be independent of the government, and to embarrass it all he could, but they did not expect him to be walking over them and some of their pet theories of government. So he must go.

The liberals will be represented in the bye-election by J. D. Cameron, who was Mr. Greenway's attorney-general. He will make the struggle for the seat an interesting one, and Mr. Foster may have a repetition of his experience in St. John. A second defeat would rob him of what little prestige he still holds and render his return to public life next to impossible.

He has not yet accepted the nomination. He will do well to pause and think before he acts, though, like the old maid and her only proposal, he may not like to refuse it lest he may not get another.

THE WASTE OF STRIKES.

The Whig quotes the following from the St. John Telegraph, because it leads up to a conclusion which is becoming more and more manifest:

"One cannot read of the losses which are daily occurring in connection with the strikes now going on without feeling how deplorable is the waste thus brought about. The employers and employees lose what cannot be made up. At Pittsburg the daily loss to the three companies concerned is estimated at $210,000, while the workmen lose $156,000. The American Tin Plate Company is said to be losing $90,000 per day, while the canners, who are unable to get supplies with which to carry on their business, suffer a loss which cannot be reckoned with any degree of accuracy. It is this indirect loss which is perhaps the saddest contingency of the strike. If the canners cannot go ahead with their work, the fruit pickers lose their season's employment, and the growers waste their product in large measure. So it is with scores of other industries.

One naturally thinks of the disappointment and suffering which falls upon the women and children who have no part in the strike, and who do not get an advantage, no matter how the trouble is settled. It is in contemplating this sad aspect of the matter, which is very much akin to that produced by war, that the desire for some adequate and acceptable system of arbitration is generally and earnestly felt. These are indeed troublesome times, and the whole world seems to be rapidly passing into an acute stage of revolution, both social and national. It may not all be in vain if out of it should be evolved a workable plan by which these conflicts between capital and labor would in future be avoided. Strikes present a poor way of settling disputes with respect to wages, for the obvious reason that they cost very much more than they are worth, and they tend to widen the wholly unnecessary breach between employers and wage earners."

There are some who clamour for government interference, and some who protest against it, and say that no law can be passed which can affect the value of any man's service and make him a necessity to the employer. But the experience of the last few months is leading to the conviction that the national government, in the public interest, should push its conciliatory policy a little more. Is it possible to legislate that a strike cannot be ordered until the government as well as the union be consulted? Is it possible for a government to decide, by the evidence, the reasonableness of any proposition, and to order it accordingly? Suppose a decision were given against the men. They would be handicapped in the fight, and be deprived of public sympathy. Suppose the decision were given against the employers. They would be deprived of the support and sympathy of the people, and could not command the public resources should the trouble assume an acute form. The Whig sees no hope for the future unless compulsory arbitration is attainable. The attempts at peace-making otherwise are haphazard and doubtful in their nature.

MONDAY'S MUSINGS.

There are three vacancies in the senate and nine in the house of commons, all to be filled this fall. There's lots of fun ahead.

And now the Lord's Day Alliance is after Lord Minto because he purposed his journey in the east on Sunday. In looking after all Canada the alliance must be very busy.

The Monetary Times does not see anything unrighteous about the paper combine. The Toronto Star understands that a member of the combine could hardly and decently find fault with himself.

David B. Hill, Perry Belmont and John C. Sheehan are credited with a desire to reform the Tammany Tiger. But the animal was in good fighting order and damaged the gentlemen in the first collision.

Fear of opposition, which seemed to be materializing, caused a drop in the price of coal at Ottawa. So that the high prices were not the result of advances at the mines, but of the local caucus.

According to Prof. McFadjean, Toronto, about thirty per cent. of the milch cows of Canada are tuberculous in some degree. He cannot endorse Koch's idea that there is no connection between the human and bovine disease; indeed he is satisfied that the milk of the tuberculous cow creates many cases of alimentary infection.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

What is Happening Along the Water Front.

The M. T. company barge Bella is in Davis' dry dock for repairs.

Crawford's wharf: Schooners Tradewind and Seafoam from Oswego.

M. T. company elevator: Tug Glide from Montreal with three light barges.

Michael O'Neil began duty on the steamer America to-day as second mate.

The tug being built at Davis' shipyard, for Brown & Aylmer, Toronto, is nearing completion.

