

FOUR EASTER AND SPRING TOGGERY

You will require for preparation and manufacture one of our large assortment of

TRACING WHEELS

Prices 5c. to 35c

A pleasure to show them.

CORBETT'S

We have lately installed a New Latest

Improved Saw Sharpener and Emery Grinder

and are prepared to Gem and Sharpen Circular Saws of all descriptions at lowest prices.

S. ANGLIN & CO.

Foot of Wellington Street.

Satisfaction

That is our motto not only in our work, but also in delivery.

You can depend on getting your work thoroughly done and delivered promptly on the day promised.

REPAIRING, PRESSING, DYEING, CLEANING

Warwick Bros.

SALE OF HORSES THIS WEEK

We have eight horses to sell this week, consisting of three Drivers, Four Work Horses and one two-year-old Colt. Will sell at cost this week as we have a new lot coming in the first of March. We also have two good second hand Hoe Drills, which we will sell cheap.

Stable at 128 Clarence St. Office, 49 Princess street.

Royal Insurance Co OF ENGLAND.

Business in Force \$109,000,000
Assets \$4,900,000
Profits Paid (1906) \$2,200,000
This Strong British Company has paid the main profits for the past FORTY years.

SECURITY unexcelled by any LIFE Company in the world.

We invite Your Investigation.

W. J. P. White, Agent, Kingston.

THE POT WILL BOIL IF YOU USE OUR COAL

Our coal makes the ideal cooking fire. When Crawford's Coal fills the grate it's easy to take, boil, fry or stew.

Our coal makes a perfect fire because it is free from the contaminating influence of shale, stone and dirt.

It has no clinkers to clog the grate and make "cold comfort," and a heated boiler.

When you buy a ton of our coal you buy 2,000 pounds of solid heat—more and undisturbed.

And our wood is good, reliable, satisfactory fuel in our specialty.

Write us at once to order.

R. CRAWFORD
Foot of Queen Street

W.P.R. NEGLIGEE COAT SHIRTS

Slip on and off easy as an old coat—hold their looks longer—launders better—more style and smartness to them.

Try this made-right negligee coat shirt and you'll never go back to the over-the-head kind. In all good patterns and right fabrics.

Ask for the brand—red label—look for the script letters.

W.P.R. Makers, Berlin

Sub-life in every grain—delicate, piquant—perfect crystals—absolutely pure—

WINDSOR SALT.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any unimproved section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 5 and 20, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person, male or female, over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or location must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-agent.

An application for entry or location may be made personally at any Sub-agent's office, or may be made by the local Agent or Sub-agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on the date of the application, the application is to have priority, and the papers to be held until the necessary fees are paid, and the necessary conditions are complied with.

The entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection shall be received from an individual until the application has been disposed of.

A homesteader who enters in good standing and not liable to cancellation, may, with the approval of the Department, relinquish it in favour of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, during the life of the homesteader.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent application for cancellation proceedings, institution of inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any priority right of re-entry should the land become vacant, or if entry has been made, the land becomes vacant, or if entry has been made, the land becomes vacant.

Duties—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following paragraphs:

(1) At least six months' residence upon the land during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land, the settler may be satisfied by the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of the homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon a farm in the vicinity of the land, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal—Coal Lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 3,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the holder may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The holder provides for the payment of a royalty of 25 per cent on the sale of placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square, and may be renewed yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five acres, each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lease shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five acres. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of \$1 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Deposits.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS. CORNWALL CANAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Cornwall Canal will be unwatered on the First day of April, 1907, and remains unwatered until the 15th day of April, 1907.

By order,
W. J. STEWART,
Superintendent,
Cornwall, February 24, 1907.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for.

A good hair brush. If you need one go to Gibson's Red Cross Drug Store.

Russian troops on Friday, evacuated Dittsbury, in Manitoba, after occupying it since 1900.

THE WHIG—74th YEAR

DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening at 500-510 King Street, Kingston, Ontario, at \$2 per week. Home at 2:30 and 4 o'clock.

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

Attached is one of the best Job Printings in Canada: rapid, stylish and cheap work; plus improved process.

The British Whig Publishing Co., Limited
EDW. J. B. FERRIS,
Managing Director.

Daily Whig.

The Carnage Goes On.

