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Sir James Grant addressed the Ontario medical council on tuberculosis.

THE WHIG, 75th YEAR

DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published at 60-610 King street, Kingston, Ontario, at 9¢ per year. Editions at 1:30 and 4 o'clock p.m. WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 16 pages, published in parts on Monday and Thursday mornings at 11¢ a year. To United States, charge for postage has to be made 50¢ for Daily; 60¢ for Weekly.

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Daily Whig.

A RESORT TO FIRE.

The Toronto News does not think the old liberals can appreciate the course of the liberal government on the election bill. It is true that the liberals opposed federal legislation, respecting the franchise, and especially the legislation of the Macdonald government, because it took from the municipalities generally the work of preparing the voters' lists on an impartial basis. It aimed at a partisan and improper treatment of a sacred trust.

There is no parallel between the old franchise act, which the liberals repealed, and the election act which proposed that federal lists where the voters were not classified and registered non-politically by the municipalities. Nothing but the abandonment of Manitoba to the conservatives—which would surely suit the Toronto News—would justify no action with regard to the calls for remedial legislation from it. There are evidences a-plenty of the attempt of the local government and its enumerators to make liberal representation impossible, and something had to be done.

Circumstances warranted all that the Aylesworth bill sought, and it may be that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been too gracious towards a vindictive opposition, in agreeing to any concessions. The Manitoba government has, however, shown some conscience in agreeing to a modification of its plans and the Laurier government has accepted this as an earnest of its desire for square deal for which some members of the party are forever calling. The liberals have not changed their minds upon the franchise question. They are as willing now as they have ever been to trust the municipalities in the preparation of the voters' lists, but they cannot have their way or insist upon their views when the tory party is in power. In other words it is necessary to occasionally fight the devil with fire.

The Quebec Telegraph counsels the property owners to be moderate in their charges during the tercentenary week. Apparently some people are disposed to think that some of the visitors may have more money than they want and so should leave it in Quebec.

TOM JOHNSON'S DEFEAT.

There is rejoicing in political circles because Tom Johnson, Cleveland's democratic mayor, has been turned down by his party. "Turned down" fits the case exactly, and it is the reward which some men receive for their fellows. The politician is not always a self-seeker. He has aims to promote, ambitions to qualify, but he has some notion that it is his duty to serve his countrymen fairly.

No one could be more considerate of others than Mr. Johnson. He is wealthy, but he did not make his money in politics. Some of it he has acquired by an honest deal in street railway stocks. He got hold of a road, knew how to run it to suit the people as well as himself, and reaped a mighty financial advantage. It was this experience that enabled him in after years to advocate a cheaper service in Cleveland, a 3c. fare, which the old franchise holders refused to give.

From this dated his war upon the monopolists in the interests of the people. Mr. Johnson was able to give his whole time to the public service, without suffering any personal inconvenience, and he fought combination after combination with a determination that eventually brought him success. But she won more than temporary triumph, she had the hatred and malice of a defeated faction. It embraced some of his own political party, and they have just balanced the account.

Mr. Johnson wanted to be a member of the national democratic committee, and he was rejected. He was not the man to accept rebuff from any source, but the conspiracies against him worked not to his disadvantage. The democratic party is the sufferer. It needs the counsel, the support, the prestige, of men of his calibre. He may be mortified now over his treatment and he may not. It is certain that he has reason to see, if he has not realized it before, that it does not pay to serve a people whose fickleness is their besetting sin.

Mr. Haldane, secretary of state for war, told the imperial commons that he did not know why the Canadian militia was being armed with the Ross rifle. He can find out by enquiry, and the answer will be because the Ross rifle is the best in the Canadian service.

THE PLANTS RUNNING DOWN.

There are two views with regard to the efficient maintenance of civic plants. One is to charge against a revenue, derived from reasonable rates, depreciation, and at a rate which will cover the wear of machinery. The second is to use up the revenue of the plants—water or light—and let posterity provide new machinery when the old must be abandoned.

This second course has been in favour in Montreal, with the result that the civic water works is run down and the council is unable to secure the capital with which to reconstruct it. The people are supposed to have got the benefit of cheap water, and of the surplus earnings of the water department, spent in public ways, but not in a renewal of the plants.

New York has had a similar experience. Mayor McClellan points out that through the waterworks there was taken from the people nearly \$11,000,000, which was turned into the city treasury, while the works were left in such a condition that he had to send an emergency message to ask for \$3,000,000 to improve the long-known defects. A New York exchange adds: "In this respect municipal control is far behind private control, for any great private corporation clearing \$11,000,000 a year would long ago have used part of this money to keep its plant in good condition."