Howard S. Folger has sent to Buffalo, a new set of flags for the steamer New York. Captain Miller will now hold his head so high that a three inch collar will not suffice.

The steamyacht Wapiti, owned by the Toronto yacht club, is again here for repairs. In three weeks she has broken three wheels, establishing a record. The Wapiti sails over shoals, stumps and everything else.

Recent accidents to steamers and steamyachts going up the Rideau, show that it needs a very competent pilot to take a boat up that waterway. It will not do to cut corners; the channel must be followed very closely.

The steamer Bigelow, sunk four miles above Kingston Mills, was raised yesterday, but the timbers were hardly sufficient to sustain her weight, so she was lowered again. The steamer will likely arrive here early to-morrow morning.

It is not at all to be wondered at that steamyachts down the river have commenced to collide. Most of them are handled by incompetent men who know nothing about marine rules. The large steamers are continually bothered with these yachts crossing their bow, and often have to stop in the middle of the river to avert an accident.

BADEN-POWELL TO LAURIER.

Appreciate the Worth of Canadians on the Battlefield.

Ottawa, July 29.—The premier has received the following letter from Maj.-Gen. Baden-Powell, dated Zuurfontein, Transvaal:

"Will you forgive my writing you a short note to tender my gratitude for all that you have done in assisting the development of the force with whose organization I am charged? By your good offices the Canadian contingent has been added to our establishment, and with the excellent material of which it is formed it will be a valuable addition to our strength. I have learned in the recent campaign to admire and to appreciate the worth of the Canadians in the field, and am, therefore, truly glad to welcome your contingent to ours corps. Comprising, as it does, men from every one of our great colonies, as well as from the home country, the South African constabulary is par excellence an imperial corps, and as such I hope it will typify the empire itself as working honestly and harmoniously in the great work of bringing peace and prosperity over the territories now added to our rule. And in this good work the Canadians will have a prominent share. I trust the connection thus commenced between Canada and South Africa is but an augury of a close and profitable connection in the future."

The Gananoque water power company has decided to appeal the recent decision of the high court regarding the drowning of lands in Lansdowne township.

The mumps epidemic in Marmora, Ont., is very severe.

The smallpox patient at Norwood, Ont., has fully recovered.

FAILED THE FIRST TIME.

OPATORS WHO MADE BAD WORK OF MAIDEN SPEECHES.

Disraeli Was Hooted at—Gladstone's Debut Gave No Promise of the Eminence to Which He Afterwards Attained.

McMillan's Magazine.

One night early in 1833 the year after he failed in contest as a radical for the borough of High Wycombe, Benjamin Disraeli, sitting in the stranger's gallery in the house of commons, listened to the debate on the address in which lord John Russell, Macaulay, Stanley, Bulwer and other leading members of the house took part, says MacMillan's Magazine. Next day he wrote to his sister "Was at the house of commons yesterday during the whole of the debate—one of the finest we have had for years. Macaulay, was admirable, but between ourselves I could floor them all. This entre nous. I was never more confident of anything than that I could carry everything before me in that house. The time will come."

The time did come four years later, when on December 7th, 1837, Disraeli, having been returned as a tory, stood in the house of commons to make his maiden speech. The story of that historic fiasco has never been fully told. What is generally known is that Disraeli was interrupted by bursts of ironical laughter almost from the beginning of his speech, and that at length, utterly unable to catch the ear of the house, he concluded by shouting at the utmost pitch of the voice the famous phrase: "Though I sit down now, the time will come when you will hear me." But the whole episode, what led up to it and what followed it, is most interesting.

The subject of the debate was a motion Smith O'Brien for a select committee to enquire into the alleged practice of vexatious petitioning against Irish members elected in the popular interest. Daniel O'Connell supported the motion, and it had been arranged that Sir Robert Peel should reply; but the strongly expressed wish of Disraeli that the duty might be given him, backed as it was by many members of his party, induced the tory leader to give way to his ardent young recruit.

