

"Oceana Roll"
Seizes New York Walkers

Ragtime walking is the latest on Broadway. It is a sort of gliding motion in exaggerated form. The pedestrian so affected pushes up a shoulder with each step. When he puts his right foot forward the corresponding shoulder goes up. When the other foot steps out the left shoulder rises slightly. With every step the entire body, from the waist up, sways. In the case of the young man so affected he frequently claps his hands with each step or snaps his fingers. That the new walk is a result of the "Oceana Roll" craze is evident from the fact that often the ragtime pedestrian will whistle or hum the tune of this novel song.

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 You Run No Risk When You Use This Remedy.

We promise you that, if your hair is falling out, and you have not let it go too far, you can repair the damage already done by using Regall '99' Hair Tonic, with persistence and regularity, for a reasonable length of time. It is a scientific, cleansing, antiseptic, germicidal preparation that destroys microbes, stimulates good circulation around the hair roots, promotes hair nourishment, removes dandruff and restores hair health. It is as pleasant to use as pure water, and it is delicately perfumed. It is a real toilet necessity.

We want you to try Regall '99' Hair Tonic with our promise that it will cost you nothing unless you are perfectly satisfied with its use. It comes in two sizes, prices 50c. and \$1. Remember, you can obtain Regall Remedies in this community only at our store—The Regall Store, G. W. Mahood.

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Made of good, strong Tweeds, finest wearing materials, for School Children.

Boys' Two-piece Suits, sizes 24 to 32, at \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, and \$3.50.
 Boys' Three-piece Suits, sizes 30, 34 to \$4, \$5, \$6, and \$7.
 BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS.
 Boys' Boots, sizes 8, 9, 10, at \$4, \$4.15, and \$4.50.
 Boys' Boots, sizes 11, 12, 13, at \$4.15, \$4.50, and \$5.
 Boys' Boots, sizes 1 to 5 at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 up to \$2.50.

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Strangers and Visitors are invited to inspect my big showing of Antique Furniture. Suitable prices. Best quality.

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 Will Buy or Sell all kinds of Furniture. Highest prices.

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 FOOT OF QUEEN STREET.
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THE WHIG SEVENTY-EIGHTH YEAR

DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published at 306-310 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 had 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, stylish, and cheap work; nine improved presses.

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TORONTO OFFICE.
 Suite 19 and 20 Queen City Chambers, 32 Church Street, Toronto.
 H. E. Smallpiece, J.P., representative.

THIS WAS THE STAND.

Should we veto all attempts to improve trade relations between Canada and the United States? By no means. Our reply to Uncle Sam should be: Granted that you fully realize that we are bent on developing a nationality absolutely independent of you politically, on maintaining a means thereto a fiscal system under which we may develop to the utmost our industries and our resources for our own strengthening and upbuilding, and that no scheme of reciprocity which interferes therewith is desirable; that understood, WE WELCOME THE FULLEST TRADE AND INTERCOURSE CONSISTENT THEREWITH. — Mr. Foster in the University Magazine for December, 1910.

GENUINE ELECTION SPIEL.

The Ottawa Citizen sees a connection between reciprocity and the caride merger which has left some thirty people in Ottawa without work. That is the limit—a bit of Sifton Philosophy. Because the nations have agreed to trade in farm products Canada industrially must go to the eternal pay-rows.

CAN'T CLIMB BACK.

Six members of the legislature have resigned from the legislature, with the consent of Sir James Whitney, and for the purpose of helping Mr. Borden in this election. Some of them will not be elected. That is a certainty. What then? They will have to go back for re-election to the local house, and they will go back to rural constituencies, as anti-reciprocity candidates. They will have to face more the animosities and antagonisms which they engendered by their opposition to the trade agreement. Suppose they are defeated a second time? The premier can interpret it as a notice that his government has not improved its position by resisting that which is declared generally to be for the benefit of the people. The opposition will be strengthened. Hon. Mr. McKay will not have to serve so long in the cold shades as Sir James Whitney.

LARGER MARKETS NOW.

A Canadian paper, the Ottawa Citizen, which favoured reciprocity and did not understand why the conservative party should oppose it, now advises the electors to keep their eye on things political across the way.

Our contemporary points to the freak acts of the democrats in the United States congress. They are bound to flinger with the tariff right off the bat—as impulse seizes them, and without any respect for consequences—and the Citizen thinks that Canada can best await events in the United States before deciding to accept a free exchange of natural products.

