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A DURABLE FLOOR VARNISH

Made by The Sherwin-Williams Co. Is tough and elastic. Doesn't scratch or mar readily under foot wear. Can be walked on next day after application. Has a lasting lustre. Easy to apply.

We sell it.

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MADE IN CANADA

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Pure Food Insures GOOD HEALTH

Magic Baking Powder Insures Pure Food.

E. W. GILLET CO., LTD. Toronto, Ont.

HIGHEST GRADES

GASOLINE, COAL OIL, LUBRICATING OILS, FLOOR OIL, GREASE, ETC.

PROMPT DELIVERY.

W. F. KELLY,

Toys Building, Clarence and Ontario Streets.

Auction Sales Rooms

ALL KINDS OF SECOND-HAND goods bought and sold, or goods sold on commission. Auction Sales promptly attended to, at the City Auction Sales Rooms, 88 Brock St., Kingston.

J. E. JONES, Auctioneer.

Patent

STAR BUILDING, 10 KING ST. W. TORONTO.

Patent

OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, WASHINGTON.

Elephant Mixed Paints

These paints are the best preservatives for wood, iron and stone. They dry with a hard glossy surface and can be easily applied by anyone.

FOR SALE BY

STRACHAN'S.

BIBBY'S CAB STAND

Phone 201.

DAY or NIGHT

SOME PLAIN QUESTIONS

Do all dealers sell coal at the same price? Most all.

Do all dealers handle the same quality coal? No; grades differ.

Do all dealers give all times full weight? We hope so.

Do all dealers serve their coal thoroughly? Some do—some don't.

Do all dealers deliver their coal promptly? They may intend to—but Judge Us By A Sample Order.

Crawford

Phone 9, Foot of Queen St.

THE WHIG, 76th YEAR

DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published at 306-310 King Street, Kingston, Ontario, at \$6 per year. Editions at 2.50 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 added, making price of daily \$3 and of weekly \$1.50 per year.

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

The British Whig Publishing Co., Ltd. EDW. J. B. PENNE, Managing Director.

TORONTO OFFICE.

Suite 19 and 20, Queen City Chambers, 22 Church St., Toronto, H. E. Smallpiece, J. P., representative.

Daily Whig.

NEW ZEALAND'S CRISIS.

Canada has been reproached because her government did not impetuously, while the war scare was on, offer the mother a Drednought or two. Sympathy, no matter how tersely couched, was unequal to the expression of that feeling which it was alleged the circumstances inspired. Perhaps not, in the estimate of those who are unduly dominated by the military spirit, and who think that the government was not quite equal to the emergency of the hour. And yet New Zealand is to-day giving evidence of the wisdom that prevailed in Canada when it put on record the declaration that when the mother country required her resources would be exhausted in offering the necessary aid. Better a calm and deliberate deliberation of this character than a hasty proceeding like New Zealand's which is provoking the people to riots and attacks on the flag, these are a disgrace and degradation to the colony. Australia has outlined a policy which is quite different. It is to build a navy for defence purposes, a navy which will be practically an addition to that of the empire, and at its disposal in any crisis that may arise. The critics of Canada who pose as authorities and wearying in their displays of lip loyalty, are getting a lesson in the experience of New Zealand which suggests an early and very radical revision of their programme.

The C.P.R. shareholders are understood to have profited to the extent of \$20,000,000 by the recent issue to them of \$50,000,000 new stock at par. That was a cutting of the melon for sure.

ANOTHER JUDICIAL ENQUIRY.

Montreal's municipal administration is so open to suspicion—there is so strong a feeling that the money of the people is not being properly spent—that a judicial commission has been asked for and granted. It has been appointed by the Quebec government in response to a numerous signed petition. But at the outset a curious contingency confronts the people. It is the cost of the enquiry so far as the citizens are concerned. Those who have inspired the demand for the commission, who deem it necessary as a means of exposing wrong-doing, must finance the commission so far as the prosecution is involved. The council, which is under fire, which is indirectly, and directly, too, accused of condoning a waste of money, if not a direct misappropriation of it, will be defended at the expense of the city. This would be tolerable if, as an outcome, there were provision for a recouping of the citizens—should the finding of the commission be a confirmation of the charges made against the council. The purification of the city, so far as its council goes, and the civic departments, should not fall upon men who are tired of the alleged misrule and seek to have an ending of it. They take all the risks at the outset, but in the final stage they should be reimbursed, especially when the judicial enquiry shows that they were acting in good faith and in the public interest.

