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-IN-

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And a great many other articles, all of which we have marked at a very low figure, preferring rather a small proportion of their value than to carry them over to another season. Prices of our goods are always marked in plain figures. These specially reduced prices are marked on a green tag. Each article therefore has two prices there on—the regular price on a white tag, the reduced price on a green one. You can thus easily see the reduction we make. While we thus make special offers in the Fancy Goods we do not want you to forget that our Books are also offered at a very low figure. For instance, what is the matter with

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John Henderson & Co.,
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For four lines, one or two insertions.....\$0.50
For four lines, each subsequent insertion... 75
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Attached to the paper is one of the best Job offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; eight improved printing presses.
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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. PENNE, Proprietor.

Whig's Telephone, Number 229.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

YOUNG MEN AS VOTERS.

Our young men should see to it that they are placed upon the voters' lists of this province. They cannot begin too early to take an interest in public affairs, and with their influence and intelligence give shape to the work of the dominant political parties. These facts should be remembered: that all men who are of the age of 21 years, or who will be 21 on or before the 30th of April, and who have been residents of this province for nine months previous to the 14th January, 1889, are entitled to be placed on the assessment roll in the municipality in which they reside on application to the assessor and on taking an affidavit as stated above. Occasional or temporary absence as lumberman, mariner, fisherman, or student at school or college, does not disqualify. Every person so placed on the assessment roll becomes entitled to vote at elections for the provincial legislature; and such enrollment does not incur any taxation.

Now this is practically manhood suffrage, for which there has been an agitation for many years, and to the effect of which Mr. Mowat's government has been the first to submit. The conservatives have been posing as the friends of the rising generation, and have claimed the support and interest of the young men, but the conservatives have not done them justice and give no present indication of doing so. Those who can qualify on property have not been able to do so since 1885, a revision of the voters' lists not having taken place since then.

IT CAN'T BE TRUE.

The Toronto News quotes the opinion of one man to another, an official of the Ontario government to a reformer, to the effect that "a more rigid enforcement of the Scott act would be highly injurious to the Mowat government." It is impossible to conceive that an official, in his senses, could venture such an assertion, or that if he did it could be known to the opponents of the government that is denying that there is in Canada, as there appears to be in England (as shown in the Parnell case), a violation of the secrecy of the postal service. And yet upon the miserable screed conceived in error and in sin, supposing for a moment that some official did write it, the News founds an unjust attack upon the ministry. "The provincial government has had," it remarks, "as much to do with the failure of the Scott act as the popular prejudice, and here is proof that we are right. An official of the government who professes to be repeating what a gentleman of 'considerable influence and position' told him, practically admits that the government under which he serves is afraid to do its duty. Scott act magistrates who get drunk, Scott act constables who neglect their duties, Scott act officials all over who have not done what was expected of them by temperance men, may gather from this that they have done just what the government wanted them to do. No wonder that the act was not successful. It was impossible for it to be under such conditions, even if it had been the most popular law ever enacted. What has Mr. Mowat to say to the opinion laid down in the letter published?" Yes, what has he to say? He must speak out and plainly so that there can be no doubt as to his position and the position of his government. Is it true that any magistrate, constable, or other official has been negligent of his duty, offensively so, and that he lays the flattering unction to his soul that in so doing he has the endorsement or approval of the government? We do not believe it, and in the interest of justice, of honesty in government and that higher morality, in support of which the Scott act was designed and passed by parliament, we hope the matter will be dealt with promptly, vigorously, and satisfactorily by Mr. Mowat.

A SCHOOL OF MINES.

The Toronto Mail has the following comment on what the Whig had to say about a school of mines in its issue of the 9th inst.: "The Kingston Whig, in an article which we reproduced yesterday, argues against the establishment of a school of mines in Toronto, or rather against the proposal to further equip the existing school of practical science in order that it may be able to give a larger share of attention to mining engineering. Our contemporary holds that it is impossible that the instruction can be practical. The same argument might be brought against one of the most noted centres of mining education, the school of mines at Kensington in London. The majority of mining schools are not found in the vicinity of mines. The famous Heidelberg is of course an exception, but such facilities as exist at Heidelberg exist perhaps nowhere else in the world, especially if the age, wealth and character of the country are also taken into account. The school of practical science professes to teach up to a certain point, and to enable it to do this there must be a staff of teachers teaching a variety of subjects—chemistry, geology, mineralogy, crystallography, etc. The staff can best be obtained and retained in large centres where their services can be properly remunerated.