The excuse of a railway official, the president of the New York Central, addressing the State Railway Commission regarding a recent wreck, was that the people wanted to travel at a high speed. This may be so, but the people want to travel safely, and they take it for granted that the companies which own the roads and run the trains have provided the service with every known and reasonable safeguard. The smash-up on the Central was the result of speed, at a certain curve, which it was never calculated to stand. The men who schedule the running of trains are primarily responsible for the accidents. They are supposed to be familiar with every detail, and to order only the possible in the matter of train connection.

It has been established that in relation to one accident the track and the curve could not stand the traffic and the speed which was imposed upon them, and that the derailment and dreadful destruction of life were bound to occur. A little figuring afterwards has made this fact patent. A little figuring before hand would have caused a change in the schedule and averted the catastrophe. The management is, therefore, responsible, and it should pay the penalty.

This leads to another reflection. The Canadian Railway Commission has had recent accidents under consideration. Its experts have collected the evidence that would warrant criminal actions against the defaulting companies or their officials. Two cases have been referred to the attorney-general of Quebec. He has asked for more light in one instance, and started proceedings in the other. Two cases have been referred to the attorney-general of Ontario, and he has not acted, so far as the Canadian Railway Commission is aware. Why? The Guelph accident should wake some people up, and make them act quickly in the public interest.

The railway accidents are altogether too numerous. There is a cause for them and it should be defined in every case. Speed is desired, if it can be had safely. But the people do not want to travel with the constant fear that they may at any moment be hurled to serious injury or death.

The Duty of the Hour.

When the Iroquois Hotel, in Chicago, was burned, with the attendant and awful loss of life, there was an expression of horror all over the land. In the cities and towns the councils had a real revival of interest in all that pertained to the protection of life. Kingston took an interest in the subject to be in fashion—and its council and committees and officials busied themselves in different ways.

The inspection of the public buildings, the churches and schools revealed many defects and weaknesses. It was made apparent by the civic commission that danger lurked in numerous places, and this became the more evident as specific instances were given of the inadequacy of certain exits and of the absence of necessary fire escapes. It is true that in some cases the improvement recommended involved structural changes, more or less costly, but life, the most valuable of all things, demanded that the question of expense should not stand in the way of needful reforms.

Public agitation gradually subsided, and the public bodies, which should always be alert in the public interest, assumed a somewhat contented. Nothing was done with regard to the safety of the public buildings, the churches, and the schools, and the by-law which had been prepared by the city solicitor, with infinite pains, was laid aside and forgotten. Indeed the precious document, embodying in its provisions the experience of other cities as well as this one, in some way went astray, and not a copy of it, though printed, could be found in the city building. But for the preservative habits of an ex-official the council would to-day have been without the ordinance on which so much money and labour had been spent.

Will anything be done now about the proposed by-law, in view of the Hochelaga holocaust? Is this harrowing tale of sorrow and distress, following local mismanagement and council and school boards alive to the duty of the hour? Or must the indifference to public duty be continued until some local tragedy occurs—to receive attention upon the desks of the hour?

Fire drills are emphasized, and they are important, but when the fire took place in the Hochelaga school the fire drill and the alarm which preceded it were missing. The children had never faced a real fire before, had never choked in the smoke that rolled up the stairs and demoralized them.

The essentials are fire escapes, efficient fire apparatus, easy exits, from buildings, opening outward, and an ample water supply. Are these available and present in Kingston? Is any one of them lacking and why? The local government is doing its duty, in threatening to stop the grants to public institutions which do not meet its requirements. The council and the school boards have a great responsibility resting upon them, and it is to be hoped they will use the wisdom of dealing with it promptly and satisfactorily.

Something To Think About.

A circumstance in connection with a recent meeting, and its discussion of street lighting, has escaped until now the criticism it called for. The demand of the Light and Fire department—representing an incongruous combination of street lighting and fire protection—for an extension of the service compelled the Light, Heat and Power company to go into the facts. It was found that in the operations of last year, with the reduced rates and the larger number of lamps, the apparent surplus on this featured of the business was about \$500.

At once there was a clamour, and from an unexpected source, "Give us light to the value of the surplus." The claim was untimely and unreasonable. This surplus, was only apparent. It was the result, after accounting for the cost of producing electricity for the lighting, without going into some of the details and charging up all that could be charged on this account. The city, it will be remembered, assumed to give the people, in street lamps, a service at the lowest cost. The idea was not to make any money out of the city, but it was expected that the public should not be served at the expense of the light, heat and power consumers.

Nor is the city paying for all that the street service really costs. The Whig goes back to the days which were prepared when the improvements were projected, when the people were asked to give their assent to the expenditure of many thousands of dollars. The scheme, which was approved, embraced a remodelling of the arc system. For re-arranging the lamps the estimate was \$970; for fittings and erecting poles, \$1,058; for fittings and labour, \$1,224.88; for wire, \$600. Here is a total of \$3,908.88. The Whig has not the accounts to hand, showing what proportion of this amount was actually spent, but it is safe to infer that the estimate is not far out and that practically \$4,000 has been spent in making the arc system what it is. In the estimation of some people the city should pay for these lamp changes, and not the light, heat and power consumers. Instead of that the outlay is part of that which is being covered by the debentures, the payment of which and the interest thereon will be met out of the earnings of the electric plants.

It is transactions like this—referred to in the opening of the article—that makes people blink, and if they reason at all it must be with the conviction that the power and light plants must be run on business principles. Already there are evidences of irregularities. Some persons petition the council for lights. There is no inspection of the localities. There is no proof that the lights are really needed. The council, without facts or reports, orders the lights, and the power committee refuses to provide them. This committee is perfectly correct in taking this position. The council, like the individual, must proceed deliberately. It must not incur liabilities without providing for the payment of them. The proper course—the one defined by the council years ago in a case in which the water committee, despite the heroic efforts of the teachers in charge, again emphasizes the importance of fire drills in schools and more adequate protection of school buildings. The state should see that municipalities afford proper protection and enforce regular tests.

Driving At Him.

Brantford Expressor.

The Hochelaga horror, in which seventeen children have been sacrificed, despite the heroic efforts of the teachers in charge, again emphasizes the importance of fire drills in schools and more adequate protection of school buildings. The state should see that municipalities afford proper protection and enforce regular tests.

Election Day Is Judgment Day.

From The Century.

Every election day is a sort of judgment day for the country. Every election is a test of our institutions; it is also a test of our intelligence, our characters and our souls. Now is the time when local and national politics are determined, and now is the time when men are made conspicuous by others and by themselves. A citizen, in any desire to be counted among the good elements of a community should make himself felt before the election, as far as his influence may extend in the selection of candidates of character and ability, and on election day the candidates with the same standard in view. Above all he ought to do his best endeavor to keep from being made either a fool or a fool.

He had no coat upon his back. But had one on his tongue. And Rocky Mountain Tea, it's said, kept him from being hung. (Bad breath.)

In the mail car buried on the C.P.R. near Kempsville, on Friday, was a particularly large mail from Toronto and western points for the united kingdom, and every bit of it was destroyed.

Pond's Extract of Witch Hazel "Scap" is sold at Gibson's Red Cross Drug Store.

Editorial Notes.

An inspection of our schools was made some time ago. Were they found all right?

Fire escapes may not be all they are cracked up to be, but there is no great loss of life wherever a fire occurs and they are used.

Tom Johnson, he of single tax distinction, is out in favour of a free street car service. Is there a municipal election in sight?

Mr. Studholm is becoming furious. The Mail has been shocked by his independence. The idea of his voting against the government's plan of do-

ing away with convict labour. Well he might. It was a proper way of shelving a troublesome question.

Mr. Studholm, dear Mail, wants that convict labour deal called off now. He is not worrying about what may happen in the distant future.

Scandal in land sales and dickers! Whow. Have you read of what is going on in Manitoba? That is where the tories know how to do large things.

Old age pensions are out of the question. The difficulty with regard to them lies in the failure to discriminate between the deserving and undeserving.

The school commissioners of Montreal are doing some hard thinking. They are held by some to be blamable for the sacrifice in the Hochelaga school.

The jury which took evidence in the Montreal school fire in their verdict declared that the death of the children was largely due to the absence of fire escapes.

The people of Canada may be willing some day to put their savings into old age annuities, as Sir Richard Cartwright suggests, but they will require a lot of education upon that point.

Mormonism is not doing Canada any harm so long as polygamy is not practiced. The one, without the other would be a new experience, and if there is a complete divorce there should be rejoicing.

The Mail the other day made a furious attack on the insurance report. It indicated that the chairman was actuated by a parting spirit. Now it says that the report is very able and impartial. What caused this conversion?

Mr. Whitney is very jealous of the courtesies of the hour. He lets one of his own tribe blaze away without restraint, in abuse of an opponent. But when a liberal takes up a tomahawk and goes in pursuit of the offender the premier calls for order.

And so the water department will not squander any money on the announcements in the papers as to the date on which water consumers can pay their bills and save the discount. The man who could pin his reputation to that stroke of economy can stand observation. Perhaps he will be as saving in all other things.

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