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Makes Old Lawn Mowers Better Than New—Improves New Ones. Sharpens the Largest Horse Mower as well as the Smallest Lawn Mower.

Handy tool to sharpen Kitchen Knives and Garden Tools or anything that a scythe-stone will do.

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The kind that do not fall out or have to be removed every time you open or shut the windows.

They cost a little more, but you save in time and temper and they are absolutely flyproof.

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The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Men[illegible] and Brain Worry, Despondency, Sexual Weakness, Emissions, Sperm[illegible]orrhoea, and Effects of Abuse or Excesses. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. The Wood Medicine Co. formerly Windsor Toronto, Ont.

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Any man who suffers with nervous debility, loss of natural power, weak back, failing memory or deficient manhood, brought on by excesses, dissipation, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, may cure himself at home with a simple prescription that I will gladly send free in a plain sealed envelope, to any man who will write for it. A. E. Robinson, 6,838 Luck Building, Detroit, Michigan.

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THE WHIG, 75th YEAR

DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published at 206-210 King street, Kingston, Ontario, at $6 per year. Editions at 2.30 and 4 o'clock p.m.

WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 16 pages, published in parts on Monday and Thursday morning at $1 a year. To United States, charge for postage has to be made 50c. for Daily; 50c. for Weekly.

Attached is one of the best Job Printing Offices in Canada; rapid, stylish, and cheap work; nine improved presses.

The British Whig Publishing Co., Lt'd

EDW. J. B. PENSE, Managing Director

Daily Whig.

CANADA'S PROGRESS.

The statement that the revenue of the Canadian Pacific railway for the fiscal year ending with June 30th last exceeded seventy-one million dollars is fresh evidence says the Toronto Star, of the stupendous progress his country, despite a temporary setback, is making along all lines.

The income of the Canadian Pacific last year exceeded by two millions that of all the railways of the dominion seven years ago; it is five millions in excess of the receipts of the dominion government in 1903; the moneys which poured into the coffers of Canada's greatest railway in the twelve months ending with June were forty per cent. greater than the revenue of the United States government, aside from the postal service, in the first year of the civil war.

The position achieved by the first of our transcontinental railway lines is indicative of the status attained by the country generally. Nor is the limit yet reached. What has been attained is merely a promise of greater things to come.

A HINT TO GO SLOW.

Mr. Walker, president of the Bank of Commerce, is quoted as saying that what the country needs in order that everything should get back to a good sound basis is that all should go slow for the present in the matter of expenditure. Mr. Walker does not regard the situation as it is as gravely serious. Like all other men whose duties compel them to study signs and seasons, says the Montreal Gazette, he recognizes that things are not what they were, that business has received a long looked for check, and that more than it is comfortable to think about depends on the crop of one section of the country. In the western provinces he expects there will be at least an ordinary crop, the proceeds of which will get the people there out of their immediate indebtedness. When the grain is exchanged for money and the money passes from the hands of the farmers to those of the merchants, everything will be easier, and by Christmas there should be a notable improvement. It will, in Mr. Walker's view, be May or June, however, before normal conditions are restored. He does not think that either importers or manufacturers will or should arrange for their stocks for next year until they are sure what the harvest is to be. This is sobering. It should not be discouraging. It only means that past extravagance has to be paid for by present economy. Mr. Walker extends his advice to those who have to do with public expenditure, who, also, in the difficulty some of them have met in floating their loans, have received somewhat forcible hints that men with money to invest think they have been going too fast.

PROGRESS IN DUST PREVENTION.

The thousands of experiments for the suppression of dust on macadam roads which have been made all over the country during the past five years, have now developed a vast amount of data on the subject, which is summarized in Municipal Engineering as follows:

"All kinds of promising compounds which make the dust sticky or heavy have been tried. Sometimes they have been of a character that would permit of their being dissolved in water and used from an ordinary sprinkling cart, giving to the water a soapy or sticky character to delay evaporation.

"Several of these liquids have demonstrated their ability to keep the road dustless for a short period. None of them aim to, or have succeeded in preventing dust formation.

