

STOCK REDUCING SALE.

TO-DAY WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

We will give you a ream of Fair Quality Ruled Note Paper, White, for 40c worth 60c.

A ream of better quality for 60c worth \$1, and a ream of first-class Cream Colored Note for \$1 worth \$1.50.

There is nothing wrong with these goods, and the reason we offer them at these rates is merely that we have too much of each on hand and prefer the cash to the stock.

WE HAVE ALSO A SURPLUS STOCK OF

Envelopes

as the following figures would indicate. For instance we offer you a box of 500

- Buff Envelopes for 75c, which are cheap at \$1.25.
500 White Envelopes for 63c worth \$1.
500 Amber Envelopes for 75c worth \$1.25.
500 Linen Envelopes for 75c worth \$1.25.

Lots of Bargains in this line that we do not mention. These offers should be taken advantage of by merchants and others who use large quantities of stationery.

DURING OUR STOCK

REDUCING SALE

WE WILL OFFER A LOT OF

BLANK BOOKS

AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

READ THIS LIST OF

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS!

- Byron worth \$2.50 for \$1. Byron worth \$5 for \$2.50.
Scott worth \$5 for \$2.50.
Tennyson worth \$5 for \$2.50.
Burns worth \$3.50 for \$2.
Moore worth \$1.75 for 75c.
Heman's \$1.75 for 75c.
Defoe's Works worth \$2.25 for \$1.
Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant worth \$3 for \$1.
Birds and Blossoms, or the Poetry, History and Association of Flowers worth \$3.50 for \$1.50.
Floral Poetry and the Language of Flowers worth \$3.50 for \$1.50.
The Science of a New Life, being a Medical Adviser for Family Use worth \$3 for \$1.50.
Home Topics, a book of Practical Papers on House and Home Matters worth \$2 for \$1.25.
Golden Gems of Life or Gathered Jewels for the Home Circle worth \$3.50 or \$1.50.
The same in better binding worth \$4 for \$2.

We have sixty volumes of

The Cottage Library

Remaining. These used to sell at 30c. You may have your choice for 10c each.

We have seventy volumes of

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD LIBRARY

Former price 45c. Take your choice for 20c.

WE MEAN TO GIVE BONA FIDE BARGAINS.

John Henderson & Co., 86 Princess St.

ANNOUNCEMENT. THE BRITISH WHIG is published every evening, at 336 King Street, Kingston, Ontario, at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
ADVERTISEMENTS. For four lines, one or two insertions, \$0.50. For four lines, each subsequent insertion, 25c. For four lines, first insertion, 10c per line. Each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5c. Once a week, subsequent insertion, 10c. Twice a week, subsequent insertion, 8c. Three a week, subsequent insertion, 6c. Twelve lines to the inch. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50c each, unless when "booked," when \$1 is charged. Special notices in reading columns are charged at twenty cents per line for each insertion. Officers of unincorporated Associations or Societies will be held personally responsible for all orders they give. Attached to the paper is one of the best Job offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; eight improved printing presses. All charges for advertising, subscription and job printing are payable in advance; this must be distinctly understood. The WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 8 pages, 56 columns, is published every Thursday morning at \$1 a year, positively in advance, otherwise \$1.50 will be charged. EDW. J. B. PENSE, Proprietor.

THE DAILY WHIG. "Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

Whig's Telephone, Number 329.

WHAT'S IN THE AIR?

All Europe seems to be agitated. In the opinion of some political seers a great upheaval of some kind is imminent, and there is no telling the moment in which it may occur. Lord Stanhope, the British minister of war, made a sensation when addressing a public meeting. Speaking without reserve, with an evident desire to make his impressions known, he said a war cloud was hanging over the continent and there was no telling when it would burst. The Pall Mall Gazette pronounces him an alarmist and a mischief maker. But the matter is not to be disposed of in that way. It is too serious. And Stanhope's opinions are not singular and his own. Others view the march of events pretty much as he does, and have been as outspoken, but to their utterances the same importance has not been attached. He startles the people because he occupies an official position, one which involves a study of the military situation, one in which his information should enable him to speak unequivocally. And he says a war is one of the contingencies which the times suggest, and those who differ with him must show on what on grounds they do so.