And why should there be any delay in the carrying out of a good thing? Suppose the democrats take down all the tariff bars eventually and bring about free trade, so far as the United States is concerned. The trade agreement simply gives Canadians what they want—what they have been wanting for forty years—and they must be gratified.

There is a necessity for immediate action. The grain crop alone of the North-West is estimated by the president of the Canadian Pacific railway, whose duty it is to plan how the transportation of a share of it, at 225,000,000 bushels. Now of that crop Canada will consume 100,000,000 bushels, and Britain will take 65,000,000, no more. What is to become of the 65,000,000 which remain?

The grain growers of the west want to sell their product where they may. They demand larger markets now, not ten years hence; and larger markets they will get.

USING THE FARMER BADLY.

Up at Harristown Mr. Borden encountered a farmer who knew his ground and made the leader of the opposition change his topic very quickly. He was telling the farmers that they were entitled to protection in the home market and was surprised when some one said, "The farmer does not want it." "Does not want it?" he echoed, in astonishment. "No, he does not want it," said this voice, without faltering. "For whom do you speak?" asked the leader of the opposition, and the reply came at once, "The Canadian Council of Agriculture."

Mr. Borden was non-plussed for a moment. He realized that he was, as the boys say, "up against it." But he resumed by saying that the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the farmers must be different. "No, they are not," said the same voice, still firm and unterrified. Mr. Borden persisted that the council must be different from the farmers who asked the government "to increase the duty on meat."

Which suggests a look into the literature that tells of the packing business in Canada. Some time ago Mr. Flavell published a letter in the press, in which he opposed reciprocity as something which would hit and perhaps kill the meat business. Mr. Flavell is president of a company which has, in the last fourteen years, been making dividends of 15 to 20 per cent. This on a capital of \$750,000 in 1906 made a profit of \$187,500. What is more, right in the face of the blue ruin which Mr. Flavell preached, in the Anti-Reciprocity campaign, he launched a scheme for increasing the stock. The present common stock is \$1,500,000, and from it, according to the prospectus, the average annual earnings in five years have been \$1,341,937. And it is recorded by the president that "there is every reason to expect a continued satisfactory margin of profit over and above the interest and sinking fund requirements of the new bond issue."

The Ingersoll Packing company undertook to show that the price of hogs was higher in Ingersoll than in Chicago, but a comparison of the market quotations in Chicago, Buffalo and Toronto, for 1910, showed Toronto rates to be the lowest. The meat packers were getting was cheap enough, but it was dear enough when they came to put it on the market. Competition will make it better for the farmer and the consumer.

CAMPAIGN ECHOES.

Reciprocity has been described by Mr. Borden as "a reversion of the N.P." A fulfillment of it, he means. It represents now more than Sir John Macdonald invited in his standing offer, the offer originally set forth in the National Policy.

Why say so much about the farmers in this election? asks a conservative elector. Because this is a farmers' election. They are having their innings, and if they do not make a score they will have, for many a year perhaps, to hold their peace.

The crops about Kingston may not be very good—the general crops—but the farmer has of some things, and of hay especially, an abundance, and he wants the \$4 a ton which he will lose if the duty is not lifted. He will vote accordingly in the election.

Mr. Sifton will be heard respectfully—all men who have ideas should be heard, and by all classes of the people—he will not convert any. He is talking for the farmer, without the farmer's experience. And in this campaign the farmer is talking for himself.

The most active campaigner in this election is the premier, who has been doing a daily stunt, and is as fresh as when he started out. "The old cook," as he was humorously called, knows how to fight, and he has been carrying the war right into the heart of the enemy's territory.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is rather unfortunate in comparing himself to Joshua, and the late Sir John Macdonald to Moses. It is true that Moses led the children of Israel out of Egyptian bondage, but it is not on record that Joshua led them back into it—Ottawa Citizen. And there is no evidence that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will fall in his plans. "It's a gamble," says some one referring to the trade agreement. Well, it's a gamble into which most people will enter, for they see a chance of winning out.

SOME OF BENEFITS
 DERIVED FROM THE PASSING OF THE TRADE AGREEMENT.

The Chance of a Lifetime for the Farmers—A Market and Its Profitable Profits—Some Very Definite Results.

Weekly Sun, Toronto.

A list of articles produced on the farm, which will be entitled to free entry to the United States under reciprocity, is given. Merely a glance at the list is sufficient to show the great advantage that farmers in all parts of Canada stand to gain by the ratification of the agreement.

