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We have just received a carload of Dodge celebrated Wood Split Pulleys Hangers, Shafting, etc. All sizes in stock.

Marine Gasoline Engine, from 1½ to 20 horse Power.

Gasoline Engine supplies.

Dry Batteries, Spark, Plug and Coils always on hand.

Gasoline supplied from tank on our wharf.

Call and see our Engine before purchasing elsewhere.

SELBY & YOULDEN, LIMITED
Kingston Foundry.

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A Consulting Chemist Makes a Novel Experiment. An Unsolicited Letter that Explains Itself.

"I write to state that on account of your "2 in 1" Shoe Polish being criticised, and the charge made that it injured leather, I made this test as follows:

I mixed the contents of a box of "2 in 1" Shoe Polish, bought at a retail store from regular stock, with four ounces of water and into this mixture put a kid glove, and left the said glove in the mixture in a bottle from June 15th to December 15th, 1905—a full six months. I then took the glove out, washed it and examined it. The fine leather of the glove was not affected in the least. It was as pliable and soft as when new, and was not altered in condition, nor were the stitches affected in any way. This test, I consider, proves that "2 in 1" does not injure the finest leather.

I hereby state that these facts are correct and true.

J. M. WILLIAMS, Consulting Chemist, Hamilton, Dec. 15th, 1905.

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For making SOAP, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets and drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

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THE WHIG, Kingston

THE WHIG—73rd YEAR

DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening at 306-310 King street, Kingston, Ontario, at $6 per year Editions at 2:30 and 4 o'clock.

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THE DAILY WHIG.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

Toadying To Germany.

The conservative party in the commons is now out for grievances on account of the farmers, and the latest lament was that of Mr. Armstrong, of Lambton, that the Germans had legislated by tariff against Canada, and that the apple trade had suffered. Mr. Clements, of West Kent, added to the noise and argued that the farmers of Canada would some day have to be reckoned with.

The facts have been forgotten with regard to the German surtax. The trouble began with the English preference. The Germans wanted the same consideration as the English and because of its favoured nation arrangement. Canada had its reasons in giving the British a preference, and had no occasion to widen that preference and make it include the Germans. That nation retaliated, and Canada countered as it was in duty bound to do. Of late Germany had made advances to Canada and they are being considered.

The finance minister considers it more patriotic to negotiate for better terms and tariffs in a dignified and diplomatic way, and not by barnstorming of the Armstrong-Clements-Sproule style. Dr. Sproule accused Mr. Fielding of having once favoured separation rather than confederation—an old slander—but his own party, in launching the N.P., said, "If British connection cannot stand the strain of it so much the worse for British connection."

The opposition in the commons is spoiling for want of something to do. The session was to be a short one, in view of the next session being longer because of tariff revision. But it is being lengthened out and by a flow of very useless talk.

A Change In Methods.

Appeal is being made to the steamship and railway companies to take the steps which will have the effect of bringing the British manufacturers into closer touch with the people of Canada. The Canadian manufacturers have seen the wisdom of establishing agencies in England, through which they can do business at home to more advantage. But the want of Canadian agencies in the British Isles is not so great as the want of British agencies in Canada.

It has been pointed out that the Canadians have bought freely in some lines of business from the Americans, because the latter are granted quicker responses. They realize the importance of "rush orders," and in the American trade, in all of its branches, there is the throb of energy which makes for quick service and success. The British manufacturers are slow in their movements. They have been accustomed to do business in a certain way. They cannot be changed in their methods, and their obstinacy is certainly against them. One business man in Kingston, a representative of machinery for which there is a good market in Canada, gave up his business connection and for no reason other than that he could not get his orders filled with anything like reasonable expedition.

"The British sales here are growing," says the St. John Telegraph. "but the sales of American goods outstrip them easily. In India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies the British traders distance all competitors. As regards Canada, of course, the geographical situation is in favor of the United States, but the Americans increase this great natural advantage by push in selling and speed in delivery. The British will make little change for the better until they scatter commercial agents through Canada and make modern and systematic efforts to gain here the foothold which the preference and our natural desire to trade with our own people would assist them in securing."