In a recent issue the National Review had an exhaustive article on the outlook for 1899. It contemplated various things, and in summing up said it had "a vague terror of something appalling," something that is "coming nearer, nearer, nearer, apparently cannot be diverted from its course." Proceeding it said: "All round the horizon there are intermittent flashes, and ever and anon a murmur of unfinished thunder. When will the gathering storm roll up and occupy the sky, and burst in torrents of blood over our heads? Will it be this year? Or the next? Or when? No man knows." The critic, apparently an army man, is influenced in his conclusions as Lord Stanhope is, by that "striking and important phenomenon in the European situation," the revival of military strength, and confidence, especially in the French people. And the importance of the Review's discussion of the situation at this is such point that we quote its own language:

"Seventeen years ago German soldiers still stood on French soil, for the indemnity of five millions had not yet been fully paid. At the present moment France has an army vastly larger and stronger than that with which she rashly began the war of 1870, an army better disciplined, better armed and equipped, and animated by a far truer military spirit. Most Englishmen are in a habit of talking France as if it were crushed beneath a load of debt, and, no doubt, the republic has lavished money with unparalleled prodigality. But debt and taxation are relative, like most other things, and France is rich enough, after having paid the German indemnity, and after expending almost incalculable sums on providing itself with an army and navy, both of the first-class, to spend as much again in the pursuits of its desires."

"But how about the political and party divisions of the French people? How as to the contingency of civil strife? How about the General Boulanger and the instability of the republic? The French people have so repeatedly justified the gloomiest predictions, that it is not wonderful most of us should lay stress on these impending dangers, should exaggerate them, and end by losing sight of everything that tends to avert or diminish their advent. It remains to be seen whether the republic will, or will not, be overthrown. But, if it be, the main motive for its overthrow will be the national desire that France should be more united, more homogeneous, more strong, and in all probability, its overthrow would produce that result, as Prince Bismarck well knows. On either supposition, France must now be regarded as once more a great military power. What is more, the French people know it, and with this knowledge has come a revived sense of dignity and confidence. On more than one occasion during the last twelve years Prince Bismarck has acted as though he wanted to taunt, goad, or lure France into war with Germany. All his expedients and provocations were in vain, for France was not ready even for self-defence. If he wants war with France now, he can have his way when he lines. The era of arrogance on one side, and of humility on the other is over.

It might have added that the era of indiscretion has also arrived, and that the crisis is impending. Boulanger has led the people captive with his dazzling jingo policy. He has next to assume the command of the government and army, and once in power the French people may be induced to seek the prestige they lost in 1870 and stake the future upon the struggle. Boulanger is a dangerous leader, and yet he is the hero of the day.

The Review makes a calculation of the possible position of the other powers in the event of a conflict. Italy would undoubtedly join Germany, and Russia, France, for widely as the latter two are divided by political ideas and systems of government they are united by the strongest of all ties, "the study of revenge, immortal hate." Both France and Germany are, it is said, preparing for a supreme struggle for the mastery, and "when the hour strikes for the struggle actively to begin France and Russia will join hands and do their utmost to strangle Germany in their embrace."

But, says the National Review, if France would have an ally in Russia, and Russia an ally in France, Germany would have allies in Italy and Austria, both with armies of the highest rank and efficiency. Thus, while two members of the triple league of peace, Germany and Austria, have cogent reasons for not postponing a struggle which they know cannot be indefinitely adjourned, Italy is prepared for the early outbreak of war. On their side, if they conduct their affairs with ordinary ability—and in Prince Bismarck we have a guarantee that they will be conducted with extraordinary ability—Turkey, Bulgaria, and Roumania would be found actively co-operating, and Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro, if disposed to take part with Russia, could be paralyzed or crushed. Thus, as matters stand at present, the preponderance of fighting force would seem to be on the side of the triple alliance, and since it is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow that France and Russia will some day or other strive to settle their account with Germany and Austria-Hungary the temptation to Prince Bismarck to have the account settled at an early date would seem to be over-powering.

