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J. NUGENT & CO.,
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In re-opening under new management, we will clear away the Nugent & Taylor stock. Everything must go. Ranges and Stoves, Enamel Goods and Tinware, Kitchen supplies of all kinds. The best goods at sacrifice prices.

We are prepared as usual to give careful and prompt attention to Plumbing and Tinsmithing. The old stand, 89-91 Princess Street.

All accounts due to the late firm of Nugent & Taylor shall be settled with

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RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL KINDS. SELF Inkers, Linen Markers, Dates, Seals, Stencils, Rack, Ticket and Office Stamps, etc. Best present. JOHN OFFORD Wide Office.

THE WHIG — 68TH YEAR

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THE DAILY WHIG.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

POINT IN A PICTURE.

The Toronto Star pictures Mr. Whitney as a workman who is engaged behind a high fence in building a platform. On one side there is a crowd of curious people, representing the country, and one asks, "Hey, what you got inside there?" Mr. Whitney peeps over the fence and remarks, "Have patience, sir." The cartoon has a word of explanation, and it is this: "Although the public is excluded for the present it is understood that the work on the new conservative platform is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible under the personal supervision of Mr. Whitney. It is feared, however, that it will not be completed by the 29th of May, the date set for the opening." There is humour and point in the picture.

WHO GOT THE BENEFITS?

The insinuation has been made that those receiving pulp concessions in Ontario were liberals and friends of the government. Mr. Rowell, in East York, has shown how absurd is this conception.

The Sault Ste. Marie concession was made to the Clergues, Americans, whose business in Ontario are purely business, not political.

One of the principal men interested in the Nepigon concession is Mr. Weidner, an American pulp manufacturer. The others are Canadians of both political parties.

The Sturgeon Falls concession was made to an English company, and the Blanche River concession is granted almost entirely to Canadians, including Angus McLeod, lumberman, of Bracebridge, the conservative member in the dominion parliament for North Ontario; George McCormick, lumberman, of Orillia, the conservative member in the dominion parliament for Parry Sound; and the Sheppard Bros., of Simcoe county.

In the Keewatin concession are such well-known conservatives as Richard Fuller, of Hamilton, Alexander Fraser, of Ottawa, Henry Kelly Eagan, of Ottawa, Thomas Bate of St. Catharines, and William H. Brouse of Toronto.

Then the contention of the opposition is that the agreements were made secretly. Every one of them was discussed in parliament. Three of them were concurred in by the conservative party. Three more were objected to, but allowed to pass without amendment. In other words the conservative party in the legislature gave its consent to six out of the seven concessions that have passed the house.

BOWING TO MONEY.

The expected has happened in Hamilton. The conservative party managers have put aside E. A. Colquhoun, who represented the western division in the last legislature, and nominated in his place Mayor Hendrie. The slight thus put upon Mr. Colquhoun is one he is disposed to resent.

West Hamilton had, as its member, for may a long year, Hon. Mr. Gibson, the present attorney-general in the Ontario government. The people ought to appreciate an able man when he is willing to serve them, and how the electors of West Hamilton allowed themselves—that is the majority of them—to make the change they did in last general election may never be known. The man who replaced him, Mr. Colquhoun was a successful banker. He understood financial affairs, and was able to criticise them. But he was not, and is not now, a politician of high rank. He lacks in forcefulness of character and that fluency of speech which is the possession of the easy debater. As a new aspirant for public favours he rallied the conservative workers and surprised them, and perhaps himself, by his election.

Now, at the end of four years, he is abandoned by his aforetime political friends and apparently without much reason. Mr. Hendrie, who is the choice of the party convention, is not a leader of public opinion. He is mayor of his city, but men get into municipal office for other reasons than their capacity to administer public affairs. Mr. Colquhoun did not make much stir in parliament. His voice did not cleave the air and make the rafters ring. But he was just as much a debater as Mayor Hendrie can be, if the electors prefer him, of which there is no certainty. Under the circumstances Mr. Colquhoun is inclined to take the field as an independent. He was present at the convention and declared that he would appeal to the people. His words, spoken with a broken heart, and to the Herald, a few days previously, have a pathetic ring. Said he:

"I will certainly run again for West Hamilton. I am not going to be dictated to by the Spectator and a few whimsical members of the party, who, after using me, and now thinking my usefulness is partially gone, would like to throw me aside for some less deserving aspirant. I think I have a sufficient number of true, warm friends and supporters in West Hamilton, who will uphold me and my rights. I am now a poor man, having spent most of my money in politics, and in the interest of the conservative party. I am strong, active and more vigorous than many young men. If at the convention I am defeated, and another man nominated, this will not wipe me out, as I will run as an independent conservative and I know a majority of my old friends will adhere to me, come what may."