This would be impossible far from the centres of learning."

If "the majority of mining schools are not found in the vicinity of mines" so much the worse for both the schools and the mines whose operations are so divorced from each other. The instance of Heidelberg is not a brilliant one, because its mining school has no reputation at all comparable with that of Freiberg, which is attended by students from the United States as well as from all Europe, "who work practically in the neighboring mines." So states a reliable authority.

But let us take the calendar of a distinguished mining school in the United States, that at Golden, Colorado. It announces its location "in the midst of several important smelting works and coal mines, all of which are readily accessible to the students. No town in the whole Rocky Mountain region combines so many advantages of location for a school of mining and metallurgy as Golden." The legislature of that state were not bent on booming their metropolitan town in utter disregard of the industrial interests which would be served by locating the mining school where it would be productive of most benefit, and they made a wise location, one upon which the faculty may well expatiate, as they do not fail to do, in this way: "The state school of mines of Colorado is singularly well situated for this particular study, better in fact than any similar institution in the land, being at the foot of these mountains and in close proximity to its mines. The particular locality around Golden and its vicinity is exceptionally favorable for geological research. Weekly excursions in fine weather are conducted throughout the year by the professor of geology, both to the mines and to other interesting localities within reach by waggon or railroad." Every word of this, omitting the mountains, could be inserted in the announcement of a school of mines if located in Kingston, and not one word is applicable to Toronto.

Students of this particular science who succeed best are those who have had the best opportunities for practical study, and knowing this the majority prefer such opportunities to places claiming only to be merely "centres of learning." Toronto has no special claim to this qualification. If it has, the claim is a disgraceful comment upon the policy of centralization in education. What Ontario lacks more than anything else is practical knowledge for the development of her resources. This is admitted on all hands. Her export of butter, for example, is rated very low because her farmers do not know how to make an article that will compete with the butter of Holland and Denmark, although they make cheese which takes a high place among national exports. This is an illustration of the need of practical knowledge which cannot be met by pretentious "centres of learning."

The provincial administration have now an opportunity of showing that they understand the industrial needs of the undeveloped resources of the great mineral region of Eastern Ontario, and that the best method to promote their development is bringing to them the light of practical science. The country does not want a Lick observatory telescope at the head of College avenue, Toronto, directed to the investigation of the phosphate bearing veins of the township of Loughboro, sixteen miles from Kingston, with a view to submitting the results for examination by the gentlemen with spectacles who abound in "centres of learning." The school of mines is required here where men will come to buy ores of iron, lead, phosphate, mica, plumbago, and baryta, and where practical knowledge of these resources will promote enterprise, industry, and wealth. And it is not wanted where its location is a mere matter of metropolitan ornament and official patronage.

The young men of the province who might, with better knowledge than the unscientific generation now ruling her destinies, labour in the development of our mineral resources, have to seek other lands; while all that we can do is to stretch out our hands to foreign capital, foreign enterprise, and foreign intelligence, to come over and operate amid the dulness and darkness of the people whose rulers have in educational matters no higher aim than to centralize scientific education as a mere metropolitan institution, of utter disregard for the fact that such education is of most value where it is certain to be most useful.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

He Needs Reviving.
Hamilton Times.
Oliver Mowat kisses no man's toe, and the man who says he does is—a preacher, we believe!

Nor Right to Pay Taxes.
Montreal Star.
Civil servants are citizens like the rest of us, and should not be deprived of their right to vote.

Signs of the Times.
London Advertiser.
Do not be too sure we are not on the eve of a general election. Sir Tupper is coming home next spring, and that may be the meaning of it.

The Bitterest Drop of All.
Regina Herald.
The Call is gone—absorbed by the Free Press. As we have before noticed, luck is so much on Mr. Davin's side that his enemies invariably play out.

Farmers Taxed.
St. Catharines News.
Farmers throughout Ontario want to use American corn for food, but cannot do so, owing to the duty. Distillers, however, who want to use it for manufacturing liquors, are allowed to bring in all they like free of duty.