There had been an absurd, though very bitter quarrel between O'Connell and Disraeli. O'Connell was one of Disraeli's sponsors when he carried the radical flag on the hustings at High Wycombe in 1832. Three years later Disraeli having turned tory, attacked the Melbourne administration, which was retained in power by the Irish party, for having clasped, as he put it, "the bloody hand of O'Connell." O'Connell retorted in a speech of savage vituperation in which he declared that Disraeli's life was a "living lie," and that he was a "descendant of the impenitent thief of the cross." Disraeli challenged O'Connell, but the Irishman after killing D'Esterre in 1815, had made a vow against duelling, and always wore a black kid glove upon his right hand as a token of his life-long repentance for having shed another man's blood. "Then," wrote Disraeli, in a scathing letter to O'Connell, "we shall meet at Phillippi." Now the two antagonists were face to face at Phillippi, in the house of commons, with, happily, the floor between.

Disraeli's failure on this occasion was not due to nervous timidity, but to the less amiable fault of over-confident fluency, to the young member's irritating self-assurance of manner, inspired, obviously, by the conviction that he was about to leap into parliamentary fame at a single bound. This, with the foppish attire, his affected gestures and the knowledge of his rapid change of political opinion, caused the British radicals and the Irish repenters, both led by the lusty lung of O'Connell, to indulge in roars of ironical laughter and other disconcerting cries.

Macaulay, writing to a friend in Paris, a few days later, said, "Speaking of the house Disraeli nearly killed it on Thursday night. You have, of course, seen his speech in Galignani. Can you conceive the impudence of the attorney-general not knowing him personally and going up to him in the lobby and saying, a very pleasant speech of yours, Mr. Disraeli. Will you be kind enough to tell me what lord John held up beside the keys of St. Peter?' 'The red cap of liberty, sir.' During the performance, Peel quite screamed with laughter."

Gladstone's first appearance as a speaker in the arena in which he was for so long a period the most eloquent and predominant personality was obscure and disappointing. He took his seat as a member for Newark on Jan. 29th, 1833, the opening day of the first session of the first parliament elected under the reform act—being then twenty-three years old.

Three weeks later, on Feb. 21st he made his maiden speech. A petition signed by 3,000 whigs, of Liverpool, was presented, alleging bribery and corruption against the tory representatives of the town, and in the discussion which followed, Gladstone interposed on behalf of the electoral honor of his native place.

"Every great orator from Demosthenes to Burke," Gladstone once said, "has suffered from nervousness on the eve of an important speech, and, although I cannot claim to share their gift of golden speech, I can claim more than a fair share of their defect of nerves." Certainly, he was extremely nervous on this occasion, as his indistinctness of utterance and hesitancy of manner only too obviously showed. That voice which subsequently held so many thousands spellbound by its music was inaudible from the gallery in which the reporters were taking notes. So little notice did this debut attract, that a speech delivered in the house a few months later by his brother Thomas, in defence of their father, who was an owner of slaves on his estates at Demerara, has often been described as Gladstone's maiden effort.

Lord Salisbury was twenty-four when, as lord Robert Cecil, he took his seat in the house of commons as a member for Stamford, in February, 1854. Two months later, on April 7th, he delivered his first speech on lord John Russell's university bill. Hansard gives it only eighteen lines of its narrow columns, and the members who immediately followed in the debate made no reference to it; but Gladstone, speaking later in the evening recognized in generous terms the abilities of the young man who was destined after the lapse of thirty years to become his chief political rival. "This first effort, rich with promise," said he, "indicates that there still issue forth from the maternal bosom of the university men who, in the first days of their career, give earnest of what they may afterward accomplish for their country."

The most successful maiden speech of recent times was that of Sir William Harcourt. He was forty-one years old when he took his seat as member for Oxford, on Feb. 16th, 1869, and just a week later addressed the house for the first time. The subject was, happily, one of which he was well versed. Viscount Bury asked for leave to introduce a measure entitled the vacating of seats bill, to repeal the statute of queen Anne, which makes it necessary for members of the house to seek re-election on accepting office in the government, on the ground that it served no useful purpose. Vernon Harcourt (as he was then called) protested against leave being given even to bring in such a bill. The speech, which occupies six columns in Hansard, and was loudly applauded throughout, induced viscount Bury to withdraw his motion.

Nervousness is not commonly recognized as an Irish failing, but at least three celebrated Irishmen have in this century owned its mastery when up for the first time before the house of commons. On April 26th, 1875, when a coercion bill for Ireland was in committee, Parnell rose to deliver his first speech. He was obviously and painfully nervous, and could only stammer out a few barely intelligible sentences about Ireland not being a geographical fragment.