STRIPPING MR. MARTER.

Mr. Marter, in a public meeting in Toronto, has made a clear, a candid, and satisfactory statement of his differences with the party. It has been insinuated that he is influenced, in his differences with his leader, by personal reasons, but he has made it apparent that he has been willing to sacrifice personal interest in order to gratify the whims and caprices of his party.

It is recalled that in 1895 both Mr. Marter and Mr. Whitney endorsed the concession to the Clergue company. They congratulated the government upon adopting a policy which meant so much for the future of New Ontario. Later, when his party balked at the Spanish river concession, he did his best to convince it of its error. It resisted the application on the most unreasonable grounds, and failing to convert it to his way of thinking he went with it, though the Georgian Bay Company, whose business he was conducting, was very much concerned in the result.

Again, when his party opposed the grant of land to the Algoma Central railway, he felt that a mistake was being made, and argued against it to the limit of his ability. Though his interests lay with a company, (the Clergues, for whose allied concerns he did the insurance business), he voted with his party, and voted against his personal judgment—and convictions. Still some people say he has not been a good party man.

Finally some representatives of the party have been insulting in their references to him. He has suffered many affronts and met them in silence. He thought it strange, however, that some men—C. C. Robinson and Dr. Pyne for instance—could canvass him for party funds, accept his money, and then abuse him. It is remarkable, indeed. It is not usual for loyalists to hob-nob with traitors, and not usual to bleed men for a cause in which they are not interested. Mr. Marter has been rather roughly handled, and by those who profess to belong to the gentlemen's party.

FOOLING THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Whitney, in an address at Sarnia, boasted of the popularity of his cause. He had the impression that with all his defects the people were clamouring for him, that they wanted to have him exalted to the first office in the province.

Yet he had misgivings. He was afraid of the machine. Why? He knew what it could do. It is the creation of his own party. It represents the villains and scoundrels who have at times been sent out to defeat the will of the electors by trickery at the polls. In all the literature of political parties there is nothing to compare with the circular which the officials of the conservative association in Ontario drafted and issued to the election experts in Manitoba through the hands of one Freeborn. It is denied by some of the party leaders that they saw the document and knew about it. But that does not dispose of the fact that there was such a circular and that a wicked attempt was made to act according to its instructions.

Mr. Whitney again advises the conservative party to appoint a vigilance party in every constituency. To do what? Check corruption and worse? Has any body, on behalf of the conservative party, denounced the infirmities of the past and declared that they will have no more of them? Has any one expressed regret for the performances of Freeborn and Chamberlain and Smith? The judges lamented that they had not a chance to punish Smith according to his offence, he being engaged in the most shameful trafficing in votes in South Ontario. But Mr. Whitney has never seen anything wrong about it and never mentioned his regret. On the contrary, accepting a man's silence as an indication of his consent Mr. Whitney is quite reconciled to any irregularity so long as his party gets a benefit. This talk about committees, therefore, to watch the telegraphers, personators and others, and induce them to go away, represents a phase of thought which is not occupying the time of the average conservative.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell will be banquetted by his admirers in Ottawa on the 6th. There will be several notable absences—those of the aforetime conspirators, the men who forced Sir Mackenzie out of the premiership and were willing to take his life. There are only two of them now in parliament, and they haven't much to say.

The further west Mr. Whitney goes the more extravagant he becomes in his talk. He is now going to establish fifty or sixty agricultural colleges! Frontenac will get one sure.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It's time for a change—in the small talk of Mr. Whitney.

The Spectator has boasted that candates of the conservative party who are unsuccessful in getting the nominations "take their places in the ranks and work for the lucky ones." Is there not an exception? What about Mr. Colquhoun?

The Mail has tired waiting for Mr. Whitney to issue a proclamation to the electors, and so issues one on its own hook. Dr. Montague not being in the country it has not been deemed expedient to issue this proclamation in the name of the king.