A Mix And a Muddle.
Ottawa Free Press.
We are told by the opponents of reciprocity, first: That unrestricted reciprocity means annexation; second, that the Americans are anxious to annex Canada to the United States; third, that the Americans will not agree to unrestricted reciprocity. Will some person of a logical turn of mind make an effort to reconcile these three assertions.

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NEW GIMPS,

NEW BEADED TRIMMINGS,

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New Sateens and Brocades,

-AT-

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New All Wool Henrietta Cloth, 50c.

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These Goods are all the newest shades—Terra Cotta, Mahogany, Walnut, Strawberry, Faded Flower, Lizard Green, Mulberry, Fawn, Grey, Electric Blue, etc.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Late Mrs. William Donaldson.
"I see the gleam of a glory bright
That only can fall from the realms of light;
I hear the notes of an angel song,
And the words of an anthem sweet and long."

On the 13th inst. there passed away from a loving home, in the state of New York, and from a numerous circle of devoted friends, the wife of Mr. William Donaldson, till recently of the township of Pittsburg. Her death, at the early age of twenty four, after a married life of six years, leaving behind her two children, the youngest only six months old, is a mournful reminder of the frail tenure by which we hold this fleeting existence. Though not altogether unexpected the fact of her death could hardly be realized by her friends in Canada as it is only such a short time she was one of the social attractions of Pittsburg. Besides being a society favourite she was one of those girls who are born good and remain good. Her sincere humility led her to express her hope of acceptance by her Creator in trust rather than in assurance. Her piety, truth and purity made all her intimate companions fully realize that "Whoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein." Her last hours were full of hope and blessed unselfishness. Faith and the memory of a well spent life disrobed death of all its terrors. With her dying breath she expressed the earnest desire that those who had shared her heart on earth would share her home in heaven, and, smiling her willingness to go, resignedly awaited the will and pleasure of her Saviour. Even though tinged with sadness for her early death the remembrance of the faith that sustained and the hope that enfolded her will bestow gladness and brightness on the lives of all her youthful companions, who, with tearful eyes and aching hearts, but with unflinching trust that all will be well with her forevermore, humbly consign her to the gracious care of Him whose youthful follower she was, whose work she did, and in the hope of whose blessed communion she lived and died. The deceased was the eldest daughter of John Bell, who was for some years deputy reeve of Pittsburg, but who is now a resident of Leeds. She was married some six years ago to William Donaldson, who shortly afterwards purchased a fine farm in the state of New York. Her death was caused by consumption, which manifested itself two years ago. Her remains were conveyed from her late home to the residence of her father the day after her death and kept there one night. On last Friday they were placed in the vault at Millbank cemetery, near Gananoque, followed by a funeral retinue of over 150 vehicles from Kingston, Gananoque and the surrounding townships. Her funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Gracey, of Gananoque, and it would be quite out of place to attempt describing how appropriate and opportune they were.

"May we her goodness emulate,
Willing to go, patient to wait,
Submissive to the will Divine
To suffer and never to repine,
Hoping, when from earth were called away,
To join her in realms of endless day."

Late Peter Knapp.
It is a painful duty to record the death of an old time friend at the home of his son, James Knapp, in the township of Kingston. The late Peter Knapp was in the 77th year of his age, having been born June, 1812, near Kingston, and died Jan. 19th, 1889. He was a man of excellent sense; of perfect candor; of industrious habits; of systematic mind; of truest friendship; cautious, but not timid; one whom all could trust. It was inspiring to see the calm respect and steady affection with which his brethren in the church regarded him. We may feel as sure of meeting him at the resurrection of the just as we are certain that we will be there. What lessons of solemn import these withdrawals of our friends teach. If the heavens had opened and a hand like that which wrote on the wall of Belshazzar's banquetting hall had snatched them from us it could not have been more thrilling. His wife Sarah, daughter of the late James Gues, and sister of Francis Gues, of Kingston, died in 1883, since which time he has made his home with his son, named above, visiting a part of the time with his daughter Rachel (Mrs. Nathan Fellows) at Napanee. The writer and his wife became friends after our marriage and settlement in the township of Loughboro, in the fall of 1840. Our business relations and membership in the church called us together often, and we were fast friends. Mr. Knapp settled on his farm in the 7th con. township of Kingston, and his home became a meeting place for the weary Methodist itinerant, and many of them have enjoyed the hospitality of that pleasant home. He was a liberal supporter of the institutions of the church, and a friend to the poor. Thus has passed to his reward a