"Sea water has also been used in sea-coast cities to some advantage, resulting in a considerable saving in sprinkling expense.

"Considerable areas have been treated with oils of various grades and gravities produced from either petroleum or asphalt. Their effect upon the road has lasted considerably longer, and a good treatment with oil will keep the road dustless for weeks, inasmuch as it will not evaporate, but will disappear only by absorption into the roadway. The serious detriment in the use of oil, however, has been the fact that it is obnoxious to pedestrians. Skirts and shoes are stained by it, and the automobilists and carriage owners often complain of damage to their vehicles.

"Moreover, the oily dust, which does arise sometimes from an oil-treated road, is especially dirty and obnoxious, and property owners on oil-treated roads have made much complaint against the treatment."

It has been generally recognized during the last year or two that all these methods are mere pallatives and do not strike at the source of the trouble, namely, the weakness of the natural macadam binder. Under old-style traffic a macadam road wore out very slowly, but automobiles will destroy the finest surfacing in a year, stripping the top dressing down to the No. 2 stone. The water then finds ready access and does great damage.

Many countries, facing the problem of automobile wear, preferred to give up all attempt at maintaining a top dressing of fine screened stone, and have admitted traffic directly upon the coarser stone, which constitutes the second layer. It was recognized that if this mosaic of, No. 2 stone could only be made waterproof it would give tremendous durability, inasmuch as the abrasion on this surface as compared with a surface of fine screenings, was practically nil. The mosaic, in fact, on an old road is practically non-dust-producing, but is very susceptible to disturbance by water and disruption by frost.

It has been found that tar could be used to make the mosaic waterproof. A tar compound is applied to the road in a liquid condition and hardens among the fine interstices of the roadway somewhat like cement in concrete. It is absolutely waterproof and a road so treated will shed water like the proverbial duck's back. In fact, if the road happens to be imperfectly drained so as to leave puddles after a rain, the water in the puddles will not be absorbed by the road and will only disappear by evaporation.

A single treatment will give good results for a year, and will frequently show good effect much longer. Sprinkling is unnecessary and an occasional cleaning is the only care required.

A treatment for such roads cost about $300 per mile, and calls for no apparatus except an ordinary sprinkling cart with a special adjustable nozzle.

It is pretty well established that the tarviated surface preserves the road so well as to more than save its cost in the renewal of the stone. Automobile traffic, instead of breaking it up, actually makes it smoother.

AGAIN THE TRAITOR.

The Menagerie is in mourning. Its leading columns were deeply draped last evening with tears. The violent spasms exhibited early in the week, the dreadful "snarlings" and "fangs," the wandering abuse accompanying delirium, have passed off, under rational treatment. There only remains the sobbing stage of exhaustion akin to the state of the spanked child. It is a re-assuring symptom. The patient will emerge a better subject, a more worthy citizen, with the loss for a time of a bad heart.

In its remorse, as usual, the patient blames other people for its own indiscretion. In such mood people are petulant. The abuse for want of a case seemed to come from the wilful traversing of a case of ill-treatment of a citizen into three columns of villification of the Whig. The public are not fools, and having read the two articles with the interest the other fellow set out to create, they know where the weight of abuse rests. They are sensible also that it has been effectually discouraged—for a time at least.

Again, we say, it is a good thing. The dear soul who left the city to its fate for the better part of a lifetime is deeply sensitive as to its credit, declares, in fact, that every moral and property wrong shall be passed over in silence for Kingston's credit. Something much more creditable to the town is in order. The dear soul can mind his own business—look more faithfully at home and less jealously abroad, and worry as little about the Whig, as the Whig does about him, in which indulgence, judging by local history, he will find ample occupation.

There is a perpetual itching within the walls of the Princess street sanctum to attack the Whig as a passport to the approval of the party and a concession to its abnormal desire for demonstration. Each year or so a new manager steps in and proceeds to make himself solid in that way until the quarrels of the Kingston press became a professional disgrace. The Whig has for years declined to respond to the attacks, even when the News continued them unto the sixty-fifth day to compel the re-opening of the game. But the turn has been reached, as stated. Because a discussion was dropped, as often before, an exaggerated head became boastful and eager to score again. Misrepresentation went its limit also. There is no desire to re-introduce in these columns the fighting like that of beasts at Ephesus, but there will be a choice regarding those from whom epithets and abuse will be received, especially those treated with more than usual consideration, just for the sake of peace and good living. Shakespeare has been introduced into this high-toned Swamp ward boathouse discussion. It will be noticed that he expressed the contempt of all men when he spoke of "as arrant a traitor as any in the universal world."

The soft impeachment cannot be denied that the original trouble was a fight for the individual against the power and means of corporations. The Whig has made friends while its slandering rival has lost more respect over the affair than it will regain for many a day. The talk of injury of Kingston's credit becomes more silly as it proceeds. The more the people compare notes the more the tearing down of one man's property over a public lease and the tolerating of others stands out as a petty political action. After an explanation from the manager of the Montreal Transportation company the Whig did think he was possibly somewhat the victim of a mishap but it thinks so no longer. He was not frank in his explanations. He did not tell that he had authorized one of the yachtsmen to go ahead and build but "keep quiet." The local manager of the K. & P. railway gave a still more generous authority to go on. Yet the M. T. company urged the railway company to remove a boat house erected on the same lease—well, because John Tweddell was an active politician. To defend a citizen under such gross injustice is not a misadventure—it is a duty and a privilege.

But the Whig has again sinned in that it has expressed the mind of not Kingston alone but of the people of a large part of the province upon the wide-open bars as a sequel to political favor and linked forces. It is no disgrace to sin in the cause of law, order and reasonable sobriety. A great disgrace to the province and to humanity is being lessened, and that, at least, is not an outrage upon the conscience. Can this be said of the defence of the great wrong by the tory organ? The journal that passes by the unparalleled exposures of the liquor detectives is recreant. And after all what precipitated the exposure but the differences between the liquor dealers' best friend, the license inspector, and a clergyman? The publicity given attracted the whiskey detectives. If silence is desired, in the interest of a lawless community, the preliminary would seem to be better discipline in the tory machinery. To be called a knocker in that direction, or that of protection of an ill-used citizen, will be lightly felt. But do not ever say that a paper or a man is that most unloved of all characters—a traitor, or as one paper put it, one of three named apostate Canadians.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Autumn cometh. While we swelter hereabouts, frost is touching verdure in the west.

Canada has been equipped, during the twelve years of Laurier, with an up-to-date plant, all paid for.

Will Hon. Mr. Hanna enquire why whiskey detectives could make such a round-up in Kingston where the laws were declared to be strictly obeyed? Was anybody asleep?

A total wheat crop of 130,263,000 bushels for all Canada is the estimate made by the dominion consus bureau, whose calculation is based on reports sent in by local observers on the last day of July.

Hand-picked Canadian editors with frock coats and good table manners will visit England. The two Freds, of Ottawa, are in it. The noted Fred will enquire about how to get Canada a King.

Most of the scandal-mongering which the conservative party at Ottawa has been indulging in is utterly without justification, and the only effect is to degrade the public life of this country to the level of the cockpit.

The latest discovery in the field of science is that the automobile smell is a blessing in disguise, the fumes being "the finest possible disinfectant clearing the air of germs, and impurities." We would prefer germs to this new elixir.

Bro. Livingston, of the Grimsby Independent, urges a law that will forbid men to buy liquors from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. Fine every man who is guilty of breaking the law and inside of one year, hotel keepers will have ceased to sell after hours. In other words, remove the temptation.

In employing special detectives to work in a particular town the department shows no want of confidence in the local inspector; the special officers are supposed to supplement his work and to co-operate with him. So says the Hamilton Herald. Was this co-operation carried out in Kingston?

A fire escape attached to a building fifteen or twenty years ago, may remain untried until a fire breaks out fifteen or twenty years hence. A fire escape may be a deathtrap that gives way under the weight of the first man who trusts his life to its age-enfeebled framework. Look them over often.

The Grand Trunk railway service is a time and space annihilator. By its International Limited train (one of the fastest on the continent), Kingston can shake hands with Detroit in eleven hours. That is going some, when we recall that not so many years ago the distance required travelling for forty hours.

"Tooke's" latest collars, 2 for 25c. Bibby's.

"For new life and strength," take the genuine Blaud's Iron Tonic Pills, 100 for 25c. Sold only at Gibson's Red Cross Drug Store.

Three pairs best fancy sox, $1. Bibby's.

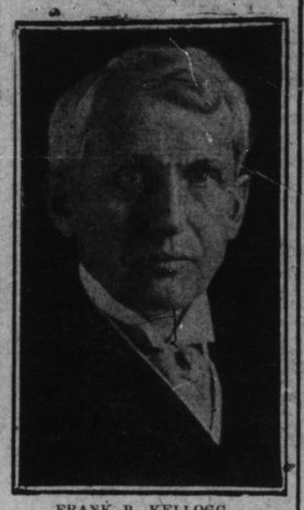
It takes more than a home-made halo to make a hero.

Work is always weariness when its goal is only wages.

President suspenders, 50c. Bibby's.

TO HAVE NEW TRIAL.

And Kellogg Will Be a Chief Witness.



FRANK B. KELLOGG.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—Frank B. Kellogg, known as the "trust buster," will be the leading figure at the second trial of the Standard Oil company for rebating. At the first trial the company was found guilty and fined $29,240,000, but a new trial was ordered by the United States circuit court of appeals.

Enforcing The Liquor Law.

Hamilton Times.

The recent somewhat startling (to hotel men) disclosure made by the summoning of a large number of Hamilton license holders, that Whitney's brigade of whiskey spies were again at work throughout the province, raises the question of the moral effect of such methods of enforcing the law, and of the real value of the regular license inspectors appointed and paid by the government. Thousands of law-abiding citizens who stand firmly for a proper enforcement of the license law have no sympathy with the system of government spies hired to tempt to the violation of the law and to profit thereby. They do not see the necessity for resort to such means. A few days ago it was announced that another salaried inspector of hotels was to be appointed to do part of the work which the present inspectors are paid to do. That should leave them still more time to see to the liquor law's enforcement. The license law is but one of the general laws of the province, and every policeman, detective and constable is as much obligated to that law's enforcement as to any other statute. In such circumstances, then, is it necessary, is it prudent, to call in the services of professional whiskey informers! Is the general effect of doing so elevating to the community?

But it is not to be denied that there has been too much disregard of the limitations prescribed by the liquor license act. The charges laid since the visit of the spies to this city were not required to convince the public of that. Surely, however, Sir James Pliny Whitney's board of license commissioners and their license inspector were able to deal with the situation. Their eyesight and hearing are tolerably acute, and the disgrace of the spy system might have been spared us.

Costume Of White Batiste.

An attractive summer evening frock is here pictured, the model being in sheer white batiste trimmed with insertions of val. lace, with a square filet mesh. Fine tucked batiste was inserted in panels in the bodice, and the trained skirt was also tucked to yoke depth.

Man's Physical Endurance.

New York World.

To go 775 miles in eleven days and twenty-nine hours means an average of about seventy miles a day. No horse could do this. No camel, elephant or mule can equal the record of Thomas J. McAughey, who left Toronto on July 27th and travelled to New York on his own legs. His best day's run was 110 miles in the Mohawk valley. The latter part of his trip he gained weight.

The limit of man's physical capacity has by no means been reached. Once the brain energy devoted to money making is expended on human development there is no limit to the possibilities.

Balance summer sox, 19c. Bibby's.

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco

Rich and satisfying.

The big black plug.

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SAY, BOYS!

Are You Ready for School?

We are. We've a New Suit, Overcoat, Cap, Shirt and Tie for every one of you.

It's Suits we want to talk about now. Vacation time is hard on Clothes, and your Suit must look rather worn doesn't it?

Tell mother to bring you in TO-NIGHT.

We Want Her To See Our Great $5.00 School Suit.

It is the best Suit for the money ever built. We bank on this Suit.

Other grades, at $4, $6, $7, all sizes in short pant styles.

Tell mother to BE SURE to come in and we'll show her all the new styles.

THE H. D. BIBBY CO.

THE CLOTHIERS.

Footwear!

To Make Room for a Large Increase in Stock

All Summer Footwear at 20 Per Cent. Off.

A. E. HEROD,

286 PRINCESS ST.

WORLD SEARCH OVER.

A Stolen Necklace Recovered By Ruse.

Berlin, Aug. 15.—After being hidden for more than five months beneath the ledge of a window in her own house—a few feet above the pavement, where any pedestrian might have taken it—the Countess von Wartensleben's famous $65,000 necklace of pearls, which had been missing since February 13th, and which has been the object of a world-wide search, was recovered in the early hours of yesterday morning.

The hiding place was revealed as the result of a clever trap laid for the housemaid, who is accused of having stolen and secreted the jewels. The alleged thief is a young married woman named Steger, formerly the countess' maid, who was arrested immediately after the pearls were missed but was later released. She has been re-arrested and says that she had not intended to steal the pearls, but merely to distress the countess by hiding them as an act of revenge for ill-treatment.

The ruse which finally led to the recovery of the pearls was planned by the countess' lawyer, in connection with a suit she instituted against a local periodical for insinuating that she knew more of the identity of the thief than she was willing to confess. Steger, the maid had remained under the surveillance of a private detective agency after her release from jail, and the countess' lawyer summoned her to his office to inform her that he proposed to put her in the witness box at the libel trial to swear that she did not know who the thief was.

Steger was completely unnerved by this proposal, and observing her confusion, the lawyer suddenly confronted her with an offer of $2,500 "and no questions asked," if she would assist in the recovery of the jewels.

She did not immediately assent, but the lawyer commissioned the detective agency to shadow her more closely than ever. A woman detective rented a room in Steger's boarding house and contrived to become her intimate companion. Another detective, a man, was introduced and had little difficulty in winning Steger's confidence and affection. Finally, she imparted her great secret to him, and arranged to escort him to the Wartensleben palace a little after midnight on Saturday.

He stood on guard at the corner while Steger climbed nimbly up the wall and deftly pried open the lead covering of a window ledge. She lifted out the pearls, which were wrapped in a ball of cotton, and triumphantly handed them to her sweetheart, who was to take them to the countess' lawyer yesterday afternoon and arrange the details for Steger's reward. He was then to meet her in the Cafe Fridenrichthof and divide the spoils.

Steger appeared at the cafe at the appointed hour, but instead of meeting her friend she encountered a police official, who promptly took her into custody.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION

OTTAWA

Sept. 18th to 26th, 1908

Displays will far excel any previous year. Grand Pure Food Exhibit by Canadian Manufacturers.

High Class Vaudeville Programme, one daily in front of Grand Stand, in addition to Horse Races.

The Night Entertainment will consist of the latest Comic Opera, "What Happened Then ?" by the famous De Wolff Hopper and all-star Company. Popular prices.

A Grand Display of Paintings and Ladies' Work will Open the Handsome New $12,000 Building.

Special Attractions in front of Grand Stand in the afternoon will include the latest European Novelty, "Del Oro's Performing Cows." This attraction appears in Ottawa for the first time in America. There will also be a most sensational Ladies' Automobile Race on a specially constructed incline.

Balloon Races daily with a double Parachute Descent from each Balloon by Prof. Hutchison and companion.

Get the official Programme issued next month.

T. C. BATE, President. E. McMAHON, Secretary.

New England Chinese Restaurant

331 King Street.

Open from 10.30 a.m. to 3 a.m., the best place to get an all round Lunch in the city. Meals of all kinds on shortest notice. English and Chinese dishes a specialty. 'Phone, 655.

Wm. Murray, Auctioneer

27 BROCK ST.

New Carriages, Cutters, Harness etc., for sale.

Sale of Horses every Saturday.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

The great Uterine Tonic, and only safe effectual Monthly Regulator on which women can depend. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3; No. 3, for special cases, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: The Cook Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont. formerly Windsor