Not Very Loyal Now.

The conservative party is breaking out at a new point. It has not, as far as any one knows or can understand, made any declaration on the subject, but it is smiting the British preference and seeking to get rid of it. Why? No one says. No one offers explanation. But there is fault found with the German question, and the complaint is made that it is injurious to Canada and especially to the Canadian farmer.

Well, it is not going to disappear because the opposition take the war path in an unpatriotic spirit. The British preference was only had originally when the imperial government denounced the treaties it had with the German and Belgian governments. Germany showed its displeasure at once by reprisal. It was going to make Canada regret its partiality for the mother country. It has not done so yet, and the fact seemes to be regretted by the tory opposition, some of whose members rant away against the British preference while the leader sits by in silence.

Is Mr. Borden favourable to these tactics? The party which he leads has never very kindly regarded the preference. The arrangement which his political friends wanted was a quid pro quo which the British government could not grant, because it was not agreeable to the British people. For a time they endured something they did not want because they feared to antagonize the Canadian people, but they have been gathering courage from the few manufacturers who object to British products coming in at the lower duty, and some of them, not the leaders in debate or party counsels, come out as opponents of the preference, and they have the nerve to say that it is displeasing to the farmers, who are suffering, and that these will have to be quickened with. The farmers have no grievance. Their surplus products are going across the sea, and they want no better market than that which Britain affords.

The discouraging, not to say shameful, feature of the whole case is the alleged favour this disgruntled conservative party would show the Germans at the expense of the British! They will talk of the old flag for hours, and will sing "God Save the King" once an hour if need be, but when it comes to giving a practical exhibition of their loyalty they are wanting.

Look At This Record.

The discussion of the North Atlantic Trading company, led by Mr. Foster, has not been very profitable in some respects, but it has demonstrated one thing most clearly, that the immigration policy of the Laurier government has been a spirited one and that it has contributed to the splendid results of which there is a record.

Mr. Foster sneers at Mr. Sifton and his cult, but Mr. Sifton put life and energy into the interior department, and western Canada has reason to extol his virtues. He is silent while his detractors are noisy, but he has a defender in Hon. Mr. Oliver, who succeeded him in office and who is worthy of the place he occupies.

Mr. Oliver has presented a few facts in contrast, and they will stand repeating. In Mr. Foster's time as a minister the highest value put upon lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta was $2 per acre. The C.P.R. sold a million acres of it five years ago at $1.55 per acre. The 200,000,000 acres of agricultural land is now valued at $6 per acre, which is an advance of $800,000,000.

In 1895 the crop was estimated to be 32,000,000 bushels. In 1905 it was 85,000,000 bushels, and its value had risen to $100,000,000, created wealth and the result of one year's operations from the immigrants settled in the North-West under the Siftonian policy.

In 1892-4, when Mr. Tarte was in power, and before he went on strike against his leader, Canada spent $292,235 on immigration. The arrivals numbered 20,829, and the homestead entries numbered 3,209. In 1903-4 there was spent on immigration $744,788, the immigrants numbered 130,331, and the number of homesteads taken up was 26,819.

In 1895, 2,394 homestead entries; in 1905, 30,819 homestead entries. In the years from 1879 to 1896, eighteen years, there was a total of 65,000 homestead entries. In the two and a half years, 1904-1905, and one-half of 1906, there were 75,000 homestead entries, 10,000 more in two and a half years under Siftonian administration than there were in eighteen years under Fosterian administration.

In the years 1894, 1895, and 1896, there were 389 homestead entries in Edmonton land office. In the month of March, 1906, there were 567 homestead entries in the same office. There were nearly twice as many entries in the one month under this administration as there were in the last three years of the administration of which Mr. Foster was a member.