There is a lesson in this for Kingston. What is it? The waterworks department some years ago commenced a depreciation fund. Each year \$2,000 was charged against the earnings on account of wear and maintenance. The advantage of it is now apparent when from this fund enough has to be drawn to rebuild the coal shed recently destroyed by fire. The electric plant is supposed to have a depreciation fund, and without it the department will sooner or later be in a crippled condition. The experience of Montreal and New York may be repeated. The electors may not be quite willing to tax themselves for improvements, and when they have to be sanctioned by a general vote, in order to issue debentures, there is more or less danger of defeat.

The "nest egg" which the water department is said to have, over and above the depreciation account, may be an annoyance to some aldermen. They may find it hard to keep their hands off it, especially when it is so hard to get the cash for other purposes. But the experience of other places is a warning. The money being gone, used up in public enterprise, cannot be replaced, and there is nothing but deterioration of property in sight. The Kingston people may be different from the people of Montreal and New York, but human nature is pretty much the same everywhere, and it is so often disappointing.

Hudson's Bay railway bill may be hung up for another year. The country having got along without the scheme for so many years will probably survive this jolt, though Mr. Graham laments the disappointment to western members down easy by announcing that the road will be built "without delay."

TROUBLE IN THE AIR.

The power question has undergone an interesting phase since the local elections. As the date of the appeal to the people approached, there was a hurry and a rush to give the municipalities in the west what they had been so long promised, power from the Niagara river at minimum cost. The civic bodies, excepting Hamilton, had said that they were willing to make contracts. In most of the places there had been a reference of the matter to the electors, and the prospect being alluring, there was a tolerably unanimous expression of approval.

Since the provincial election there has been less talk about the issue and less anxiety. Then Galt was heard from. A meeting of the people was called, and a protest was entered against the signing of the power contract until the people had another chance to vote upon it. The "kick" came when it became apparent that the cost of power might be more than \$22 per horse-power per year. Then Hamilton had a proposition which put the Hydro-Electric commission out of business so far as it was concerned. The people were offered power for any purpose, heating or lighting, by the Cataract company, at the council's own figure, and for twenty years. Finally Ex-Mayor Coatsworth of Toronto, and a great power commission man, writes the mayor of Toronto a long letter in which he wants some assurance that the liability of the city be limited.

"The by-law," he says, "clearly limited the liability to be undertaken. The contract which the city has signed as clearly creates an unlimited liability which might be double or treble the authorized amount. This important discrepancy between the by-law and the contract and the execution of the contract not contemplated by the vote of the people has already given rise to a lawsuit in London, Ont., to set aside the same contract there. The

suit was launched, I understand, upon the advice of an eminent counsel, who gave an opinion that the contract is unauthorized and consequently bad, as not following the mandate of the people. Can you give us definite information which will reassure the public and dispel the fear that this great question, having become entangled in the meshes of litigation, will travel its slow and weary way from one court to another until in a few years it reaches the privy council for final determination? Mr. Coatsworth wants definite information on several points which were raised during the controversy, and which have since caused more or less difference of opinion."

The mayor of Toronto answers that power was to be served at the transforming station at \$16 per horse-power, that copper for transmission purposes is cheaper now, that the civic plants will of themselves save largely in distribution, and that the revenue from the government buildings should pay the interest on the investment. Still "something may happen before the contract is signed."

The Ottawa Citizen regards the compromise on the election bill as an evidence that the country has a strong opposition. Is it not an evidence that the Manitoba government can accomplish something by concessions and nothing by an attempt at bullying?

TOO MUCH THEORIZING.

The Municipal Engineering Magazine discusses at length the wood block paving which is now so much commended by engineers, and the laying of which in Kingston is recommended by Hugo Craig. The article is the more important because it explains carefully the difference between the new work and the cedar block pavement formerly tried in the larger cities and generally condemned.

A wooden pavement consists of rectangular wooden blocks, usually long leaf yellow pine, impregnated with dead oil of coal tar or creosote. The real value of the pavement consists of carefully selecting good timber and suitable oil and properly treating the block through the several stages required to fill the cellular openings in the timber. The creosote oil or the mixture used to fill the cellular openings in the blocks is a very important factor in the preserving, the lasting of the paving material and the effectiveness of results. Some manufacturers use the straight commercial creosote oil, others a mixture of creosote and rosin, again creosote and asphaltum, or creosote with artificial rubber and rosin.