And so Stanhope looks for the outbreak of hostilities at an early date. In this great war, which heaven forbid but which seems inevitable, the position of Britain would be one of anxiety. And the wise men are they who reflect upon the possibilities of the hour rather than they who will not think of anything through a mistaken sense of security.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In the Catholic churches of Montreal on Sunday leaflets are said to have been circulated warning the people to have nothing to do with the carnival, because of its dissipating tendencies. Last winter one Methodist minister made an assault upon some features of the programme because of their demoralizing effects. Well, the church has a right to be careful of its flock. A carnival of fun sometimes leads to a carnival of folly. With some people the one is a development of the other.

The social war continues at Ottawa. Mayor Erratt sues some of the swells for old accounts, and they scandalize him and say he is mad because they blackballed him and so kept him out of the Ottawa Col. Ross makes the situation still worse by saying that the mayor would have been let into the club while he was in office, but he was not wanted longer. He suggested the withdrawal of the petition, and the proposer replied, tartly, that he would not be dictated to by government paupers and society cats, or words to that effect. Altogether this is one of the rudest shocks that swells down at the capital have received for many a day.

When the trial of R. S. White's election petition was called at Orangeville yesterday the counsel for the petition said he had no evidence on which to proceed and asked for the dismissal of the petition. Singular to say the counsel on behalf of Stubbs, White's opponent, objected, and submitted a statement insinuating collusion between the lawyers originally engaged in the case. The court was willing to let Stubbs become petitioner but desired a new deposit, not being disposed to retain that put in by the first petitioner. As for the charges of crookedness in the conduct of the case they will be discussed at Osgoode hall on Saturday. Mr. White should court enquiry; he has nothing personally to fear, and should not seek to shield any one who is supposed to have violated the law. Of course no man appreciates the annoyance and abuse to which he may be put unnecessarily, but if all has been right investigation can do no harm. As a rule, however, the money deposited on behalf of an election petitioner is the money of the party which he represents, and he suffers no personal loss by the trial going on. Of course it is useless to go on without evidence and to suffer humiliation as well as defeat, and Stubbs may have both if he is not more successful in the trial than he was in the election. Meanwhile Mr. White will go on with the preparation of his speech in moving the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and as he is a brilliant speaker his effort will, no doubt, be a worthy one. The journalists like to see him in the house.

Lines to Alice. I'm thinking of thee, Alice, as you wandered long ago, With your lovely smiling face, and your heart as pure as snow; Love's tender light beam'd from thine eyes, then we're thy father's bride, A beautiful, modest maiden whom death claimed for his bride. How oft you watch'd with pleasure true for sails on Huron's breast, How oft you pick'd up sea shells which its playful waves caress'd, How oft you pick'd the flow'rets, which on every hillside bloom And now thou'rt lying Alice, in the cold and silent tomb. But not alone, dear Alice, thou art with thy mother dear In the home above the skies, where no parting can you fear; Thou art happy now, dear Alice, nor crown, nor golden store, Could tempt thee to thy home again, by Huron's lovely shore. FLORENCE A. SKIMMING.

The Beauharnois Canal. TORONTO, Jan. 30.—Thomas Munroe, late resident engineer of the Welland canal, has been appointed to the Beauharnois canal staff. He will report to the government, after a careful survey, whether the Beauharnois canal can be properly deepened, or whether it would not be better to construct an entirely new canal on the north side of the St. Lawrence river.

The Opposition Leader. MONTREAL, Jan. 30.—Hon. Mr. Laurier arrived last night and leaves for Ottawa this evening. He is looking well, says he never felt better in his life, and is ready for any amount of hard work. Reciprocity he is convinced is bound to carry in the long run.

Everybody Must Have Some. Nice clear strained honey in bottles, fine rolled bacon 12c., cooking apples 20c., peck, lemons and oranges 30c. dozen, tomatoes 10c. can, gallon cans blue plums 40c., gallon cans apples 25c. James Crawford.

