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I also carry a large range of the newest and up-to-date patterns in SCOTCH TWEEDS and FANCY WORSTED TROUSERINGS, a full line of FANCY VESTINGS. I would be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock before buying and see what I am doing in prices this spring.

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WILL CURE Burns, Frozen Limbs, Cuts, Salt Rheum, Broken Breasts, Children's Sore Heads, Boils, Blood Poison and Healing Fingers

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THE WHIG—71st YEAR

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WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 12 pages and over, published in parts on Monday and Thursday mornings at $1 a year.

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THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

IT PAYS TO PURCHASE.

The speech of the city solicitor, at the City hall last evening, was educative in its character. He quoted, of course, from the records of the case, and especially from the evidence which was offered before Judges McDougall, McTavish and Price, the arbitrators, when a value of the plants was reached.

The worth of the property, the machinery and business, was determined by a consideration of all the facts from 1890, following the consolidation of the electric light and gas plants, the increase of stock, and the leasing of the gas nad electric systems to the street railway company. There had been depreciation and wear and tear, but there had also been enhanced values in consequence of the increased wages, the increased cost of materials, and other contingencies. Against the deterioration was to be placed the higher price of machinery, and the account was fairly balanced. In addition there was the declaration of the experts whom the city employed that the plants were worth the value placed upon them and that they were capable of rendering the city profitable service.

Would they pay? The statements of Mr. Cross, the Toronto accountant, (whose figures were quoted by the Whig in the article "Dollars and Cents), was referred to. It was pointed out that the plants began to pay from 1897, that steadily and gradually the revenues increased, and that there was a surplus in 1900 of over $7,000 after all expenses had been paid. Mr. McIntyre read from the evidence the statement of Mr. Folger before the arbitrators. The street railway was not only willing to continue the rental it had been paying—equivalent to five per cent. on the stock of the united gas and electric companies, aggregating over $212,000, but it was willing to renew the lease for a period of ten years, keep the plants in repair, and pay a rental of $23,000.

The argument of Mr. McIntyre as indeed the argument of most of the speakers of the evening, including three ex-mayors, was in essence that the city would be warranted in acquiring the plants and in operating them as municipal enterprises.

WHO PAYS THE SHOT.

The point is not a hard one to understand, and yet some people may not see it, that the electors do not assume any financial risk in purchasing the electric light and gas plants. The city issues the debentures because it guarantees them, though it does not by this act add to its burdens and responsibilities.

The property which will pass from the company to the city is a good paying one. The Whig has shown that in the four years which were covered by the special accountant at the time of the arbitration there was a clear gain, and over and above all expenses, and exclusive of bad debts, of $22,830.64. The Whig has shown, also, that taking the last of the four years as a guide the revenue from gas and electricity was $58,070.06, the working expenses $26,461.42, and the business charges, $12,349.69. All these added make a total of $38,811.11, and these deducted from the total revenue, leaves a balance of $19,258.95.

There has been a great increase in the consumption of gas and electricity since then, and a consequent increase in the annual revenue. Under municipal management there would have to be a yearly charge on account of the purchase money and interest. This is figured at $10,520, and this is the amount inserted in the by-law. Allowing for it there must be a surplus of $8,000 or $10,000 for extensions and improvements.

So that the property owners will not, under municipal ownership, pay anything directly towards the cost of the light and power plants. The consumers will pay reasonable rates for the gas and electricity which they use, and the earnings are expected to be such as will enable the city, or its representatives, to pay off all its liabilities and accumulate a surplus for new works, and when they are made provide for reduced rates.

The gas and electric departments will be placed on the same footing as the water department, and the city's experience with the water business is of the most satisfactory character. There is only one possibility of the city, as a whole, contributing towards the cost of the arbitration and its attendant expenses. If the by-law is defeated the ratepayers will have to meet the $25,000, perhaps more, which represents the costs that have so far been incurred in connection with the case.

QUEEN'S UNIQUE POSITION.

The Hamilton Times remarks of our leading educational institution, attention to which was called by the visit of Dr. Gordon to the city:

The secret of the prosperity of Queen's University might have been seen in the spirit manifested at the gathering of alumni who welcomed Principal Gordon to Hamilton last night. Why is it that Queen's graduates are so enthusiastically loyal to their alma mater, while the graduates of Toronto University are comparatively lukewarm in their feeling for theirs?

The principal of Queen's University, at the reception which was tendered to him in Hamilton, made the position of Queen's very clear. It had passed through crises the effect of which was to try its friends, to strengthen them in faith, to develop them in power, and to unite them in fellowship and good works. Queen's, said Dr. Gordon, is a national institution with national ideas.