Eighty years or so ago a distinguished Irish member named Doherty, who subsequently became chief justice of Ireland, asked Canning what he thought of his maiden speech. "The only fault I can find with it," said Canning, "is that you called the speaker sir, too often." "My dear friend," said Doherty, "if you knew the mental state I was in while speaking you would not wonder if I had called him ma'am." Whiteside, another Irish member, who also became chief justice of Ireland, used to relate that when during his maiden speech he saw the speaker's wig surrounded by blue flames he knew it was time to sit down.

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FLETCHER MUSIC METHOD,

Simplex and Kindergarten.

MRS. CLERIHEW, NOW IN BUFFALO studying the Fletcher music method under Mrs. Evelyn A. Fletcher Copp, will be at her residence, 115 Stewart street, after the 20th of August, and will see parents personally to explain the method and form classes to begin early in September. Her studio will be centrally located.

All desirable features of Country life are enjoyed at CALEDONIA SPRINGS in addition to the famous Healing Waters and superior accommodation.

STARR AND SUTCLIFFE

DRY GOODS — IMPORTERS.

KINGSTON'S LEADING DRY GOODS STORE.

MONDAY, JULY 29th.

Time Is Slipping By.

We're Clearing out Summer Stocks. Some lines are down pretty low in assortment. If you want summer goods at the prices we are disposing of them, they will interest you. Every day we have people coming for some line they have seen advertised or price marked in the window, and it is to find the line sold out. So it is not wise to delay. Come now. Watch our windows. Watch our advts. Snap the thing up at the time. Others are after them and you will miss the chance,

Clearing Hosiery and Gloves, Underwear, Laces, Guipure Insertions, Embroideries, Dress Goods.

Everything that is summerish goes. Trimmed Hats, $4.00 to $6.00, for $3.00. Trimmed Hats, $3.00, $3.50, for $2.00. 15c. Dress Embroideries for 5c. yd.

Early Closing During July and August
Wednesdays, 1 o'clock p.m.
Saturdays, 10 o'clock p.m.
Other days, 6 o'clock, p.m.

STARR & SUTCLIFFE,

118 and 120 Princess Street. - - - Kingston, Ont

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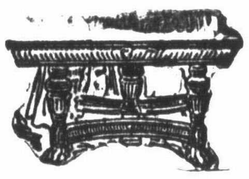

In every department we are making ourselves busy by the good value, attention and courtesy we give our customers.

We have a few lines of three leaf screens, filled in Art Muslin. The regular price $2.50. This week, only $1.50.

Also a long Golden Oak Sideboard, $8.50

Also Golden Oak Odd Dresser, $6.50.

Also Golden Oak Ex. Table, $5.00.

Also Golden Oak Dining Chairs, 50c.

These prices are only for this week.

Have your mattrasses done over or your Parlor Suite, as we import all our own coverings.

Use our Furniture Restorer.

James Reid, The Leading Undertaker and Furniture Manufacturer.

Ambulance 147 A.

EDUCATIONAL.

Evening Classes at the BUSINESS COLLEGE

Head of Queen Street.

All Commercial Subjects taught individually.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Makes short roads. And light loads. Good for everything that runs on wheels.

Sold Everywhere.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.

NEW BOOKS.

Cinderella, by S. R. Crockett, 65c.

The Heritage of Peril, by S. W. Marchmont, author of "By Right of Sword." 50c.

Olive Tracy, by Amy LeFeuvre, author of "Probable Sons." 50c.

F. NISBET, The Corner Bookstore.

PURCHASE YOUR WINTER'S SUPPLY OF

SCRANTON COAL

—AT—

ANGLIN'S.

EXIT GAS.

Having decided to discontinue the Gas Stove Business and give our entire attention to lighting w[illegible] will dispose of our entire stock a[illegible] less than cost. Come and get [illegible] bargain.

Breck & Halliday,

79 Princess Street.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

SEVERAL FINE ROOMS TO RENT, FURNISHED, in large house, with all modern conveniences, centrally located; also good table board at reasonable rates, 178 Barrie street, near Union street.

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RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, SELF-Inkers, Linen Markers, Dates, Seals, Stencils, Bank, Ticket and Office Stamps, etc. Repairs promptly. JOHN OFFORD, Whig Office.

68 English waterproofs, half price. Jenkins.