Mr. Foster's sneers under these circumstances can be endured. They will not affect a people who know from experience the failures he and his allies made of the government, so far as the interior department is concerned, and what a success Mr. Sifton scored. By their fruits men are known and the works of Foster and Sifton in contrast tell their story.

Three-fifths Vote.

The liberal opposition in the legislature has reversed the policy of the conservative party when in the cold shades. They have not "followed in their footsteps" by offering opposition to every measure proposed and employing heroics, or more properly hysterics, to create a public impression. They have endeavored to approve of good legislation and to assist it by earnest and friendly criticism. It is an unusual spectacle to find the opposite parties in close and trustful conference over details in committee of the whole house, the opposition offering and the government accepting innumerable changes, notably in the mines act, the railway acts, the loan companies' act, and the Toronto hospital charter. The regret is that further changes were not made on the advice offered. In this line one feature of the liquor license act stands out prominently. It is a strong measure in a direction in which sentiment is travelling all over the United States, as far as high license is concerned, but it lacks, regarding local option, the universal element of fair play.

The three-fifths vote practically silences the measure of local option, and free choice should be the privilege of the British subject everywhere. The majority vote has ruled for practical decisions in popular rights for half a century, or since popular vote became a crystallized action. The government have, therefore, lived up to their zealous ambition to "do new things." Already on a majority vote it was impossible to carry local option in cities or large towns, and in townships and villages the temperance and moral sentiment had to be very strong to effect prohibition, so both are many persons to invade what they regard as personal liberties. It may be safely assumed, therefore, that where local option has been adopted sentiment is overwhelmingly strong, and the desires of a very decided majority were enforced. The three-fifths vote is a slaughter-handicap and closed communities will be very scarce in Ontario. The temperance party has no longer a resort to the protection they have at last learned to appreciate and esteem.

In 60 municipalities local option has been carried this year, in 11 it was defeated. Had the three-fifths vote prevailed it would have been defeated in 43 constituencies out of the 71, and these were places chosen for strong temperance sentiment, as campaign starters. The liquor places closed numbered 163; under the three-fifths vote, this would have been narrowed to 63. The liberal party owed nothing to the temperance party. The local option law lay on the statute book for two parliaments, despised by the prohibitionists, because they sought from a temperance premier far more than public opinion or sane policy would justify. Then they deserted this friendly premier for a party which had always opposed them, declaring that they would rather trust avowed enemies than friends they were disappointed in. The first instinct of liberal members was to leave them severely alone in the bosom of their new friends, but the unfairness of the three-fifth vote, the sacrifice made to soothe the liquor interests under the inevitable resort to high license, was more than the opposition could pass with verbal protest merely, without a division, and marked protest. The numbers against the proposal seem small, because the opposition is a mere skeleton of a party, but they represent an earnest sentiment all over the land, the first precursor of a strong reaction regarding parties.

The late remarkable progress of local option is not generally known. Perhaps the subjoined statistics of territories under no-license laws in the United States will be a surprise, as they cover 33,000,000 of people, over one-third of the population:

Alabama—55 out of 75 counties.
Arkansas—50 out of 75 counties.
California—175 cities and towns.
Colorado—50 cities and towns.
Connecticut—Over 75 out of 125 towns.
Delaware—Fully half of the state.
Florida—30 out of 45 counties.
Georgia—Entire state, except four cities.
Illinois—650 cities and towns.
Indiana—140 towns.
Iowa—All except 25 cities.
Kansas—Entire state.
Kentucky—90 out of 119 counties.
Louisiana—20 out of 59 counties.
Maine—Entire state.
Maryland—15 out of 24 counties.
Massachusetts—263 out of 353 cities and towns.
Michigan—Over 400 cities and towns.
Minnesota—Over 400 cities and towns
Mississippi—71 out of 75 counties.
Missouri—85 out of 116 counties.
Montana—A few counties.
Nebraska—250 cities and towns.
New Hampshire—Nearly entire state.
New Jersey—Nearly 200 cities and towns.
New York—Over 700 towns.
North Carolina—Over 60 out of 90 counties.
North Dakota—Entire state.
Ohio—Over 500 cities and towns.
Oregon—Over a dozen counties.
Pennsylvania—20 counties and 600 other cities and towns.
Rhode Island—20 cities and towns.
South Carolina—Entire state, except a few cities.
South Dakota—Entire state, except a few cities.
Tennessee—Entire state, except 16 counties.
Texas—Over 160 of 240 counties.
Vermont—Over four-fifths of the state.
Virginia—55 out of 106 counties and cities.
West Virginia—40 out of 54 counties.
Washington—50 cities and towns.
Wisconsin—300 cities and towns.

