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THE WHIG—73rd YEAR

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Daily Whig.

Churchill's Wonderful Memory.

The press, accepting certain statements which appeared in M. A. P. (the paper through which T. P. O'Connor has expressed his views on public men and questions), has extolled the wonderful endowments of Winston Churchill.

It is said of him, that he can read down a column of print four times, and then recite it, without a halt. Language seems to be engraven on his mind by the process of reading, but it must be thoughtful and concentrated reading. In this respect he is not a greater marvel than his father, who could, from history or literature, or dry government reports, quote page after page from memory.

Mental quotation is much more effective than any reading of extracts can be made. The average speaker realizes that he loses the interest of his audience when he reads too closely. The magnetism of the eye is a marvelous thing, and it counts for more than some people suppose in the making of diction effective.

It fails occasionally, however, and one bad break, when it is least expected or desired, means the reputation of a speaker. This Winston Churchill knows to his great regret. Once when he had the English Commons in his spell he came to a point, where the memory would not respond. He paused, he reflected, he even repeated a few lines in the hope that the mental machinery would do its work, and without avail. He sat down in complete confusion, abashed and ashamed; and all the sympathy of the house failed to console him.

Yes, memory is a great endowment, and the more it is used the more it can be trusted. But there is a limit to its strain. Churchill, the phenomenon, knows this.

Correcting All The Defects.

No liberal should object that the opposition in the federal parliament has occupied itself industriously during the session in finding fault with any unbusiness-like transactions, in pursuing a keen scent for scandal. The administration of a government involves the adoption of the best methods, and supervision which is free from carelessness.

The Laurier tower accident, the wreck of a magnificent pile, costing many thousands of dollars, implied defects in plans and in construction, and a special commission has located them pretty well. The contractor resents the idea that he is to blame, and he wants all the responsibility shifted to the government department. The man insinuates that the commission has been prejudiced and unfair, and for a very obvious purpose. The department has been sufficiently censured, however, and if the contractor has a grievance he can have it rectified by an appeal to the courts.

Then the Arctic's expedition has opened the way for a great deal of comment, some of it quite deserved. The voyage was not suddenly undertaken. It was long deliberated, and there was time in which every detail of it could be fairly considered. Two aspects of the case are seriously open to question: (1) the manner in which the supplies were contracted, and (2) the manner in which they were checked. The wants of a department, outside of incidentals, should, as far as possible, be subject to tender. A clear specification can determine the quality of the goods, and competition can determine the prices to be paid. Thus all friction as to values will be avoided. The private house with business instincts will carefully examine every invoice and the buyer of an article will know what he received before he pays the account. The same common sense system should prevail with the government, and the Arctic's case supplies the evidence that the department of marine, in this respect, needs attention.

The committee having this enquiry in hand is charged with narrowing its scope. The men who made loud and vigorous charges respecting the Arctic's outfitting have found that they have been somewhat reckless, and they have had to hedge considerably in the case. They have found enough, however, to carp about, and they will be doing the government and the country a favour by exposing it. The administration of public affairs calls for the practice of every virtue one expects to find in business life, and everything and everyone who stands in the way of this realization should be removed.

A new deal at the electric light works with the street railway company is being revived. Is it wise? Is it prudent? Some people had better leave well enough alone.

Civic Committee's Difficulty.

The differences of opinion among members of the Light, Heat and Power committee are to be regretted, and because this is not the time when they can occur without injury to the city.

Let us recall a few facts. The council asked the qualified electors to sanction the issue of debentures to the extent of $85,000, the money to be used in the improvement of the electric and gas plants. The issue did not involve the endorsement of any one or committee in connection with the business. The position of no person was called in question. The point was pressed upon the people that without an extension of the services there could not be an increase of revenue and eventually a reduction in the cost of light and power. The argument along this line prevailed. It satisfied the people, when considered in conjunction with the other fact that the utilities would pay their way and meet the obligations laid upon them.

It is true that before the people voted on the by-law the recommendations which Mr. Ross did not approve were eliminated from the scheme. Mr. Ross was referred to as a great authority. It cost something to get his report. Satisfaction was expressed that he concurred in so many of the changes urged by Mr. Campbell. His exceptions were worthy of consideration, and they should not be passed even now without the best of reasons. The Whig says this candidly because it sees danger of serious results following the attempt to revive a subject the council has already passed upon.

Editorial Notes.

The voters' lists in Manitoba are being revised. Is a local election at hand?

The local government is trying the effect of a popular loan, to be secured by the credit of the province. A 3½ per cent bond is not a bonanza, however.

The revival at Ottawa has swept hundreds into the kingdom. But we do not read of converts among the parliamentarians. Are they impervious to religious influences?

Practically the Whitney government says to the local conservative committee, "Gentlemen, you are no good—except at elections. On the patronage question we can get on fine without you."