In a recent speech Mr. Whitney said the commissioners appointed by the government to examine the finances refused to say that they found a surplus. Here is an extract from their statement: "Difference between assets and liabilities, or surplus, 31st December, 1899, $2,268,494.44." Mr. Whitney must have read that. Why misrepresent it?

SENT UP FOR TRIAL.

The Preliminary Hearing by Police Magistrate.

Eric Sharp stood up in the police court this morning, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Beatrice Holland. He was neatly dressed in a suit of blue, with turndown collar and red bow tie. He is a manly looking little chap, and one whom a person would least suppose guilty of any serious misdemeanor.

Jessie Martison was the first witness called, and she was examined by crown attorney Whiting. In quiet manner she related the same story as she did at the inquest. She was cross-examined by John McIntyre, counsel for the defendant, but no new information was elicited.

Dr. Gordon Mylks, who made the post-mortem examination, was the next witness, followed by police constable Aiken, who discovered the fatal revolver and the cartridges. Their evidence differed little from that which they gave at the inquest. The latter swore that, if the cartridges were old, they would frequently miss fire. The boy told his father that he had taken all the cartridges out of the revolver at noon time. There was only one mark on the empty cartridge when it was found, said the witness. The other marks were made by members of the jury, who were examining the revolver.

"Those marks were there before; I saw them," said Mr. McIntyre.

"I think the jury will uphold me in what I say," replied the constable.

"Well, we'll have the jury here," remarked the counsel.

Continuing, the constable said that the boy had told him he had found the revolver under the sidewalk on Monday morning; subsequently he said he got it on Saturday night.

This was all the evidence heard, and the magistrate committed Eric Sharp to trial at the next court of assize. Counsel for the defendant gave notice that he would apply for bail.

Mr. McIntyre took occasion to refer to the criticism in the Times upon the jury's verdict, saying he could bring a charge against them for contempt of court. The statute stated that newspapers should not refer to a case while it was in progress. It was a most unbecoming and improper statement for the Times to make. It was untrue, also, as every witness called gave testimony that there was the best feeling between the unfortunate children. The jury was one of the most intelligent to be found in the city. Counsel was very glad to see that the other papers had refrained from commenting on the case, and thereby inflaming the public mind. He would not ask his honor to suggest that such comment be stopped, but if it was repeated the divisional court in Toronto would be asked to settle the matter.

This ended the preliminary inquest

Public Were Excluded.

A citizen called to-day to complain strongly against the action of the police magistrate in holding the preliminary investigation into the Sharp case behind closed doors. The citizen said he was sent by the scores of persons kept outside to prohibit against such unwarranted action. It was against all precedent in any British colony. The citizen said he was aware that the magistrate had discretionary powers in some cases, but he held he had none touching felony cases.

It might also be stated that in all such cases in the United States the doors of the court room are thrown open to the public.

Col. Duff, police magistrate, when asked the cause of the public's exclusion, stated that the case was only an examination, and as the prisoner was a juvenile the statute provided that the magistrate had the option of refusing admittance to the public.

What Will Be Done.

Newport, R.I., May 2.—The American Marconi company is planning to connect Block Island with Providence by wireless telegraphy. The Block Island station will form the link in the chain which the company is erecting between Nawtucket and New York. It also will connect with the station now in course of erection at Sagaponack.

Trying To Make Terms.

Mr. Glockling, in Kingston in connection with the machinists' strike at the locomotive works, has elsewhere settled one labor trouble, and is at work upon two others. His powers as mediator he derives from the Preston conciliation bill, which Mr. Whitney declared not to be worth the paper it was written on.

Ventilation.

The Slater Boot, with a ventilating cushion insole. The most comfortable summer boot possible to imagine Price $5. Sold only at the Lockett Shoe Store.

Boys' Suits.

With double breasted vests, $3.50 to $7.50. Jenkins'.

SUPPLY DEPOT OF WORLD

CANADA TO SUPPLY UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Water Power and Spruce — Prospects of a New Paper Company Contains Rich Food for Reflection.