When the late Dr. Grant came to Kingston Queen's was small in its pretensions, its ambitions, and capacities. Dr. Grant was a man of large vision and unlimited energy. He set himself the task of expanding the usefulness of the college. While he was still at work, making his vigour and influence tell, the propositian for university consolidation came. It had its glamours. It captivated some men, and they are now lost sight of in the college federation.

Dr. Grant had a marked personality and it left its impression on his students. He had wonderful plans, and he carried many of them to completion, rounding out a career in various ways without a parallel in Canada. He was distinctly Canadian, with the mind and will of a patriot. His characteristics, his national love and faith and hope, became the characteristics of the college, and they have been felt by every professor and student. Hence it is that Queen's stands for so much that makes for Canadian worth and heroism.

Grant, the idealist, the patriotic, the imperialist, the Canadian first, in college and national life, is gone, but his spirit remains. It permeates everything about Queen's. This, added to or blended with the spirit of sacrifice, of service, of endurance, accounts for the enthusiasm that everywhere prevails among the sons of Queen's, and gives to their gatherings their unique effects.

DIVISION OF OPINION.

The press reflects the various phases of public opinion, and there are remarkable presentations of the current thought on the temperance question.

The government has under consideration a new liquor measure. Its provisions are not known, because they have not been announced. Rumour has it, however, that it will abolish the bars. Another rumour says the present licenses may be cancelled and the sale of liquor may be conducted in stores, run and managed by the government. This is the system that prevails in North Carolina. The idea is that there shall not be treating or drinking on the premises in which the liquor is sold. The liquor must be carried home and consumed there.

Events, of Ottawa, does not take much stock in this proposal. It questions if any good would follow its adoption. "The men with well-balanced minds, with responsibilities, with practically the care of the whole people on their hands," says Events, "are not in the majority at the polls. They never are and they never will be. If a responsible government is misguided enough to bring in a measure for Ontario of the kind described a political reason must be looked for, and not a reason in the interests of the province, its business, its prosperity, its sobriety, and its welfare." Events argues that provincial measures must be ineffective so far as the liquor trade is concerned. It is something which must be dealt with by federal legislation, and not then by prohibition laws.

The Christian Guardian is the organ of the Methodist church. It represents the temperance cause and demands legislation in the name of those who voted "yea," in the referendum election. "If," says the Guardian, "the referendum did nothing else, it at least did this; it showed how sound, how strong, how unquestionably convinced on the question is the great bulk of the people of this province. That referendum majority is not a majority of liberals, or a majority of conservatives, it is a majority composed of both. It is a majority of men of the very highest standing, and of the very greatest influence, personal and political, in their several communities. All the elements that discount electors, and render them doubtful and purchasable are eliminated from it. It is not a majority to be tampered with. It is not a majority to be insulted by half-measures or compromises. It is a majority that is self-respecting, that knows its mind and its rights, and that can insist upon having them. And there, like a stone wall, it stands and will stand."

These strong deliverances indicate the drift of public feeling in the larger centres, of Ottawa and Toronto. The demands of the government are such as may induce it to submit the issue to the people for a final settlement.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is an increase of suicide. To what is it due? An increase of insanity, infelicity or trouble?

Montreal will tax the bucket shop $1,000 a year. Will that give the institution a standing in the community?

Now it is intimated that the assessment act will not be passed by the legislature at the present session. There is no time for it. The committee stage has not yet been passed.

Mr. Tarte's troubles continue. The followers of Mr. Monk demand that he be vindicated by the party caucus, and that the disturber of the peace, who is Mr. Tarte, be openly repudiated.

The mixed discussion of electric light and street railway questions, in the public meeting last evening, was not quite satisfactory. The issues should be kept separate and be discussed on their merits.

The Rideau Club, for political reasons, evidently meant to refuse membership to three members of the government who sought admission to it. The result will react more upon the club than the ministers.

The federal parliament will meet tomorrow. The plan of the government is to hold a short session and then appeal to the people. The opposition profess to be ready for an election, but they do not want it yet a while.

Mr. Cleveland is again mentioned in connection with the presidency of the United States. But Mr. Cleveland says he does not want it, and will not have it. The party's nomination, in its extremity, is being thrust upon him.

The Toronto World is dissatisfied with the manner in which Toronto's representatives have served the city, and suggests that in an early election it may be necessary to make "a sweeping change in the city's representation in the local house." Mr. Downey should take Mr. McLean in hand.

Pills And Piles.

A prolific cause of piles is the use of cathartics and pills of a drastic, violent nature.

Followed by a reaction on account of the resinous, drying properties they contain.

There are other causes, but no matter what the cause or what the kind of piles. Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid can be relied upon to cure—to stay cured.