Why was it necessary for the letter of the C.P.R. government respecting the issue of \$50,000,000 of new stock marked "private." What was there private about it? And parliament let the thing go without a kick from any one but Mr. Maclean!

THE CANADA LIFE'S CASE.

The Whig may be excused if it has misunderstood the Canada Life's remedial bill since parliament itself has been divided upon the subject and the bill which was before the banking and commerce committee failed, not, it is true, on its merits, but because of insufficient notice. The company will have it reintroduced, and with more light—not available when the matter was under consideration—the commons will probably pass it.

The idea that prevailed with some was that the policyholders would get a smaller share of the profits, and it appears to be an erroneous one. For many years from the inception of the company until 1879, the profits were divided between the participating policyholders and the shareholders in the proportion of seventy-five per cent. and twenty-five per cent., the interest on the paid-up capital being first credited to the stockholders' accounts. In 1879 an act of parliament was passed according to which the profits were divided in proportion of ninety per cent. and ten per cent., between the policyholders and shareholders, and these were the profits dividable

from the whole business of the company.

From 1900 to 1903 the balance of capital, \$875,000, was called on, adding to the security of the company, and the shareholders, of course, were allowed interest on the amount in the same manner and measure that they had been allowed interest on the \$125,000 of paid-up capital. But it having been suggested that the act of 1879 was open to a different interpretation it was decided to remove all doubt upon the question, and hence the bill which is now before the house. It simply provides that the profits which are divisible shall be "exclusive of the interest on any amount of paid-up capital and on other moneys from time to time at the credit of the shareholders, arising from interest so earned or from the shareholders' proportion of profits."

The finance minister and the minister of justice, side leaders in a matter of this kind, approve of the remedial bill. Some of its strongest opponents are policyholders, and one had been a special or general agent of the company. The wonder is that the vice-president, the former general manager, and the other representative men have not been able to pacify them, and pave the way for a peaceful passage of the bill.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is at a time like this that Chamberlain's big and little leaves come conspicuously into view.

Montreal contemplates the establishment of a municipal bakery. Would it be exempt from the influence of a wheat king?

Some conservative papers will have to revise their comments now that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has repudiated the Conmee power bill and proclaimed himself an uncompromising provincial righter.

The Rev. R. Chambers, formerly of Woodstock, now a missionary in Turkey, is well known to some people in Kingston. He is a graduate of Queen's College and is a member of the Oddfellows' Relief Association.

The commission who is to enquire into Montreal's municipal thrift, or lack of it, orders the council, as the first proceeding, to pay \$5,000 into court for expenses. That's business. A public enquiry should not be hampered for want of funds.

The attorney-general's department is being severely criticized because of crime which it can and does not prevent. The McKinnon assault in Normanby township is the latest record against it. The big policeman must wake up.

The World is sorry that the conservatives in the commons made so much fuss over the Mayes case. Why? Because it weakened itself for the larger attack on Pugsley over the Central railway matter. Mr. Foster was leading, as usual, when the party went astray.

FIRST SABBATH SCHOOL.

Began in Sooty Alley With Ragged Pin-Makers.

New York Deliverer.

"Bobby Wild Goose and his ragged regiment" was the name hoisted after Robert Raikes, the first modern Sunday school advocate, and his scholars. The thoroughfare was "Sooty Alley," and the scholars were the ragged boys who toiled in the pin factories of Gloucester, England. Robert Raikes paid Mrs. Brandon, a poor woman, one shilling each Sunday to teach the boys the Bible. That was in 1780. Four centuries later there were 250,000 boys and girls attending Sunday school in the kingdom.

To-day the Sunday school hour in city or village, the civilized world over, resembles Lilliputian land or dress parade. Streets leading to churches are bonny with lads and lassies, not ragged, but dressed in their best, going happily to "hear the wondrous story." Thousands now do the work Robert Raikes started.

One of the greatest factors in developing the Sunday school in America is the Sunday School Union. Mr. E. P. Bancroft is the president. This organization has been laboring in the field for 91 years. Last year it established 1,278 new Sunday schools in destitute places and reorganized 724, a total of 2,002 set in operation, with 102,024 members. The society employed 207 missionaries. It received \$2,156,133 and spent \$2,067,017. Besides the work of this organization, each denomination has its own missionaries in the field recruiting for its Sunday schools.

