

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS. Illustration of a woman holding a lamp.

Was the candle, the oil lamp and illuminating gas. The light of the present day, however, is up-to-date Electricity, truly the light of the world.

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THAT'S HIS BUSINESS. Now, then, it's just the same with us in the GAS BUSINESS. THAT'S OUR BUSINESS. We know our business, and want to make it your business. Why don't you ask us?

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Notice. Strangers and Visitors are invited to inspect my big showing of Antique Furniture. Suitable prices. Best quality. L. LESSES, Coc. Princess and Chatham Sts. Phone 1045. Will Buy or Sell all kinds of Furniture. Highest prices.

COAL & WOOD. Justice Rules. At our coal yards and every customer may rest assured of obtaining his money's worth, whether he buys a ton or a carload. It isn't merely a matter of full weight—quality of coal counts as well. But we claim to give full weight of high-grade coal, and our list of patrons contains the names of many who will back our assertions. R. Crawford FOOT OF QUEEN STREET. Phone 9.

It was reported at Brockville that a number of Grand Trunk trainmen and conductors, who have been idle since the strike of a year ago, are about to be reinstated. Open continuously. No vacation. Moon College, Toronto.

THE WHIG, 78th YEAR. DAILY BRITISH WIG, published at 396-310 King Street, Kingston, Ontario, at \$1 per year. Editions at 1:30 and 4 o'clock p.m. WEEKLY BRITISH WIG, 16 pages, published in Paris on Monday and Thursday morning at \$1 a year. To United States, charge for postage had to be added, making price of Daily \$1 and of Weekly \$1.50 per year. Attached is one of the best Job Printing Offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; nine improved presses.

The British Whig Publishing Co., Limited J. G. Elliott, President, Leman A. Gault, Sec.-Treas. TORONTO OFFICE. Suite 19 and 20 Queen City Chambers, 21 Church St., Toronto. H. E. Smallpelco, J.P. representative.

Daily Whig.

FACT AND MANUFACTURER.

The agreement, rightly or wrongly, has been arranged. It is here, and it is now a question of whether it shall be accepted or not. In my judgment, it would be better to accept it. My reason for this opinion is that the agreement as arranged is so overwhelmingly "agricultural" in its clauses that it should grant a considerable measure of relief from the complaint we have so long heard as to their belief in the "unfair exaction" of the tariff on their industry, and touches so lightly the business man and manufacturer that FOR THEM TO CONTINUE A BITTER OPPOSITION TO ITS ENACTMENT IS, I AM CONVINCED, A MISTAKE. —C. H. Waterous, president of the Waterous Engine Works company.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS. The London Spectator is not published in the interest of the liberal party. It is certainly not interested in the success of the Canadian liberals, and writes upon the naval question from an absolutely independent and exalted standpoint. The Spectator's article the Whig publishes in the news columns, because it sheds so much light upon the naval question. Indeed it commends the position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government, and is at once a clear exposition of the case, and an emphatic vindication of the imperial overseas agreement reached in the imperial conference. A copy of it should be put in the hands of every self-respecting Canadian, and no one who is not a political incendiary, would dare to challenge the wisdom of it all. Lord Bessford is coming to Canada. He will assist once more in opening the Toronto exhibition. Last time he was here he was filled with the imperial idea and could not refrain from discussing it on every possible occasion. He ought to, while on this side of the herring pond, visit Quebec and hear Bourassa and Monk and Laverge discuss the naval issue.

My lord is a Britisher of the most pronounced type. He is an naval expert, a retired admiral with very ardent views of the British navy and its supremacy. What he would think of the Canadians who profess to be loyal to the British crown and at the same time preach anti-British doctrine and cultivate an anti-British feeling would be interesting! He can scarcely pass from the seaboard to the centre of Ontario without hearing some of the treason that is preached in Quebec, and if he is moved to speak of it, the unholy combination will not soon forget him. The anti-British campaign, which is being conducted in Quebec, with Mr. Borden's approval, deserves the condemnation that is generally passed upon it.

BRITISH-BORN FICTION. Hon. Frank Cochrane, who is the Whitney government's agent in the election, is giving his party away. The following is a copy of the confidential circular letter which he has addressed to the editors of conservative papers, and which has found access to the Globe: August 16th, 1911.

Dear Sir— I am glad to tell you that we are fortunate enough to have the aid of the pen of Mr. Arthur Hawkes in the election campaign, and I know you will be glad to use the signed articles by him that will come to you. Mr. Hawkes has written ten national articles under most attractive titles, and, under his non de plume of John V. Borne twenty-six pithy articles of about 350 words each, under the general heading "Points About the Deal." Mr. Hawkes will address at least one meeting a day for the rest of the campaign, and has also promised to write a series of news stories, entitled "Through Ontario With the British-Born," which will be placed freely at your disposal.

I thought that you would like to know we shall be very glad to see this ammunition as widely used as possible. Yours Faithfully, F. COCHRANE.

Oh, yes, the conservative editors will be glad to get any syndicate stuff that the Whitney government will send out, with the orders of Mr. Cochrane, but the people will take the less stock in the heroes of Arthur Hawkes now that he is revealed as an emissary of the conservative party. He was posing as an independent, as a Britisher who could not

stand for the trade agreement because, in his opinion, it meant injury to the British empire. Hawkes was under suspicion from the first and because he appeared to be hand and glove with the men whose work was, as the Canadian Courier pointed out, quite as narrow and racial as that of the Nationalists.

Mr. Cochrane's letter puts an end to the hypocrisy and cant in which Hawkes and his associates have been engaged. The exposure is complete.

SOME POLITICAL JUGGLING. Sir John Macdonald, in his day, undertook to provide federal voters lists because he wanted them to be free of all provincial influence. But Sir John never faced such a contingency as now prevails in Manitoba. The state department at Ottawa cannot believe that there is any neglect or defiance of law, and that it will not in consequence be necessary to defer the elections. But the facts, as they appear in the Winnipeg papers, show the situation to be very serious.

Under the provincial law, the king's printer is obliged, when the lists are printed, to supply them to all persons applying, upon the statutory price of twenty cents per list being submitted in payment. When, however, the liberal organization made application to Mr. Hooper for these lists, offering him the required payment, they were assured that no provincial lists were printed.

Mandamus proceedings against the king's printer brought out the truth. Instead of having the lists printed by the clerk of the executive council, though the king's printer actually superintended the printing; and it was hoped by this technicality to escape the statutory obligation to supply lists. The intention was, of course, to furnish the lists to the conservative organization, and to make it impossible for the liberals also to secure copies.

Counsel for the liberal party contended that it was the duty of the government to provide the lists and sell them to applicants therefor, and a witness said he had applied for the lists and been informed that they would not be ready for distribution until after September 21st. The defence of the attorney-general's department was that no lists had been printed, according to the statute, and that, therefore, there was none for sale.

A clear case of the attempt of the Rolin-Rogers combination to defeat the liberals in the federal elections, to deprive them of voters' lists while the conservatives were duly and amply supplied. Perhaps the state department at Ottawa, which is presided over by Hon. Mr. Murphy, may regard this as a trifling circumstance, but it will be enlightened later on. Justice Mathers will probably wake some people up by his decision. He reserved judgment, but he clearly intimated that the government was trifling with the people and in a most vexatious manner.

EDITORIAL NOTES. The paving proceeds slowly. The macadam resists the attacks upon it and makes some people lament that it is being disturbed.

A new grievance has been found against the water—that with its chlorine it has, in the sprinkling, killed the flowers. What a lot the department has to account for!

Lloyd-George has again proven the strong man of the British government. As the intermediary in the settlement of the great strike he has earned the gratitude of the English-speaking world.

The banqueting of the Americans knocked out Admiral Togo. Which suggests to the New York Herald that the dinner table rather than the battleship is to be feared. The chef takes higher rank at once.

Criticism of Col. Astor because of his proposed marriage, to which the church objects, has made his fiancée nervous. A voyage to the Mediterranean has been prescribed. Perhaps it will supply a tonic which the Astor millions cannot command.

CAMPAIGN ECHOES. The premier of Canada exhibits the spirit of Henry of Navarre, the hero of Ivry, at Three Rivers, and the people gave evidence of their eagerness to follow the white plume in this last dash he will probably have with the enemy.

Rodolph Forget, of Montreal, and ex-M.P., says the stock market is depressed for fear of reciprocity. He is the only one to think of this, and as the only one who is advancing such a theory, he invites the ridicule of the people.

Up in Woodstock, Mr. Foster argued strenuously against reciprocity, and then asked, "Do you want it?" and to his surprise the answer came back, hastily, "Yes." Mr. Foster asked no more questions. It wasn't safe to do so. About the dearest reading nowa-

days is Col. J. Pennington Macpherson's articles on reciprocity, and what he does not know about it. The men who went through the campaigns of 1878 and 1891 with Sir John Macdonald, and heard him talk on the subject, do not take any stock in the colonel's continued story. It is simply guff.

Mr. Monk and Mr. Bourassa are now quite satisfied that Canada should have a navy, for coast defence, and that it should be built in Canada, but the people should have been consulted before anything was done? A question of the referendum. Only that and nothing more. Then why oppose the navy? If a good thing, and necessary, why not commend it to the electors?

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS. Candid Confession. Toronto News. It would be stupid and malicious to suggest that the masses of the liberal party are less loyal or less patriotic than their political opponents.

The Farmers' Deal. Toronto Star. The Mail and Empire charges the liberals with having surrendered to the grain growers. Isn't it shocking that the farmer is having his say at last?

Slander Won't Do. London Times. We cannot tell how far the sporadically raised cry of annexation is influencing Canadian opinion, but there is no reason to suppose that the reciprocity agreement would produce any tendency in that direction.

Hawkes in His Glory. Toronto Globe. Arthur Hawkes has been boasting for weeks that he "never cast a conservative vote." Here he is with his miserable British-born fake taking the plunder of the plutocrats and talking loyalty for the tories.

No Blue Rain Here. Stratford Beacon. J. B. Tushope, M.P.P., is erecting a \$100,000 agricultural implement factory at Orillia, and in the face of reciprocity, which he supports. Please carry the news to the "blue-rumists."

My, This is Serious. Woodstock Sentinel-Review. One of Borden's objections to reciprocity is that it will have the effect of "opening the home market to twelve foreign countries and to all the British possessions." The objection to opening the home market to all the British possessions is, no doubt, quite sincere.

DO FARMERS WANT IT? Reciprocity and the Farmer Who Raises Barley. The average price of barley in Canadian centres for the period, July 5th, 1910, to April 12th, 1911, was 56c per bushel. In Minneapolis the average price, for the same period, was 78.6c per bushel; in Milwaukee 82.4c; in Buffalo, 75.7c. When Canadian barley had free admission to the States the average price for sixteen years was 67c. During the past seventeen years, with a high tariff wall to cross, the average price has only been 42c.

Under reciprocity the tariff wall will be taken down again. Do the farmers want it taken down? LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. Reciprocity a Fact. Three Rivers, Que., Aug. 21.—(To the Editor): From Eastern Manitoba to the Pacific, where the farming lands on our side along the border line sell at \$18 to \$25 per acre, the very same kind of land and climate on the American side of the line sell at \$30 to \$50 per acre, owing to the larger markets for farmers' products. The reader can do his own thinking. —W. H.

A Warning Unheeded. Ottawa Citizen. If the United States had believed that reciprocity would lead to annexation would that country not have given Canada the fullest measure of reciprocity in the years when this country was weak, without prosperity or population, and apparently could see its future on the prediction that reciprocity would be a success, if by no means follows that the conservative party should stake its future that reciprocity will be a failure. By a premature decision to fight reciprocity in the latter end, it suggests the chance of placing itself in the unhappy position of the liberal party of 1878, without any compensating advantage.

No Consolation Here. Ottawa Citizen. There is nothing in the traditions of the conservative party that makes it an opponent on principle of reciprocity. On the contrary it was failure to secure reciprocity that drove the conservatives in defence of Canada, to adopt protection, and the wisdom of the policy of the conservative party is justified by the simple fact of the United States coming hat in hand to ask us for that reciprocity which was formerly denied us.

A Fair Snap, Surely. Toronto Star. We remove a duty of twelve cents a bushel from wheat; the American reduction is twenty-five cents. We remove a duty of forty cents a barrel from apples; the American reduction is twenty-five cents a bushel. The Canadian reduction on barley is fifteen cents a bushel; the American reduction is thirty cents. These are only a few examples. All along the line the Americans make far greater reductions than we do.

Miss S. Brown, Watertown, N.Y., visiting friends here, returned home on Monday. B. C. Hoosier, a candidate in South Toronto at the forthcoming federal elections as an independent. Thursday America makes her famous tour of the islands, 2.30 p.m. fare, 50c.

DR. SOPER DR. WHITE. Specialists in diseases of Skin, Blood, Nerves, Bladder and Special Affections of men. One visit advisable; if impossible, send history for free opinion and advice. Question blank and book on diseases of men free. Consultation free. Medicines furnished in tablet form. Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. DR. SOPER & WHITE. 25 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

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CLEANING SUMMER CLOTHES. The warm weather is the time when everyone wears light clothes—clothes easily soiled. We can clean and press any article of clothing for either men or women. R. PARKER & CO., Dyers and Cleaners, 99 Princess St., Kingston, Ont.

WEST MUST HAVE IT. TRADE AGREEMENT A NECESSITY TO GRAIN GROWERS. To Market Hard Wheat—W. R. Motherwell, of Saskatchewan, Believes Laurier Forces Will Sweep West. "Reciprocity is a commercial necessity for the Western Canadian grain grower," said W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture of Saskatchewan, in Ottawa. He is returning from England, where he represented his province at the coronation.

"The United Kingdom imports from all the world about one hundred and sixty million bushels of wheat annually," said he, "the mills of the motherland have need for only about 40,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat, which they value for its hard quality. This is mixed with lower priced soft wheat from other countries. Now, Canada will produce this year about one hundred and eighty million bushels and far more than forty million bushels will be available for export. "The free trader market of United Kingdom won't take more than a certain amount of hard wheat unless it is sold at soft wheat prices. If the Canadian surplus is to be disposed of at the prices, which have ruled in the past, it must find a market where hard wheat is required. Unless we do have a larger market how can we sell the ever-increasing surplus of our grain? "Another argument for the cultivation of the American market by reciprocity is afforded by the present strike in Great Britain. Transatlantic steamships are unable to take cargo. If this tie-up had occurred when our wheat crop was ready for export we would have suffered. We may suffer yet if it continues, for the steamship companies are unable to discharge cargoes on the other side. "In such a condition, with insurance rates soaring, how much better it would be for our farmers to have an alternative market near at hand. "In England a certain element opposes reciprocity because it fears that the Americans by paying higher prices for Canadian wheat will shift the control of the world's wheat market from Liverpool to the United States. That may be true, but the Canadian farmer will be in the fortunate position of having both Americans and English competing in the purchase of his wheat. "A certain element in England appears to believe that Canadian loyalty must be bought, that unless Canada gets a tariff preference in the motherland she will leave the empire. "I have not the slightest doubt that the Laurier government will sweep Saskatchewan and take five seats each in Manitoba and Alberta on the reciprocity issue."

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Harvey Wilson, aged twenty-three, an employee of Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, hanged himself to a telepost. Whole mixed spices, fresh and pure, House's drug store. Robert Shaw, Ottawa, is here on a visit. Firms Cross, Lansdowne, president of the Reform Association of South Leeds, is mentioned as the probable opponent of George Taylor, in that constituency. "Fried's bottling wax." Prouse's drug store.

BIBBYS LIMITED. MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR STORE. Suit Cases, Trunks, Hats - - Caps. Illustration of a man in a suit.

YOUTH'S SUITS, \$7.50. The Young Man's first long trouser suit. \$7.50. Single or double breasted coats, medium width trousers, smartly made. Fabrics, dark pin-dot tweeds, sizes 32, 33, 34, 35. BIBBY'S PRICE \$7.50. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, \$4.50. Sizes 26 to 33. Fine imported and domestic tweeds, rich shades of brown, green and gray, double breasted coat, long lapels, bloomer pants, etc. A DANDY FOR \$4.50. BOYS' BLUE SUITS, \$6.50. Something good for boys, English Blue Worsteds, elegantly tailored, double breasted coat, long revers, shapely backs, bloomer pants, fast colors, sizes 26 to 33. BIBBY'S SPECIAL, \$6.50. BOYS' SHIRTS, 50c. Neat Outing and Neglige Shirts, new patterns, fast colors, perfect fitting, sizes 11-12 to 14. Some with attached soft collars. BOYS' DELIGHT, 50c.

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