YOU HAVE CATARRH

If You Are Suffering From Any of the Following Symptoms: Do you experience ringing or buzzing noises in your ears? Is your breath frequently offensive from some unaccountable cause? Have you a dull, oppressive headache, generally located over the eyes? Do you have to hawk and cough frequently in the effort to clear your throat? Are you losing your sense of smell and your sense of taste becoming dull? Does your nose always feel stopped up, forcing you to breathe through your mouth? Do you feel as though you must suffocate when lying down? Are you troubled with a hacking cough and general debility? Does your voice have a husky, thick sound and nasal sort of twang? Do you notice a wheezing or crackling sound in your chest when breathing? Are you generally short of breath, and do you breathe with labor and difficulty? Do you frequently feel dizzy, particularly when stooping to pick anything up from the floor? Does every little draught of air and every slight change of temperature give you a cold? Are you annoyed by a constant desire to hawk and spit out an endless quantity of phlegm? Is there dull pain in your chest behind the breast-bone, or under your shoulder-blade? Are you always tired and indisposed to exertion, whether of business, work or amusement? Is great effort required to keep your thoughts fixed upon matters that formerly were easily performed? Do you rise from bed as tired and weak as you were the night before you fell asleep, as though you wanted to lie there forever? Do you find the attempt to dislodge the accumulations result in coughing, hawking and spitting, followed by nausea, and often vomiting, especially in the morning? Are you troubled with a discharge from the head into the throat, sometimes watery and excessive, sometimes mucous, thick, sticking to whatever it touches, sometimes bloody, and nearly always putrid and offensive? The above are some of the many symptoms by which Catarrh may be known. Probably not one case in a hundred will show them all, but every case will show more or less of the symptoms. The more of them you have the more serious your trouble, and the more urgent the necessity for a speedy treatment with NASAL BALM, and a constant use of it until a complete cure is effected.

CAUTION. The reputation achieved by NASAL BALM from its wonderful curative properties has induced certain unscrupulous parties to place imitations on sale closely resembling the style of our package, and with names similar in sound. Beware of all preparations styled Nasal Cream, Nasal Balsam, &c. Ask for NASAL BALM and see that you get it. If you cannot obtain Nasal Balm from your dealer it will be sent post paid on receipt of price—50 cents and \$1—by addressing FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont. Send for our pamphlet "GEMS OF WISDOM."