Towns in the United States generally correspond to our townships and embrace all municipalities under city standard.

Nowhere in the union is more than a majority vote or petition required in local option contests. In some states a majority petition takes the place of a majority vote, when it is known as a remonstrance. The three-fifths vote, making two votes count against three, is not only un-British, but also against all fair practice on this continent.

Jeremiah Donoghue, Westport, is in the city visiting his niece, Sister Mary Germaine, House of Providence.

The H. D. Bibby Co. The H. D. Bibby Co.

We Briefly State a Few Items You May Expect If You Buy Your Spring Suit Here

1.—First, you will be sure of getting a durable and stylish fabric, for we allow no other sort of material to go into our clothes.

2.—Second, you may feel certain that your suit was designed and made by the most skillful makers known to the trade, for we sell only clothes that have a reputation of being the best.

3.—Again, you may expect to buy your Suit here as low as any house on earth can sell a suit of equal excellence.

We buy for cash. We sell for cash We have but one price and that price marked in plain figures.

SEE OUR SUITS AT $10, 12, 12.50, 13, 14 AND 15.

THE H. D. BIBBY CO.
STRITCTLY CASH AND ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE

City Ice Delivery, 1906

WILLIAM DRURY

Price List, From April 1st Until Further Notice

Weekly Rates—25 lbs. daily, 35c.; 50 lbs. daily, 60c.

Yearly Customers—25 lbs. daily, $13; 50 lbs. daily, $22.

Monthly Rates—25 lbs. daily, $1.25; 50 lbs. daily, $2.25.

By the Hundred—50 to 100 lbs., 20c. per cwt.; 100 lbs. and over 15c. per cwt.

For months of July and August only. 25 lbs. daily, $1.40 per month.

ICE SOLD AT ICE HOUSE

Small quantities, 15c. per cwt.
200 to 500 lbs., 12½c. per cwt.
Over 500 lbs., $1.90 per ton.
Two-thirds of full rate will be allowed customers for absence from the city.

All accounts will be collected monthly.

Up Town Office, 374 Princess street. 'Phone, 497.

Down Town Office, 235 Wellington St. 'Phone, 443.

HAVE ARRIVED

Our Ladies' Swell Spring Shoes

Made by
UTZ & DUNN, of ROCHESTER.
In them you will find

Elegance of Shape, Material and Finish

Three essentials found in all our Spring Styles.

THE SAWYER SHOE STORE
312 PRINCESS STREET. 'Phone 159

The Proof Of the Fit

Is "her" say so. To be sure of her good opinion of your taste and discrimination it is not necessary to pore over clothing lore. Just come here, get fitted in stylish garb, get good clothes for little money, and get credit for being a good dresser.

We are in shape to fit all shapes and sizes of men, young men and boys.

SPRING LINES READY

In Neckwear, Shirts, Underwear, and everything in Furnishings that the particular dresser requires.

Roney & Co.
127 Princess Street.

For Boy's.

We are showing some nobby styles in boys' shirts, sizes 12½ to 14, at 50c. The H. D. Bibby Co.

It is calculated that England loses over 1,800 acres yearly through the sea encroaching upon the coast.