Take live stock to start with. Horses which are valued at \$150 per head or less are taxed \$30 on entering the United States, while those worth over \$150 are dutiable at twenty-five per cent. Still, in the face of these heavy imports, close on half a million dollars worth of Canadian horses were sold in the United States last year.

At present calves entering the United States from Canada are taxed \$2 per head, while cattle worth not more than \$14, have to pay \$3.75. Cattle worth over \$14 each are dutiable at twenty-seven and one-half per cent. And yet we sold well over \$600,000 worth of cattle in the United States in 1910.

Considerably over half a million dollars worth of sheep and lambs were sold in the American market in the same year, although the tax on the former was \$1.50, and on the latter 75c per head.

Of hay, \$673,000 worth was sold in face of a duty of \$4 per long ton.

In potatoes our sales reached \$346,000, despite a tax of 25c per bushel, in turnips of \$174,000, notwithstanding a tax of twenty-five per cent, and in vegetables of \$150,000, after payment of the same rate of duty.

Farmers in Lambton and Essex will gain greatly by freedom in selling their hogs to Michigan sugar factories. Kent farmers must derive profit from the opening of the American bean market. Wellington, Brant and West-wood counties will profit from the removal of the restrictions on sales of turnips, Ontario and York counties will find a magnificent market for their horses in New York state.

Fruit and vegetable growers all along the lake front will have new and valuable markets, almost within sight, thrown open to their products. Every producer of hogs, cattle, or sheep; every dairyman, and every poultry producer will reap advantage from having two markets in which to sell instead of being confined to one. There will be something to be gained at the buying end as well. The duty on nearly all implements bought in the United States will be reduced, the reduction being two and one-half per cent, in some cases, and five per cent in others. There is a slight shave in cement, and a like made free. In common with other consumers, farmers will gain, too, from the reduction in the tariff on prepared foodstuffs, such as bacon, hams, lobsters, oysters and sardines, canned meats and lards, canned vegetables, cereal foods and biscuits.

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 Policies delivered while you wait.

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AN AMERICAN OPINION.

Canada Has Best of the Reciprocity Agreement.

Attention has been drawn more than once to the significant fact that whereas all the agricultural journals in Canada favor the reciprocity agreement, all the agricultural journals in the United States oppose it. The Orange Judd Northwest Farmerstead, in its last issue, has an article on reciprocity which should be of interest to Canadian electors. It says:

"It would seem to be a foregone conclusion that reciprocity will win in the Canadian elections by a vote of two to one. Why? Because this measure will enormously stimulate Canadian agriculture without in any way injuring Canadian manufacturers. Canada has absolutely everything to gain and utterly nothing to lose by approving reciprocity. It is not too much to say that should reciprocity be enforced at the Canadian elections, Sept. 21st, the ultimate result thereof will be to double the value of every acre of good land and timber and of every town or city lot in the Dominion.

"Such a result closely approximates the policy which was privately approved by the grand old man of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald, during his private interviews with James G. Blaine, at Washington, when the latter was secretary of state.

"Orange Judd Northwest Farmerstead was the first journal in the states to point out that the pending measure was quite jug-handled—it gives Canada the jug and leaves Uncle Sam only a small bit of the handle. Now, if Canada puts reciprocity into effect, will our farmers' fears prove to be justified or not justified?

"We sincerely trust that the future will show this latter judgment to be correct. Certain it is that consumption of all food products increases rapidly, because of the growth in population, not only in the United States and Canada, but throughout the world. There are no grounds for expecting an agricultural panic in the states if reciprocity was by a big majority in Canada, Sept. 21st. That new policy may not reduce farm values materially in the United States, though it may have a retarding effect for some years upon the still further increase in American farm values. But that this policy will increase land values throughout Canada goes without saying.

"If Orange Judd Northwest Farmerstead were devoted to Canadian, instead of to American agricultural interests, it would spare no effort to secure a practically unanimous vote in Canada for the liberal party, and for its policy of reciprocity. Being the champion of the American farmer, however, the Farmerstead hopes that Canada will make the colossal error of defeating reciprocity by electing a conservative majority."

CANADIAN OPINION.

Asking Hard Questions.

Why don't they tell us who are putting up the money for the anti-reciprocity league and how much? It would help the farmer make up his mind.

Somewhat Premature.

The opposition's announcement about Mr. Fielding being beaten is premature. They have been beating Mr. Fielding for over thirty years, and the cheering is still to hear from.

Richard Himself Again.

Ottawa Free Press.

Richard McBride prefers to await the call from the east, which will follow the third defeat of R. L. Borden, on September 21st next. When that time comes he may reconsider how best to display his "statesmanlike qualities."