The process of laying the blocks is thus described:

"For street paving the wearing surface is placed on a concrete foundation, using a cushion coat of sand or of dray mortar. The blocks are laid at right angles to the curb or at an angle of forty-five or twenty-two and a half degrees. They are laid close together, at times with an expansion joint along the curb or gutter line, and at intervals of seventy-five to one hundred feet across the roadway. The fibre of blocks is placed vertically. The surface is stamped or rolled and sand is sprinkled over it. At times a coating of hot asphaltum of high degree is worked over the surface into the joints and then sanded. This adds to the complete waterproofing of the surface. The greatest desire and requirement is that the surface shall be completely waterproof and damp-proof. Blocks which are not so soon expand and bulge by absorption of water to the extent of causing hollow spaces beneath, irregular surface and breaking up. The pavement, when carefully selected blocks are used, thoroughly treated and laid, should give highly satisfactory results for heavy, medium or residence street travel. Being a jointed pavement, it is easy to repair. Its first cost is somewhat high, but when considering the advantages, the cost of maintenance and life, the influence of high first cost is materially reduced."

If this is the pavement it is proposed to lay in Kingston the people should know it. The very fact that the question has not been settled shows the irregularity of the whole proceeding. Mr. Kirby, of Ottawa, is to canvass the city, in the interest of a pavement which he will proceed to lay when the property owners give their consent. But the block pavement was not heard of until recently. Mr. Ker, of Ottawa, the city engineer, is said to be a great advocate of the block pavement. Has he laid any of it, and at what cost per yard or per foot? He was a great advocate of bitulithic pavement some years ago, and had the city invest in a plant for the laying of it. What is the matter with bitulithic now?

There is too much theory about this business, and not enough of practical, progressive common sense. The people are being confused on the subject, and they must be enlightened if there is to be anything done with regard to paving this year. The council, before adjourning, should have settled the question of system or kind or style of pavement which it approved. Without fixed or definite ideas on anything really be done about it?

Mr. Bennett, the barn-stormer of the federal opposition, is unhappy. He would not have last year's dredging contracts revived—he scented graft in the proposal, and demanded new tenders. They have been called for and opened, and the country loses \$200,000 by the deal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Quebec bridge will be rebuilt, but not on the old lines. The government has learned a good deal by the enquiry that followed the collapse of the original structure.

Sir Hibbert Tupper's abandonment of Pictou, as a political stamping ground, has produced a rare commotion. The strife for the nomination is causing havoc in the party. If the war goes on there will be more than Merry Widow hats in evidence.

Tammany Hall's jaunt to Denver was the event of the political excursion season. It reminds one of the picnic party which once set out from Galt, and which placarded the train with a long streamer on which was painted this announcement, "To Elora or bust."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

A Bigger Girth.

Manitoba is to have her boundaries enlarged. Letting out the wheat belt a hole or two, so to speak.

Waste Of Money.

Montreal Herald. They call it hard times in the states, and in New York city alone they spent ten million dollars on fireworks on the Fourth of July.

Intelligence Indeed!

London Advertiser. If twenty-three of fifty-three returning officers in the Beck-McEvoy election were as incompetent as alleged, what a beautiful discrimination the conservative organization exercised in selecting them!

Voice Of Thunder.

Toronto Star. Hon. J. P. Whitney had been entertained at a picnic in Dundas county. He made a speech, and the only thing that marred the festivities was that the milk all soured, thinking it had thundered.

Only A Trifle.

Hamilton Times. An hundred million dollars is what the Georgian Bay canal will cost, at the least. Unless somebody has the money hand-and wants to lend it, we might put off this little spending party until we see where the transcontinental railway proposition comes out.

A Different Lintment.

It is well worth while to learn the merits of a lintment that does more than all ordinary liniments can and does it quicker. Such a remedy is Smith's White Lintment. It cures where common liniment will not even relieve. Use it whenever pain, ache or soreness exists. In big bottles 25c., at Wade's Drug Store.

His Chest Blown Away. Watertown, N.Y., July 8.—With the whole front of his chest blown away by the contents of a shotgun heavily loaded, Franklin Shaw, the thirteen-year-old son of Herman Shaw, of Schenectady, was found, yesterday afternoon, on the farm of O. F. Edwards, one mile from Tylerville. Coroner Pierce was called to the scene of the tragedy and decided that death was due to accidental shooting.

Rideau Lakes And Ottawa. Rideau King and Queen leave for Ottawa, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a.m., and for Clayton, N.Y., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6:15 p.m. James Swift & Co., Agents.

Henry Hosier, a noted swindler, who forged \$108,000 in notes, was sentenced at New York to eleven years in prison.

To Heal A Cut.