man who was loyal to his country, zealous for his church, true to his friends and kind to his family. The world is poorer and heaven richer for his death. "May we die the death of the righteous and our last end be like his."—Asa Phillips, late of Granby Centre, N. Y., late a resident of Loughboro, Ont.

Late Bertha E. Bennett.
Passed away Jan. 24th at the early age of 29 years, Bertha E. Bennett, only daughter of A. W. Hawley, of North Fredericksburg, and beloved wife of James G. Bennett, of Kingston. Her disease, consumption, threatened seriously over a year ago, and for change of climate she was taken to Michigan to spend the summer with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Drury. She still failed in health, and in October returned to Canada to gradually fade away. In youth she experienced the saving power, lived an earnest Christian life, and during her illness was patient and resigned to the heavenly will. Nearly six years ago she was married to J. G. Bennett, then of Toronto. During her stay in Kingston she made a host of friends, and no enemies. She many times desired to be at rest, and was ready at any moment to slip her hand in the great palm of a loving Saviour, and cross the dark river, which, when she had stepped in, mysteriously became "only a little brook." A few hours before she died, she said, "Do they think I am dying? I wish I was; I am so happy. I see all the good things before me now." Shortly after, she crossed the river, very calmly, without a struggle, to pillow her head on the bosom of her Father, who she loved and served so well. She leaves a sorrowing husband and a bright little boy of three years to mourn for a loving and kind wife and a gentle and considerate mother.

"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep;
A calm and undisturbed repose,
Unbroken by the last of foes
Asleep in Jesus, far from thee,
Thy kindred and their graves may be:
But thine is still a blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. Tapping's Reply.
HARDING, Feb. 17.—(To the Editor): In your good old BRITISH WHIG of Feb. 7th, Mr. McKim endeavoured to show that I made a false statement as to the prospects of the Scott act in the rear of these counties. I beg leave to state that every word I said in council was substantially correct. I did not say that the two men sent to gaol were Barrie men. I said in my immediate neighborhood. Now, sir, my cat would in two jumps land in the county of Lennox and Addington, and as that is a Scott act county as well as Frontenac I think the working of the act cannot be separated by the county lines, and that reference to both was not out of place. Mr. McKim says he is at loss to know where I got my information. I beg leave to say that I got it on the spot and that I am well acquainted with all the parties as stated by me at the county council. William Booth keeps a little store on the Addington road in Kaladar, and as far as my information goes never sold whiskey. His father is fond of it and got a jug for his own use, perhaps gave away a little, and the son was sent to gaol for it. The other gentleman, Oka Roluff, was mentioned by me as being sent to Napanee gaol for having handed out ale to a man. I am now informed that he was not seen by anyone to even do that. Now, sir, I have been acquainted with these two men for a very long time, Mr. Booth from his childhood, and can truthfully say that he is a steady, sober, industrious, well-behaved young man. As to Mr. Roluff I have known him over twenty years; he is well-to-do farmer living near Flinton. I have never known him to take even a single glass, and as to his selling liquor it would be an insult to the whole neighborhood to mention it. I am not acquainted with the positive facts of these two cases, so I cannot say if the letter of the law was violated, but it is quite clear that that the spirit of the same was not respected as parliament never passed a law to send such men as those to gaol. Mr. Roluff, I believe, was a Scott act man: what is he now? I think that he and his companion in trouble, Mr. Booth, the two gaol birds, while there did not learn to sing "Scott act forever," but they did learn to whistle and will whistle with their numerous friends and sympathizers when the time comes, "No Scott act never," and they will be heard both in Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.

THOMAS TAPPING, Reeve,
Township of Barrie.
All the records of Cape Vincent, since 1849, were destroyed by the fire of Friday last. They were in the store of L. G. Kelsey, town clerk.