The new Lord's Day Act will let the people do a great many things on the first day of the week. The people who have not read the act in full must not believe that it is a terribly restrictive measure.

The late Sandford White, millionaire architect, New York, murdered by Harry Thaw, has a son who declares that he will be revenged. Nothing but Thaw's life will atone for his crime.

Monday's holiday will be observed as a national holiday, in memory of confederation. There may have been defects in the union of the provinces, but it was the beginning of a nation that has expanded wonderfully in recent years.

Evidence has been found which it is hoped will be entertained by the crown and with the effect of establishing an alibi in the Hackett murder case, Montreal. The man was sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment, and so intense was public opinion that some people thought he should have been hanged.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Will Think Of It.

Toronto World.

Senator Ferguson would elect half the senate every year, but why not lop off half every half year? Eliminate, not elect.

The Proper Word.

Toronto Star.

Strathcona makes some remarks about people garbling the truth. Not that, your lordship. Gargling, no doubt, is the word you intended to use.

One At A Time.

Hamilton Herald.

Another fat job created. The Hydro-Electric commission wants a permanent electrical engineer. Hear that, boys? Don't all speak at once.

Better Than A Pension.

Brockville Recorder.

After all, Sir Charles Tupper didn't do too badly out of the Crown Life, which appears to have given him about $38,000 a year, all told.

Strong, But True.

Halifax Chronicle.

The record of the Laurier government since 1896 is not merely the best since confederation, but it is the best in the commercial history of the nations.

Cheap Excursion To Cape Vincent.

Dominion day, Monday, July 2nd. Steamer leaves ft 2 p.m. Home early. Only 50c. return.

Cleanliness is the first law of beauty; also the second and third. No matter what your complexion ills are, Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will cure them. 35c., tea or tablets. Mahood's drug store.

The latest style neckwear at Bibby's

A FETE DAY

Old Quebec Was Full Of Patriotism.

THE MAPLE LEAF

CANADA'S EMBLEM DEAR WAS GREATLY EXALTED.

The French-Canadians Had a Glorious Time in Honoring Their Patron Saint and Their National Day—The Radiance of the Colors Seen.

A gala day in Quebec! Such was Monday, June 25th. The loyalty of the French-Canadian was a marked feature that struck an Ontarian who saw the demonstration in all its typical uniqueness. The festival was that of St. Jean Baptiste, the national saint of the people, and with it was associated a patriotic display of the Canadian emblem, the maple leaf. No finer tribute could be paid to "our emblem dear" than that shown on Monday last, in the capital of the province of Quebec. What would Ontarians say if they were to see the whole population wearing maple leaves on their clothing, twirling the bright, green twig in their teeth, or carrying small clusters in their hands? The streets were lined with boughs of maples, a whole forest of them standing on the outside of the sidewalks, the limb being placed in a round hole in the walk and plugged in so that it would stand erect. The maple was used as widely for decorative purposes as we, in this province, use the evergreen. And the sight was more pleasurable, for it meant a display of loyalty to Canadian institutions that stood forth as a remarkable object lesson to those who have so often sneeringly referred to the disloyalty of our French compatriots.

Flags were flying everywhere; the Union Jacks and red, white and blue streamers gaily swung in the breeze from hundreds of dwellings, stores and institutions. A cynical person would say the tri-colors predominated; that they outnumbered the Jacks, but a little thought would convince one that this was due to the similarity of the colors of the French and the Canadian and many a gallant French housewife who made the streamers did so, only thinking of her "own dear land, her native land," Quebec, the citadel and strong defence of Canada.

Johnny Batiste was out for enjoyment on the holiday and with music and firecracker he spent a happy time. The opportunity was also given of seeing the people in best attire. The French-Canadians are surprisingly fond of color, and certainly the women outrivalled the rainbow in the brightness of tints. The bluest of blue, the pinkiest of pink, and the gaudiest of reds were seen, and gave a touch of fascination to any stranger whose life had been spent in places where more subdued colors were in vogue. And by the way, the combination of colors is displayed everywhere. The Quebecer is fond of variety. The houses have a rich adornment of red with yellow stripes, or blue and white; if he cannot get the paints, then he uses whitewash with a lavishness that makes his home, barns and fences stand out with prominence amid the ever-present wealth of green that at this time of year graces the shores of the mighty St. Lawrence and abounds in forests that cap the hills and ranges which back the settlements. Baby carriages catch the prevailing love of color, a red baby carriage with bright yellow wheels fits in well with the girl in her black selesia, and her hat, with all the tints of summer time and laces galore. And a pretty French lass, dark-eyed and dark-haired, loves a hat of large proportions and trimmed "out of sight" as a small boy would say. She simply is a kaleidoscope of color, and flashing about in the sunshine with glossy shoes, tied with wide bands of ribbon, is certainly a joy, and one would imagine a joy forever. And children! The homes are full of them, some even tumbling out of the windows. The streets are full of their merry voices as they romp about the narrow lanes, and give the visitors almost nervous prostration as they see them dodge the street car, the coleche and the French cart.

The French love of uniform and display was evidenced in the procession to mark the festival. There were scores of societies, led by bands, the members of these wearing flashy uniforms. The bands played gay tunes, and the marching was quite fine. The big hills about the city did not daunt the paraders; they scaled them as easily as we do the incline up Princess street. The feast day had been begun with religious services and patriotic addresses outside of one of the St. Jean Baptiste church, in Lower Town. The afternoon was given over to sports, and an outing on the Dufferin terrace, the rendezvous of all classes.

The event was marked by good feeling and quite happily commemorated an occasion which gave outsiders an opportunity to see and appreciate the devotedness, and loyalty of the people to their land, and tended greatly to give strength and force to the declaration of many speakers in past days that the French-Canadians were a sadly misunderstood people, in so far as their declared views upon patriotism were concerned. The writer was impressed by all he observed; by the simple natural loyalty evidenced, and by the ardor and zeal displayed in letting the world see by emblem, decoration and sign that Canada, its unity and advancement, were matters that claimed their loyal support and heartiest commendation. The French holiday typified the loyalty of the people in a strong, fervid way.

Davies' Ceylon Teas.

Best value to the consumer in Canada, 40c. quality for 25c. lb. Try it and you will be convinced.

New or old potatoes. Crawford.

BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE.

Squeezing Heart Like Sponge Will Restore Animation.

Dr. B. Merrill Ricketts of Cincinnati, whose paper on the restoration of life by compression of the heart after it has ceased beating, read at the meeting of the American Medical Association in Boston, on June 6th, created a sensation, says a person who had been dead twenty minutes, and was brought back to life by manipulation of the heart.

"The heart has actually been stimulated, to action one or two days after death," said the doctor, "yet one or two minutes after the cessation of the heart is time enough to justify a physician in opening the chest and squeezing the heart, much as one would a sponge, to renew its action.

"The class of cases in which this manipulation of the heart to renew life is especially applicable is where ether or chloroform has been administered, where there has been an inhalation of illuminating gas, in cases of shock from fright, injury or surgical operation, drowning, electrocution, strangulation loss of blood or probably in many cases of disease or the administration of drugs.

"The results in all cases are influenced by prompt and skilled attention, the quantity of blood lost, time and the cause of the suspended heart friction, mutilation of the body and general care.

"We have taken twenty-five dogs and chloroformed them until the heart ceased to beat. Then the chest was opened and the heart taken in the hand and squeezed about sixty times to the minute. In about seventy-five per cent. of the animals the heart was made to beat again."

Dr. Ricketts will probably find himself the objects of much discussion for his urgent plea that criminals condemned to death or to ten years or more imprisonment be offered the choice of commutation if they announce themselves willing subjects for experiments of this sort. He says:

"We now know of sixty prisoners in the penitentiaries who are life prisoners, who are willing to be electrocuted and so experimented with, provided that if resuscitated their freedom be given to them."

Summing up, Dr. Ricketts says that the total number of men operated upon for cardiac stimulation is thirty-nine, and of these twelve recovered permanently, and in nineteen of the cases the heart beat from one minute to twenty-four hours after death finally came. The heart has been made to beat as long as two and one-half hours after the cessation of its pulsations. The longest time on record of cessation of the heart after which it was restored or re-established permanently is twenty minutes.

GANANOQUE NEWS.

Accident to An Employee—Police Court Case.

Gananoque, June 30.—Albert McLean, Oak street, an employee in the works of the estate of O. D. Cowan, while operating a circular saw, received a severe injury at the base of his thumb, by a piece of the board he was sawing flying back against his hand. Medical aid was summoned and two stitches were put in.

No. 8 Gananoque Field Battery returned from their twelve days' encampment at Rockcliffe to-day, looking in prime condition. The customary parade was dispensed with.

The case against James Butler, charged with theft of a lawn mower from Wilfrid Bulloch, Front street, was dismissed by Police Magistrate Heaslip, the evidence being insufficient for conviction.

The Wanderers are to play the Kingston Triple Linkers this afternoon if the weather permits.

William Haynes, of Oshawa, is spending a few days with friends and relatives in town. License Inspector F. H. Taber, of Morton, was in town yesterday. J. R. Stafford, Lansdowne, was in town yesterday. Edward Landon, King street, spent Thursday in Kingston. Robert Donevan, of Eden Grove, was in town yesterday.

COON HUNTING.

How the English Learnt the Ropes.

From the Buffalo Courier.

The officers of the English squadron prepared for their recent visit to this country by an exhaustive study of so-called American slang, that they might enjoy that "delightful American humor" over which the English have recently become so enthusiastic.

During their stay in Annapolis a coon hunt was arranged for their benefit, the officer in charge explaining to them that it was a sport highly thought of and native to the southern states.

As they rode along one of the Englishmen remarked, "You hunt these coons with dogs, I think?"

His host assented and the Englishman continued: "They are found in the woods and are often caught in trees, aren't they?"

"They are," replied the American, "but how do you come to know so much about coon hunting?"

"Oh," said the visitor, with an air of conscious pride, "I've read 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' you know, and all those articles that have come out in the papers lately, but to tell the truth I don't think it was allowed by the authorities, no matter what the nigger had done."

To Rochester And Return, $2.50.

Going per steamers Caspian and North King on July 1st and 2nd. Tickets good for return until July 5th. J. P. Hanley for full information.

"Bibby's" Shirts. "Bibby's."

New patterns in soft shirts, exclusive styles. Come, see them, 69c., $1, and $1.25. The H. D. Bibby Company.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

Celebrate Dominion Day with the Oddfellows at Lake Ontario Park. All kinds of sport.

Open on Monday (Dominion day.) The William Davies Co., Limited, open 8 to 10:30 a.m., to furnish cooked and fresh meats.

Finest butter. Crawford.

Try Bibby's $1 shirts.

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On to one of our swell Serge or Homespun Suits: Why should poor, over-heated mankind go about mopping its brow—nervous, irritated and unhappy? It's not necessary.

HERE'S RELIEF

Homespun Two-Piece Suits, $7.50, 8.50, 10.00.

Serge Suits, three-piece, elegantly tailored, $10.00, 12.00, 12.50, 13.50, 15.00 to 18.00.

Fancy Worsted Suits, master-pieces of tailors' art $12.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00 and 18.00.

Summer Vests, $1.00, 1.25 to 2.50.

Summer Trousers, $2.00, 2.50 to 4.50.

Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Neckwear, Bathing Suits, Belts, etc.

NOTICE

Commencing Tuesday, July 3rd, our store will close at 5 p.m. (Saturdays excepted) during the months of July and August.

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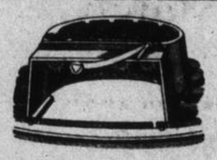
Buck's "Leader" Furnace

is the most perfect and economical made. Its grate is of the celebrated Duplex Pattern. Its ash pit is deep and roomy. Its radiator is of steel throughout, making the most effective and rapid heater known. Its joints are absolutely air and gas-tight, and its whole construction is substantial and massive. That's why we can guarantee it to last a lifetime.



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AN ORPHAN'S LUCK

Is Now President of a University.

A few days ago George Francis Barnes, B.A., B.D., was installed as president of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois. It has been ascribed to Napoleon I that he said that every corporal in the French army, carried a field marshal's baton in his knapsack, and so in the case of Mr. Barnes, it may be paraphrased that any inmate of an orphans' home may become a college president.

Twenty-eight years ago there landed in Hamilton an English family, poor in pocket, but rich in the number of children. The father and mother lived but a short time after arriving in Hamilton, and the children were thrown upon the charity of the world to care for them, as none were old enough to help the younger members of the family. The two younger boys were placed in the Bigelow Boys' Home, and the older children were provided with good homes, where they were clothed and educated. For two or three years Francis George Barnes enjoyed the care and protection of the home and received the rudiments of an education. Then he was placed with a good family away from Hamilton, where he remained until his term of apprenticeship ended. Young Barnes drifted out to the Western States, where he worked during the summer months for money to keep him during the winter, while he attended school. In course of time he entered a western college, from which he graduated with the honors of his class, and then entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was called to a professorship in one of the Western Methodist colleges, and when elevated to the presidency remembered his foster home by inviting the matron of the Bigelow Home to attend his inauguration as president.

CHIEF TERROR GONE

And the Footman Stole the Plate.

Liverpool Post-Mercury.

David Mallet, the freethinker, whom Macaulay has described as "a Scotchman of no literary fame and of infamous character," and who lived in the first half of the eighteenth century, used to express his opinions at his own table without reserve. One day a footman, who had often overheard his master's conversation, bolted with the bulk of Mallet's silver plate. He was captured, however, by the watch, and Mallet went to the prison to interview him. Having been urged to explain his reasons for so wicked an act, the unfortunate man at last looked up at his employer and said, "Sir, I had heard you talk often about the impossibility of a future state, and that after death there was no reward for virtue, or punishment for vice, that I was tempted to commit this robbery." "Well, but, you rascal," said Mallet, "had you no fear of the gallows?" "Master," replied the thief, "what is that to you if I had a mind to venture that? You had removed my greater terror; why should I fear the less?"