NAUSEUS DROPPINGS.—Mr. James G. Tennent, Ottawa, says: "I am pleased to state that the NASAL BALM has already relieved my catarrh to a very great extent. I have not used one bottle, but the nausea droppings from the head into the throat have almost ceased. I breathe the easy way, get better sleep, and altogether feel and appreciate the wonderful cure of the BALM. Its merits cannot possibly be exaggerated for catarrhal troubles, and as a cure I believe it to be genuine."
A TEN YEAR CASE.—O. L. Potter, manufacturer Mills, says: "NASAL BALM completely cured me of a case of catarrh from which I had suffered for over ten years. It cannot be too highly recommended, and should be used by every one troubled by catarrh. It is one of the wonders of science."
UNPLEASANT ODORS.—E. A. Cardinal, of Montreal, says: "After ineffectually trying many of the so-called remedies for catarrh, I made a trial of NASAL BALM, which gave me instant relief, and since commencing its use I daily note the beneficial changes it is producing after a few applications. It changes the unpleasant odor of the virus in the throat and the poisonous secretions over which every breath must pass. To any thus troubled it is a priceless medicine."
SUFFERED SEVERELY.—Mr. Thomas Roche, Ontario, says: "I have suffered severely from catarrh and never got any relief until I used NASAL BALM. I never thought I could find so sure a cure. It is a pity all afflicted with catarrh do not know of and use this wonderful medicine."
STOPPED MY COUGH.—Mr. Hadley Down, Hen-Nasal-Balm, says: "Your NASAL BALM has done me more good than all other remedies I ever tried. My case is one of the worst kind, but BALM has helped me from the start. It has stopped my cough and relieved me of all the unpleasant sensations accompanying the disease. I am confident of a thorough cure, and I know a number of others in this section who have all been cured of catarrh by NASAL BALM."
CATARRHAL HEADACHE.—Wm. H. Sharp, Tre-bene, Man., says: "I am delighted to be in a position to say that NASAL BALM is helping me wonderfully, although I have been using it a very short time. It speedily cleared out the head and stopped the disagreeable droppings into the throat. For some time I have suffered severely from catarrhal headache, Nasal Balm has removed every trace of it. I have every confidence in its completely curing me. It is deserving of all you claim for it: 'A positive cure for Catarrh. Easy and pleasant to use.' I hope it will soon be for sale in every town and village in Manitoba."
BREATHE EASIER, SLEEP BETTER.—Mary J. Little, of Muscotah, Kansas, says: "I am pleased to say your NASAL BALM has done me more good than all other remedies I have used. I have not yet used one bottle. The numerous droppings from the head into the throat have ceased. I breathe easier, sleep better, and altogether feel a new person. I am glad to offer my testimony for the benefit of others afflicted with catarrh."
EFFECT ON BREATH WONDERFUL.—Miss Howison, of Brockville, Ont., says: "I had catarrh for years, my head was stopped up, I could not breathe through my nostrils. My breath was very impure and continually so. Nothing I could get gave me any relief until using NASAL BALM. From the very first it gave me relief, and in a very short time had removed the accumulations so that I could breathe freely through the nostrils. Its effect on my breath was truly wonderful, purifying and removing every vestige of the unpleasant odor, which has never returned."
A CURE IN THE WORST CASE.—ALEX. SUDBURY, Ont., says: "I may state that I have been affected with catarrh for seven or eight years, and it was attended by consequent symptoms such as foul breath, constant dropping into the throat, hawking and spitting, partial deafness, ringing in the ears, and sickening pains in the head, directly over either eye. I have used ointments and douches, but all to no effect. The only relief arising from the use of such was temporary relief, followed by the usual symptoms in a more aggravated form. The results arising from the use of Nasal Balm are: sweet breath, stoppage of the dropping into the throat (consequently less hawking and spitting), clearness of hearing, and not once since I began its use have I had pain in my head. In fact it is my opinion that careful and persistent use of the 'Balm' will effect a cure in the worst case of catarrh."

GARDINERS' RETIRING CHEAP SALE

Continues to Draw Large Crowds of Buyers. FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, AND UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL OFFERINGS WILL BE FOR SALE.

- FOR REDUCED PRICES ON OTHER CLASSES OF GOODS SEE DAILY NEWS.
Dress Goods--One lot All-Wool Dress Suiting at 12 1-2c., worth 20 cents.
One lot Camel Hair Costume Cloths 20c per yard, actual value 35c.
One lot English Dress Serges 9c per yard worth 17c.
One lot Fine English Melton Cloths at 7c per yd worth 15c
Also specially reduced prices on French Cashmeres and French Herietta Cloths.

SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED. All must be sold. Rich Gros Grain Silks sold at 90 reduced to 60c. Satin Merveilleux sold at 90c reduced to 65c. Colored Satins for evening wear sold at 45c reduced to 23c. Black French Faillie Silks sold at \$1.50 per yard reduced to \$1.10. Better qualities at a still greater reduction.

RETIRING CHEAP CLEARING SALE. R. & J. GARDINER.

Special Mention. GET YOUR WINTER GLOVES at W. REEVES', King Street, 300 Sample pairs to be sold at wholesale prices. ALL KINDS OF BANK and Office Rubber Stamps, Daters, Seals, etc., supplied by BARNES & KILGUSLEY, Manufacturers, Bagot St., Kingston, Ont. PIANO REPAIRS of all kinds on Uprights and Squares executed at the Weber Factory, corner of Princess and Gordon streets, Kingston. No more durable or well-toned instrument in Canada than the G. M. WEBER UPRIGHT. Moderate in price and unexcelled by any Canadian instrument. Gossip of Royalty. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The czar and czarina are daily seen in the streets. Sometimes walking with a single attendant, and always receiving marks of profound respect. The czar has never seemed so free of care for his personal safety.