First, wash out any particles of dirt, then apply Dr. Hamilton's Ointment, and bind on a clean linen bandage. Pain is taken out, new skin is formed, cut is healed in quick order. Nothing so soothing, so healing, as Dr. Hamilton's Ointment. Useful in every house. Try a 50c. box.

Wood's Phosphatine, The Great English Remedy, Tones and invigorates the whole system, cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Weakness, Loss of Energy, General Weakness, Emaciation, Sleeplessness, and Effects of Abuse or Excesses. Sold in all drug stores or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. The Wood Medical Co., Toronto, Ont.

Looseness of The Bowels.

It is very seldom during the summer months that most people are not troubled with "looseness of the bowels."

Sometimes it only goes that far, but generally it develops into Diarrhoea, Dysentery or Summer Complaint and has a tendency to weaken the whole system.

When the bowels get loosened up in this way and you wish to check the unnatural discharge without bringing on constipation, there is only one remedy to use, and that one is Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY. This remedy is not an experiment as it has been used in thousands of families during the past sixty-three years.

When you ask for Dr. FOWLER'S be sure you get it, as many unprincipled druggists will try to palm off a cheap substitute on you.

Miss M. Hopkins, Roseview, Sask., writes: "I have used Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY and found it is all it is recommended to be for Diarrhoea and Summer Complaint. We would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Manufactured by The Millum Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price 35c.

Summer Vests

"WASHABLE"

75c.

To-day we place on our table 15 Dozen Men's Washable Vests, Plain White P.K.'s, Fancy White, Neat Stripes, Checks, etc. Regular \$1.50, 1.25 and 1.00 values.

Now 75c.



For Boys

10 Dozen Fancy Elastic Belts

With Fancy Buckle. Baseball, Cricket, Football and other designs. Regular values 20c., 25c.

WHILE THEY LAST,

10c.

THE H. D. BIBBY CO.

New Oxfords Just Arrived



Men's Oxfords in Tans and Patents, \$3.50, 4.00, 4.50 and 5.00.

Men's White Canvas Oxfords, \$2.50.

Women's Tans, Browns, Patents. \$2.00, 2.50 to 3.50.

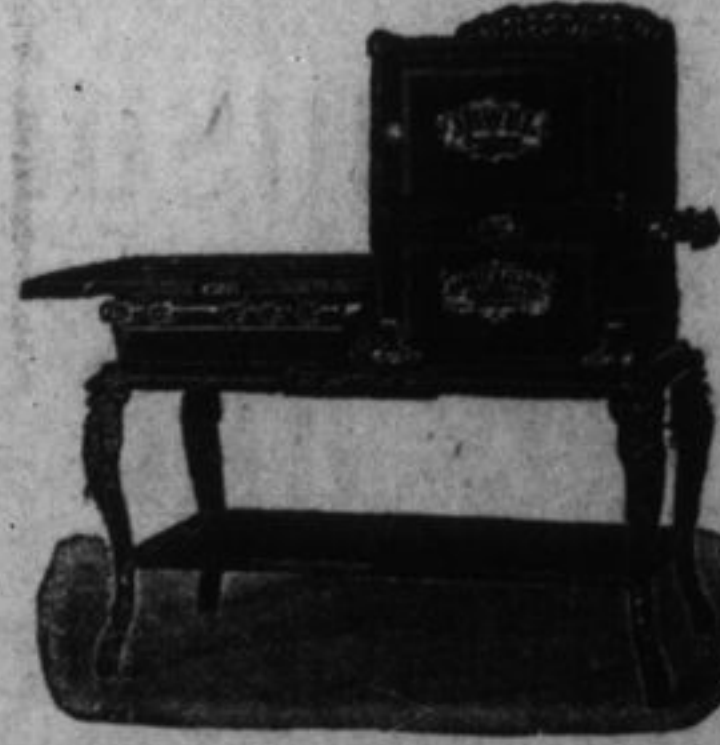
Canvas in White and Grey, \$1.00, 1.50 and 2.00.



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The Chicago Jewel Gas Stoves are durable, easily cleaned and practically indestructible. Every woman who uses a Chicago Jewel would not part with it, if she could not get another. See them in working order at our store.



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J. O. HUTTON, Esq., Agent, Canada Life Assurance Company, 18 Market St., Kingston, Ont. Dear Sir—Re my whole life policy No. 10,465 (with profits) in your Company—I am obliged for your cheque, being amount of surplus over premium, which is indeed very gratifying to me at my age to know that I have no further premiums to pay, but continue to receive an increased annuity each year, as long as I live, and \$1,000 payable to my estate. Yours truly, JOHN LOVICK. 152 University Avenue, Kingston, Ont.