It's an internal remedy that removes the causes of itching, blind, bleeding or suppurating piles.

A guarantee goes with each package containing a month's treatment.

It can be obtained for $1 at W. H. Medley's.

An Anniversary Celebrated.

Bongard's, March 7.—Rev. Mr. Allan, Conway, occupied the pulpit here on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bongard entertained a number of their friends on Tuesday evening in honor of the fifth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. and Mrs. R. Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Cornock visited at Adolphustown recently. G. Hobson and wife were guests at S. A. Tokey's. Mrs. J. D. Bongard entertained a number of her friends one evening. Miss L. Chalmers visited at her home in Adolphustown. Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Tokey visited friends at Waupoos. Mr. and Mrs. R. Harrison were guests at G. A. Van Vlack's. Mrs. D. T. McCormack is spending a few days with her mother, Miss Beith is visiting Mrs. Archie Kerr.

Are you going away? If so you can save money buying your trunk or valise at Abernethy's big thirty day.

3 bottles clover honey, 25c. Sweet apples, 15c. peck. Crawford's.

Some men climb to success over the ruins of other men's failures.

Human Body Has Its Equinoxial Storms.

In Its March From The Cradle to The Grave, The Body Has Its Periods of Change Which Are Associated With Alarming Disturbances.

There are two great periods in men's lives. About forty-five every man realizes that some new condition has arisen, and if this time is happily passed, about sixty the health barometer takes another dip, and storms of great import cloud the horizon of life.

These storms must be met, and wise people will fortify the resisting power of the body by Ferrozone, which builds up bodily strength; renews the blood, strengthens the heart and vital organs. New tissues are formed by Ferrozone, which enables the body to resist disease and prevent the organic changes so likely to supervene at this critical time.

No matter what the age or sex of individual, as a nerve builder, a brain strengthener and general body invigorator, Ferrozone is the best medicine. It pushes back the feeling and appearance of old age, and puts the elasticity and vim of youth into systems that ordinary remedies fail to rebuild. This is not mere theory, but a claim that is reinforced by overwhelming evidence of the honest merit of Ferrozone.

Unlike oily emulsions and alcoholic bitters which are no longer prescribed by intelligent physicians, Ferrozone contains the latest and best strengthening elements in tablet form. Its quality, therefore is uniform, its dose is small, just one tablet at meal time. You can't fail to be greatly benefited by Ferrozone, which is sold at druggists, price 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50 Insist on having only Ferrozone. Refuse all substitutes. By mail from N. C. Polson, Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

"MEATY" DAY

Was Tuesday at Ontario Legisiature.

THE QUESTION

OF $00 GUARANTEE BROUGHT UP AND SETTLED.

Shylock Bargain Driven—Will Defy Critic sm—The Licensing Matter Discussed—Put "Ginger" Into Old Law.

Toronto, March 8.—This has been a "meaty" day in politics in the legislative buildings. Toronto city had two more of its improvement and booming acts before the private bills committee, and was, as usual, shorn of some of its habitual extravagant desires. One scheme was admirable, for the borrowing of $200,000 to straighten the Don river and improve Ashbridge's bay, to be supplemented by the dredging of a channel by the Dominion government. That eastern swamp is a bad spot and its regeneration will be both a boon and a credit to the city. The provincial university was given a claim to net revenues out of the bay when it was deeded to Toronto corporation, and to-day presented that claim with as much fervor as if it was again in close financial quarters, and not extracting money from the legislature by about $200,000 or $300,000 per session.

The Great Question.

The liberals met in caucus and it is mooted that after enthusiastically approving of the bill to guarantee $2,000,000 at four per cent. to revive the Sault question came under review. It was a strictly confidential occasion, therefore, very full accounts appear in the evening papers. These journals insist that the premier presented a proposal for absolute abolition of the bars, with tolerance of sale in shops, and that the number of members who voted determinedly against it were a score at least, and that other proposals were made for earnest consideration, and decision in caucus on some other fine day, such as compulsory vote on municipal election day, (when women have the franchise), abolition of treating, increase of vigilance and penalties as well as of license fees under present act, reduction in number of licenses, etc. Of course, all these will not be adopted; indeed, it may be that the putting of greater "ginger" into the present law will be the total result. The local option vote in January would mean this: Every village, township, town and city would vote for license or no license for hotels or taverns, and the majority would rule till the legislature by special acts relieved each municipality tired of the new life. Shops would be voted for or against separately. Towns could have taverns and shops, or one set only, or none. The premier is declared to have been very much in earnest, never more so, and that it is the first great struggle to subordinate his strong feelings to the judgment and opinions of his fellow-members that has occurred.

Reviewing The Soo.

In the house this afternoon Mr. Ross moved a memorial to the Dominion government for the same aid to the provincial Temiscaming railroad as it gives to other new colonizing lines, and the opposition almost created a record by endorsing it. But it was their own proposal, an opposition baby which the government adopted with soothing designs. They glorified profusely over the unusual incident.

The premier introduced his bill to guarantee $2,000,000 of Soo Industrial bonds to revive the great works and railway prospects. Under the promise of this encouragement the new syndicate went to work, secured $7,000,000 of subscriptions, will re-open the closed shops at once, and complete the Algoma Central railroad. The opposition oppose the bill strenuously, declaring it an election scheme and illogical since $2,000,000 is a mere flea bite of help after $35,000,000 has already been expended and $7,000,000 more provided. But the $2,000,000 was the last straw, was unattainable, and was badly needed, to pay off floating debts and leave $1,000,000 for working capital. In giving it, therefore, the government is doing good to all Canada, in restoring a great, almost unparelled, industry, as well as national credit and national regard for capital, to its own special land, New Ontario, by reviving its hopes and its best feeder; to the Canadian creditors by securing prompt payment of hundreds of thousands and avoiding widely extended litigation.

The government drove a hard bargain. It will hold a mortgage on some of the works, on the Algoma Central railway and equipment (which will be completed and cost in all $6,500,000); on the Michicopoten and North Shore railway, worth $500,000; on the costly terminal docks at the Sault and Michicopoten, and on the large steamers worth $725,000. Besides this $2,000,000 of the $10,000,000 of bonds will be held in bank for the government in trust. The loan is for two years, but the government may foreclose sooner if the company default. That is a Shylock bargain, but it was done, no doubt, to meet every shaft of criticism. The province gave the Algoma road none of the lands pledged 7,400 acres per mile. This is held also in reserve as security. The road has been completed for ninety miles; there is graded 110 miles more, ready for iron, and only twenty-five miles to be built to reach the C.P.R. A road of 225 miles is a valuable security. It will reserve as bonus from the Dominion government $1,500,000, which will almost redeem the bonds the province guarantees. Under the cast-iron agreement, the company must complete the railroad within two years, pay the banks the $350,000 advanced for wages on the government guarantee, pay $1,250,000 of debts, and give places on the board of directors to three Canadians. It is an unprecedented action this of the government but it is a grand one.

Bridegroom's Blushes Were Measles

Philadelphia Inquirer.

What was at first thought to be the blush of a bridegroom afterward proved to be measles on the face of Clarence J. W. Burkhardt, of Kansas City, Mo. Burkhardt came east to wed Miss Mary E. Hawkins, daughter of William Hawkins, of Woodmount, Pa., near Hatborough, and the ceremony was performed on Thursday. The bride, who had just recovered from an attack of pneumonia, was so weak she was unable to remain on her feet during the ceremony. The bridegroom, who had been feeling ill for some time, was noticed to be blushing, and when the blushes kept getting redder a doctor was called and pronounced them measles.

Don't fall and break your neck on the icy walks when you can buy rubbers cheap, at Abernethy's big thirty day shoe sale.

NOW MR. YOUNG MAN,

When the first warm days appear you'll want a Smart Handsome Suit, that has that extra dash in Cut and Cloth—the latest twig in the shape and slant. Nowhere can the most particular man find a finer, fresher or more satisfying lot of suits to choose from than is here at this moment. **Cheviots, Serges, Fancy Worsteds, and Imported Tweeds.** The prices are prices you'll like to pay, $8, $10, $12, $12.50, $14, $15, $16.50 Will do wonders here in fixing you out just as you would like to be fixed We're at your service.

Ask to See Our Nobby Waterproof Oversacks, $10, $12.50, $13.50 and $15.

We have the exclusive sale for this vicinity of

Barrington's English Hats

The Best $2 Hat in the market.

THE H. D. BIBBY CO.,

Cash and One Price Clothing House. Oak Hall.

Men's Shoes

If you want a reliable boot try a pair of the

Geo. A. Slater Invictus Shoes

With Wet-Proof Soles.

At The Sawyer Shoe Store

GREAT Reduction Sale

Special Drives For This Week

100 MEN'S COLORED STIFF HATS, Regular $1.50 and $1.75. Your Choice 75c.

75 MEN'S COLORED HARD HATS, Former price $2 and $2.50. Your Choice $1.25.

At Clearing Out Sale Dunlop Stock.

JAS. JOHNSTON.

(Grand Union Co.'s Old Stand).

Gold Seal EXPORT LAGER.

Sold by dealers in Good Goods and at places where Gentlemen Drink

The Sleeman B. & M. Co. Limited

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