Retort Courtous.

Poor chap, (waiting in drawing room)—"I say, Marie, did you give Miss Gotrox my card?"

The maid—"Yes, sir."

Poor chap—"What did she say?"

The maid—"She told me to tell you, sir, that she was sorry she was not in."

Poor Chap—"Oh, very well. Please tell her I said I was glad I didn't call."

Negro As Producer.

The negro promises to be quite a factor for the white producer to compete against in the future, either with cocoa (in Nigeria), cacao (on the West Coast), gold prospecting (in British Guiana), or as a general planter in the West Indies and elsewhere.

A Mean Man.

Philadelphia Record.

Tommy—Pop, man, is a bachelor until he gets married, isn't he? Tommy's Pop—Yes, my son. Tommy—And what does he call himself afterwards? Tommy's Pop—I'd hate to tell you, my son.

Cushion covers, fancy work, lace and fringes cleaned, My Valet.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

Who Are Concerned.

Three parties are concerned in the wheat problem—the farmer, the speculator and the public. The farmer raises the wheat, the speculator raises the price of wheat and the public raises the money.

How Mr. Martin Butts In.

Winnipeg Free Press.

The urgency of Stratford-on-Avon which Mr. Martin is contesting was occasioned by the resignation of Capt. Kincaid Smith, who won the seat for the liberals at the last election. Mr. Smith is at odds with the government over its naval policy. He supported the resolution of censure moved by the opposition both by speech and vote and then resigned his seat. Mr. Carlyon-Bellairs, whose alarmist articles on the navy have been a feature of recent numbers of the National Review, was the other liberal member who joined in the vote of censure. The labor members, without exception, voted with the government, while the Irish members did not vote at all.

Way Open For Investigation.

Toronto Globe.

The inquiry by the public accounts committee is much the more frequent, and the Mayes-McAvity case lends itself perfectly to this method of investigation. The sum of nearly thirty-six thousand dollars of public money was paid by Mr. Mayes to Mr. McAvity. This payment is sufficient to bring the whole matter before the public accounts committee, and no formality is necessary except a motion for the papers relating to the payment and the citation of the parties who paid and received the money respectively. The public accounts committee is essentially a "fishing" committee. It does not hamper its inquiries by such limitations in favor of the witnesses as are imposed in courts of law. The question must, therefore, be again pressed, as it has been before: Why has there been no motion made by any member of the committee with a view to starting an investigation?

The Legislature Is Supreme.

Judge Riddell on London Contract.

"I have no doubt, personally, as to what my judgment should be. Out of deference to the able argument presented I will reserve judgment, but I do not know whether I shall write anything. I have nothing to say as to the policy of the legislation, but I am sure that Canadians would not be satisfied to receive on straw, one title less power than enjoyed by Englishmen on the other side of the Atlantic."

"My present opinion is, that the legislature is supreme in the limits fixed by the Act (B. N. A. Act). Not only are these powers supreme, but they intend to be supreme. This legislation is well within the limits fixed by the British North America Act and so is perfectly valid."

"I have not to tell the legislature what to do. I am a creature of the legislature—though not a subservient creature. If the legislature says 'It is your duty not to try such-and-such an action,' it is my duty not to try it. I'm here to carry out the laws."

Increasing Burden Of Taxation.

Neepawa Press.

The success of the Roblin government in imposing various forms of taxation on the public is a matter of which the government should be proud. If the government had taxed the people directly to the extent of \$250,000 a year for provincial purposes there would surely have been some resentment. But the government has accomplished the thing in another way—in some cases engineering requests from the people to be taxed. The municipal union has been the government's machine for bringing about several transfers of burdens from the government to the municipalities. And the people are pleased! At last meeting of Roseville council the street lighting was paid over to the home for incurables for keep of invalids from that municipality. This expense was borne by the provincial treasury. And now the Roblin government has cut down the grants to hospitals and placed the burden on the municipalities. At together it is estimated that the government has transferred sources of revenue from the municipalities to the government, and transferred charges from the government to the municipalities to the amount of fully a quarter of a million dollars per year.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN.

Kit, of Toronto, Writes on the Question.

Kit, in Mail and Empire.

"What is a gentleman?" asks somebody. A gentleman is like a race horse, and has to be bred that way, though he may not necessarily come from palaces nor have cerulean blood in his veins. The finest gentleman I ever knew was the son of an Irish peasant, who came over here and made a fortune, and kept the dear old people at home in comfort until, when his father died, he inherited the place, and he went for her and brought her to his lovely home, because she wanted to be with "her boy." And there was no man nor woman too rich or grand to be presented to "my mother," and made feel what an honor it was, too. And here was where my gentleman showed the fineness of his gentility. The man wasn't ashamed of his people, of his old home, of his humble origin. He dared call his soul his own, and dared to honor his mother, though she had never been to a ladies' ball, and he never had a head on which to wear a hat. Self-made, well-educated, he was not afraid to stand on his own feet, with the dear old mother on his strong arm, and face the toadies who were glad to be asked to the rich house, but who never dared to fall in respect to the dear old lady, who was honored and respected by her manly boy in her tired old age. That's the stuff gentlemen are made of.

Teacher—Harry, suppose I had a mince pie and gave one-sixth to you, one-sixth to Tommy, one-sixth to Willie and took half of it myself. What would be left? Harry (promptly)—I would.

Are Hard Times Coming?

Yes, for the man that wears tight boots, but his corns are relieved quickly by Putnam's Corn Extractor. No pain and certain cure. That's Putnam's. Use no other.

WAY TO KEEP YOUNG.

A List of "Donts" For Women of To-Day.

It is every woman's duty to keep young-looking as long as possible, but unfortunately she does not always know the best way to live up to that duty, says an exchange.

Avoid worry, hurry and getting flustered.

Learn self-control. Anger is a rapid wrinkle-bringer.

Be temperate. Moderation does not only refer to the stomach. Over-doing in any way makes for premature age. Love the open air. Fresh air is not a fad; it is a necessity, if one would keep young.

Get plenty of sleep. Nothing lines the face like nights of wakefulness.

Keep mentally alert. An intellectual back number adds years to her seeming age. Nothing makes for youth like a young mind, save perhaps, a young heart.

Don't let yourself get sluggish and indifferent. Here is where the benefit of massage, physical culture and a vital interest in life comes in.

Don't let your face reflect every perplexity. The woman who keeps young need not wear a mask, but she should guard against the so-called "speaking countenance," if she does not want a fine crop of wrinkles.

IN BED THREE MONTHS.

Count Bertrand Was a Very Eccentric Man.

London Chronicle.

Count Bertrand, who recently died in Paris, was a very eccentric man, and to one of his eccentricities he ascribed his long life. Once a year he would betake himself to bed and stay there for three months. On these occasions he would see no one but his servant, who brought him his meals, and even him he forbade to speak. Just before the Germans began the siege of Paris the count went to bed, and the servant, true to his injunctions said nothing of the events going on around him. One day he had proved so bad the count demanded an explanation, whereby, of course, he learned that Paris was encompassed by the enemy. Springing out of bed, the count paced the floor, repeating, "What should a Bertrand do under such circumstances?" Suddenly he stopped, exclaiming, "We should go to bed!" and to bed he went, and stayed there until the siege was over.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

ALD. H. N. ROBERTSON, Who has represented Frontenac Ward for some years.

AN AMUSING EXPERIENCE.

Concerning Hunting Trip Made By King Victor of Italy.

Montreal Standard.

There are a few more democratic monarchs alive to-day than King Victor of Italy. He is very fond of going out chamois hunting quite unattended, and one day he met with an amusing experience. He had shot a chamois, and a peasant boy, who had seen the animal fall, offered to go and fetch it. The King thanked him, but the lad inquired what was to be his reward. "Well, what do you want?" asked King Victor. "A franc and half your luncheon," was the reply. The bargain was struck, and the peasant went off and fetched the dead chamois. The King handed him a franc and proceeded to divide his luncheon into two equal portions. But the peasant turned away in contempt, for the royal luncheon consisted only of black bread and a large raw onion. "Bah!" exclaimed the boy disdainfully, "I thought you were a real gentleman, but I see you are only a poor beggar like myself after all."

He Didn't Know.

A boy was told by his schoolmaster to write a description of Quakers. The following was the result of his efforts: "Quakers never quarrel, never get into a fight, and never answer back. My father is a Quaker, but I really don't know what to call mother."

"Promises, like pie crusts, are easily broken," said a philosopher. But he said it before the railway lunch-counter pie was invented.

Many a man has been bitten in a dog trade.

Dandruff Cured in Two Weeks or Money Back.

The above is the guarantee G. W. Mahood, the druggist, is offering for Parisian Sage, the greatest of all hair restorers.

Whoever has dandruff take advantage of this offer and kill the little dandruff germs that will surely steal your hair from you if allowed to continue to persistently burrow into the hair roots.

Parisian Sage is also guaranteed to stop falling hair and itching of the scalp.

Don't accept any substitute from any druggist. Parisian Sage is the original prescription of one of the world's greatest scientists, and is manufactured only in this country by G. W. Mahood or by express, all charges prepaid, by Giroux Mig. Co., Fort Erie, Ont.

Parisian Sage is an exhilarating and pleasant hair dressing; it is not sticky or greasy, and it makes the hair soft, beautiful and luxuriant.

Price is 38c. a bottle from G. W. Mahood or by express, all charges prepaid, by Giroux Mig. Co., Fort Erie, Ont.

English Woman Looked All Over Town For One.

Kansas City Times.

An English woman who not long ago moved to Kansas City, Kas., met a friend on the street the other day and started her by asking:

"Do you know where I can find a joint?"

"A joint?" gasped the friend. "What on earth do you want to find a joint for?"

"Why, just a natural craving. I've been looking all over town for one."

"Goodness!" exclaimed the other who belonged to the W.-C. T. U. Then, such ailments as displacements, fibroid tumors, ulceration, irregularities, backache, and nervous prostration.

A JOINT OF MUTTON.

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Odd Name For A Home.

One of the oddest named country homes is in Jackson county, Mo. The name as it appears at the front gate is "Haderway" and never fails to attract attention from passersby. For years the wife wanted to leave Kansas City and go to a farm. When the family finally moved they named the home "Haderway."

In The Ark.

Washington Star.

Tradition has it that Noah's faithful dog was the last animal to board the ark.

Yes. The hog was probably the first, so that he could grab an end seat.

Seeing the moon over either shoulder may not influence your luck to any extent, but whether or not you buy your clothes here will have an influence on your appearance to a large extent.

Just size up the Men wearing our \$12.50, \$15 and \$18 Suits.

Our \$15 Black and Gray Silk-Faced Overcoats and Our Nobby \$2 Hats.

Aren't they swell looking fellows? The best dressers you'll meet!

You'll find that they all jingle a little money in their pockets, too, for they escaped the exorbitant charges of the exclusive Tailor.

Our New Shirts are beauties, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

See Our Fowne's English Gloves, in Tans, \$1.

See Our Fowne's Suede Gloves, \$1.50.

New Collars, 2 for 25c.

The H. D. Bibby Co.

Kingston's Cash and One Price Clothing House

MADE WELL AND STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Dovedale, Sask.—"I was a sufferer from female weakness—monthly periods irregular and painful and a bad discharge, backache and wretched headache, and had felt weak ever since the birth of my twins. I tried doctors but got no relief. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after three weeks I was feeling much better, and now I am well again."

—Mrs. BESSIE BILLY, Dovedale, Sask., Canada.

Another Woman Cured.

Christiana, Tenn.—"I suffered from the worst form of female trouble so that at times I thought I could not live, and my nerves were in a dreadful condition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me feel like a different woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold to suffering women."

—Mrs. MARY WOOD, R.F.D.3.

If you belong to that countless army of women who suffer from some form of female ills, don't hesitate to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs.

For thirty years this famous remedy has been the standard for all forms of female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, fibroid tumors, ulceration, irregularities, backache, and nervous prostration.

Honors For British Posts.

The Keats-Shelley memorial house, which is situated in the Piazza of Spagna in Rome, the house in which Keats died, was inaugurated recently and opened to the public. King Victor Emmanuel, the British Ambassador, Sir J. Rennell-Roddy, and the American ambassador, Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, were among those who officiated at the ceremonies. The King showed a great appreciation of the efforts of the committee which was instrumental in providing the memorial of the great poets, and inspected each room minutely.

Hard habits are often the direct result of any sin.