Appeals to Nationality.

Hamilton Herald.

With Bourassa appealing to French sentiment in Quebec and Mr. King appealing to German sentiment in Waterloo, and Mr. Hawkes appealing to the British-born, it might be well to emphasize the appeals to Canadian sentiment a little more.

"A Canadian First."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"My compatriots of the French language, it is necessary for me to say that I have never defended your rights with anything other than an appeal to simple justice. I am neither an imperialist nor an anti-imperialist but a Canadian first, last and all the time. I am a Canadian through the whole of Canada, in London, and before all the world.

The Situation in Brief.

Toronto Globe.

Sir Wilfrid's way of handling the opposition shows that he is wise to the main facts, which are three; first, that the conservative party is on crutches; second, that there is a fighting wing of the new opposition, mostly recruited from the Bleus, which is for Bourassa and against Laurier; third, that a big section of Bourassa's following admires Laurier and Bourassa, and is for Laurier against Borden.

Does Borden Applaud This?

Toronto Globe.

Not a dollar for defence seems to be the motto of even the English-speaking conservative candidates in B.C. What do patriotic conservatives in Ontario think of this letter from J. P. Pickles, conservative candidate in Missisquoi, to the electors—"If I am elected I will give my word and my vote—I declare it emphatically in advance—to obtain the repeal of the naval bill. I will vote against any prime minister, whether Mr. Borden or anybody else, who will not repeal this bill in its entirety." Mr. Davidson in Shefford has issued a manifesto in practically the same words. "Not one dollar for naval defence" is a fine campaign cry for the loyalist party.

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An army of School Boys will start to school shortly, dressed in New School Suits bought here. We will be proud of the showing, for it will bear evidence that parents appreciate our good clothes. No matter about the size or taste of the boy, there's a Suit here to fit and please him and fully satisfy the entire family.

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4 years to 9 years.	10 years to 15 years.	We show a fine range of Blouse Suits in Blue and Grey Serge,	
\$3.75.	\$4.50.	Other hues, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$5.00, \$7.50 to \$10.	
Others \$5, \$5.50, \$6.00.	BOYS' BELTS.	BOYS' STOCKINGS.	BOYS' HATS.
BOYS' CAPS.	BOYS' SWEATERS.	BOYS' SWEATER COATS.	BOYS' OVERCOATS.

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MAIL BY FAST FREIGHT.

New Arrangement for U.S. Second-Class Matter.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Arrangements have been perfected by the post office department whereby second class matter, consisting of magazines and periodicals, heretofore transported in railway mail cars, will be carried by fast freight beginning Sept. 1st. The order was issued today.

With the idea of reducing the expense of transporting this, the greater part of second class mail matter, Postmaster-General Hitchcock has taken advantage of an old statute permitting the department to send mail by freight. The publishers are to be permitted to print on the wrapper of each copy or bundle of their periodicals, as a part of the address, instructions as to the date on which delivery is to be made. In accordance with this arrangement postmasters have been directed to carry out the instructions with respect to the delivery of fast freight mail.

Postmaster-General says that the arrangement will be satisfied with the general

A Jamaica Museum.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 25.—A commercial museum will be established at Jamaica for the purpose of bringing the resources of the island more prominently before the notice of foreign markets.

More Haitian exiles, some of them friendly to President Lescotte, are arriving here. One of them, who is an adherent of former President Simon, was obliged to wrap himself in a Spanish flag to escape the violence of a mob that threatened him as he was about to leave Haiti.

Mrs. Harriman Gives Laboratory.

San Francisco, Aug. 25.—Mrs. E. H. Harriman has given \$50,000 for the establishment of a bacteriological and pathological laboratory for the benefit of the employees of the Southern Pacific. The laboratory will be in San Francisco.

"HIGH OFFICE—A POLITICAL PAWN."

DANGLING A PORTFOLIO.

Toronto News.

Though Sir Allen Aylesworth some time ago announced his retirement from politics the government still fails to gazette his withdrawal from the cabinet, and to appoint his successor. The portfolio of minister of justice is being dangled before two or three constituencies. This is the first time in Canadian history that this high office has been so openly used as a pawn in the political game. In government circles at Ottawa it is rumored that the plan will not go to High 55th.

DANGLING A PORTFOLIO.

Toronto News.

It is long since Toronto had a representative in a federal cabinet. It is certain that if Mr. Borden should carry the country, Mr. Kemp would be asked to join his administration. In the government he could demand and secure the consideration for Toronto which it has not had from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues.