

## Spick and Span

Bedsides, chairs, tables—many little things about the house—look spick and span, clean and handsome, when painted with

The British Whig Publishing Co., Limited

### THE WHIG—2nd YEAR

DAILY BRITISH WHIG published each evening, at 50 cents. Kindergarten, Quarterly, at \$5 per year. Editions at 2:30 and 4 o'clock.

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The British Whig Publishing Co., Limited

EDW. J. B. PENNY,  
Managing Director.

### THE DAILY WHIG.

"Offer per Order Dior."

#### The License Inspectorship.

The Ontario government has been credited with great judgment in retaining at least two license inspectors, whose official lives were threatened. These two are T. A. Hastings, of Toronto; and W. A. McIntosh, of South Essex. Have they been retained because the government has been impressed with their fidelity or usefulness? Let us see.

In Toronto the local machine decided that Mr. Hastings should go. Granted that he was a good official, for twenty odd years he had discharged his duty without fear, favour or affection, that by every one was recognized as painstaking, earnest, zealous and honest. He was a liberal, and a conservative wanted his place. It was then that the press made its protest, pretty vigorously, and with the result that the government confirmed his appointment. So it was a case simply of bowing to public opinion.

In South Essex the inspector remains because the party cannot agree as to a successor. There are two men in the contest for office—James A. Smith, who is endorsed by the defeated candidate, who handles the patronage, and Samuel McFarlane, who is backed by the party's local executive. Things had progressed so far that Mr. McIntosh was notified of his dismissal, and he was directed to hand the records of his office to Mr. Smith. A day or two later he was told to hold the books and papers, and to continue to act. The trouble was that Mr. McFarlane, a power, was no ex-officio, and the government, therefore, allowed to serve the government, pending a settlement of the row.

The Toronto News quotes the treatment by the Ottawa government of its officials as a precedent for the Ontario government. But the Whitney party is not looking for precedents.

It is being worried day after day by applicants for office, and it has to find places for a few of these somehow.

#### Troubles In the House.

The commoner is afflicted with the presence of several humpbacked persons. One of them is Mr. Maclean, who thinks it is his bounden duty to talk every day and to air his imagination when he has not facts at his disposal. He had to follow Sir Wilfrid on the school question, of course, and to say what his leader dare not say, because he has some regard for the proprietor and Maclean has not. For instance he asserted that the autonomy bill was prepared by the Catholic members of the government. He was called down and contradicted by two members of the government, but he repeated the remark. He would not be corrected.

He went further and declared that the extension of the Manitoba boundary had been refused at the instance of a solid Quebec, though the premier had just informed the house that the government was committed to a consideration of the proposal, and without the aid or interference of Quebec. Mr. Maclean became more theatrical when he offered to open his constituency and make his re-election a test of public opinion on the autonomy bill. Similarly some French member could challenge Mr. Maclean to contest a constituency in Quebec without doing much to express or sample public opinion. Finally, the speaker intervened, calling Mr. Maclean to order. Col. Sam Hughes shouted, "Don't let him bluff you." This got the gallant colonel into trouble, and he had to withdraw the offensive remark. Later in the evening he said he meant it to apply to some member of the opposition. But he was somewhat tardy in offering this explanation, and the conclusion followed that in the excitement of the moment he did not know what he said or to whom he was saying it. The colonel and Mr. Maclean are a great couple, and though they get off occasionally with good things, they talk too much, and they talk a lot of nonsense.

#### Changes That Are Needed.

The Light, Heat and Power committee has undertaken to advertise in order to boom the business and secure the patronage which, it is assumed, cannot be got, at least so readily, in any other way. But advertising is effective only when it meets the people's requirements. Are the gas and electric light which the city manufacture as good and as cheap as the circumstances will permit? Much, it may be answered, depends upon demand and supply. The larger the quantity used the cheaper the cost of output, if the appliances in use, the raw materials, etc., be modern and inexpensive. Well, what are the facts?

The gas plant is very good so far as it goes. It is not large enough to start with. A new gas holder is absolutely required, and for it a lot has been purchased. There was great hurry about this purchase, but now time is flying and nothing is being done. Then the crude oil at present costs too much. Mr. Campbell, the expert, has duly considered the erection of a huge tank, one which will hold a vessel, cargo or two of oil, and it can be purchased in wholesale quantities. The cost would be reduced about a half. Such a contingency is most important. It means cheaper light and heat, and cheapness is the one distinguishing feature that makes for popularity. Moreover, with provision made for the purchase of oil in wholesale quantities, and the proper storage of it, and the continued manufacture of gas from oil, the city could dispense with the proposed erection of a bank of retorts for the production of gas from coal. This again would lead to the revision of the \$150,000 by-law, and the elimination from it of a very large item. In addition new light has been had on the laying of gas mains, and the item for this should be revised.

As for the electric lighting plant it is hoped so.

#### Mr. Borden resumed the leadership of the opposition with the understanding that he would lead it. He let the boys go as they pleased upon the autonomy bill, because he could not help himself, and it may be that he will not have a party to lead again.

The manufacturers of Canada are going on a tour of the British Isles. Lord Strathcona will direct the tour. Will closer business relations follow? It is hoped so.

#### Free From Any Stickiness.

Try it during house-cleaning time and find how useful it is to have in the house.

Put up in bottles at 25 Cents.

R. CRAWFORD,

PHONE 8.

WE WANT TO TELL YOU

That we have a furniture polish that hard to beat. We call it

Chinese Furniture Cream

And you may use it with safety on any polished surface.

Used on old and scratched furniture it refreshes it up wonderfully, covering up the scratches and spots and giving a lasting polish.

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### A Man Found Out.

We have now got what Sir Wilfrid Laurier has termed "a direct and absolute and categorical denial" of the charge preferred by Mr. Rogers, of the Manitoba government, that he in any way had to do with the alleged dictation of Mr. Sharrett on the school question. We have something more—the denial of Mr. Sharrett that he attempted the coercion of the government on the same subject. He did not see Mr. Rogers had no communication with him, and simply indicated to Attorney-General Campbell how he would like the law of Manitoba amended in the interest of the Catholic people. He handed a memorandum to Mr. Campbell only when requested to do so, and the *finis* that has been made of it, the misrepresentation that has taken place in respect of it, reflects most seriously upon the Manitoba representatives.

The statement of Mr. Rogers is misleading in several particulars. He says the Manitoba government was invited to conference with the federal government on the boundary question. Sir Wilfrid Laurier shows, by documentary evidence, that the conference was suggested to the Manitoba government, and was simply assented to by Ottawa government. Mr. Rogers refers to some failure to act in the past. Sir Wilfrid Laurier shows that between July, 1896, and January, 1906, no correspondence had passed between the governments upon the subject. Resolutions at two sessions of the legislature were carried, but copies of them were not sent to Ottawa. Mr. Rogers says that at the conference he and his colleagues were invited to remain in Ottawa for two or three days, pending the decision of the government. Sir Wilfrid says he has no recollection of such an arrangement. The conference was complete, so far as he was concerned, and the decision of the government on the boundary question was announced when he introduced the autonomy bill. A letter, alleged to have been addressed to premier by Mr. Rogers while in Ottawa, was not delivered, at least it was not seen by Sir Wilfrid.

The one phase of the question which displays Mr. Rogers' political animus is his attack on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, personally accusing him of double dealing. There is no record of any claim on the part of Sir Wilfrid that he settled the Manitoba question, or that any papers were brought down when he introduced the autonomy bill. A letter, alleged to have been addressed to premier by Mr. Rogers while in Ottawa, was not delivered, at least it was not seen by Sir Wilfrid.

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The conclusion is irresistible that Mr. Rogers has been playing a desperate game. Inspired, perhaps, by conservative leaders at Ottawa, he has not hesitated to distort an interview of which he personally knew nothing into a grave political scandal, reflecting upon several persons, unjustly, and without provocation. The explanation of the premier has put a new face upon the whole case. It enables one to see Mr. Rogers as a political trickster, without manners and without morals.

**Changes That Are Needed.**

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As for the electric lighting plant it is hoped so.

#### Lord Strathcona Here.

Lord Strathcona arrived by special G. T. R. train from Montreal, at one o'clock this afternoon, to attend the convocation proceedings at Queen's University. He had to return to New York late in the afternoon in order to be present at the Caledonian society concert in aid of the Children's Memorial Hospital, which he had promised to attend.

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The Pharmacy. Phone 343.

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