The Shareholder, a leading financial paper in Montreal, has a strong article on the pulp and paper industry in Canada, and says:

The exceptional advantages which Canada enjoys in relation to pulp material for the manufacture of paper, the inexhaustible supply of raw material, the excellence and availability of her water supply and its ready applicability for use as a motive power, offer strong inducements to capitalists desirous of seeking investment in profitable undertakings. That Canada can supply all the quarters of the globe with paper on conditions in no way inferior, but in many superior, to competing countries, is a well-established fact, and justifies the expectation that this industry which is already in a thriving condition will yet become, and that at no distant day one of the leading and most profitable industries of the country. As demand regulates supply, and as the demand for the product of pulpwood has virtually no limit, the future is increasingly promising for the industry. It is highly desirable that the material should be manufactured in this country, and, then only, exported in the finished state. If other countries can manufacture our raw material to advantage that is all the more reason why we should see to it that the benefit they derive should be kept here. We are gratified, therefore, to know that efforts are being put forth to accomplish this desirable result, and we believe these efforts will meet with that success which they deserve. Among the most recent enterprises in this direction is the Atlantic Pulp and Paper Co., (limited), which has been organized to take advantage of the unrivalled facilities for the manufacture of pulp and paper at New Richmond, on the Baie des Chaleurs, where it is confidently believed that these products can be manufactured equally economically, if not more so, than in any other place in America. The company proposes to manufacture for export trade, and the position of its works on the Atlantic seaboard makes it possible to ship to all foreign ports by water without transhipment, an advantage the value of which cannot be too highly estimated. In order to enable the company to complete the additional necessary works and secure sufficient capital it now offers for sale $850,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preference stock at par, payable 10 per cent. on application, 20 per cent. on allotment, 20 per cent. two months, 25 per cent. four months, and a like sum six months after allotment. The prospectus fully sets out the objects contemplated, while the composition of the board of directors is a strong guarantee of the faith that experienced, practical business men have in the success of the undertaking. The investor seeking remunerative employment for his idle capital will find rich food for reflection in the statements contained in the prospectus issued by the company.

REALLY AN AMALGAMATION.

Of Three Concerns—Promises Big Things For Toronto.

Toronto, May 2.—A fire which threatened for a time the total destruction of the extensive area of pens and buildings of the Union stock yards company, at Toronto Junction, broke out yesterday afternoon, and as a result, buildings covering a block of about an acre in extent were almost totally destroyed. The buildings burned comprised a store building, which contained about 225 tons of hay, and twenty-two pens, which, the company not yet having begun operations, were empty. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $5,000 and on the contents $2,500. Against this loss the insurance will amount to probably one-half.

The Battle Creek, Mich., despatch stating that the Advance thresher works have bought the plant of the John Abell threshing machine and agriculture works, of this city, is declared by T. A. Rowan, barrister, who is acting for the Abel company, to be hardly correct. "The fact is," says Mr. Rowan, "the Advance thresher works, of Battle Creek, and the Minneapolis engine and threshing machine company, of Minneapolis, and the John Abell company, of Toronto, have amalgamated with the control in the hands of the Americans. The amalgamation has been brought about for the purpose of pushing the John Abell company's works to their full capacity and do all the Canadian trade for the three companies and a large part of the foreign trade. This is all I can say at present, although I might add that the amalgamation will mean a big thing for Toronto."

LATCHFORD CHOSEN.

He Will be the Winner in South Renfrew.

Arnprior, May 2.—The convention of liberals of South Renfrew was held here yesterday. President John Tierney was in the chair. Upwards of one hundred delegates were in attendance from all parts of the riding. Hon. F. R. Latchford was the unanimous choice of the convention. The result was received with ringing cheers. The meeting was held in the town hall and the large building was well filled with enthusiastic supporters of the Ross government, and quite a sprinkling of conservatives who were all anxious to see and hear the popular minister of public works. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs George Graham, Brockville, and A. A. Wright, M.P., Renfrew, and were well received. It was decided that the next convention should meet at Eganville. The following officers were elected: John Tierney, president; W. B. Craig, first vice president; D. W. Stewart, secretary. The meeting was dispersed with cheers for the king, the chairman and the candidate.

New English stock coats to hand to-day. Livingston's.

Tuesday Next Will Be The Last Day of The DISCOUNT SALE.

Best Reap The Benefit While You Can.

On Saturday You Are Invited to Attend One and All of

3 FREE CONCERTS.

ONE DAY ONLY, SATURDAY, 10 to 12 a.m., 2:30 to 5 p.m., 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., when the world famed artists in Opera, Vaudeville and Minstrelsey will be exactly reproduced on the new and wonderful

TALK-A-PHONE,

Just brought from New York by the Imperial Music Company, who to introduce into Canada their publications of latest songs and piano sheet music, selling at 10 cents to 25 cents per copy, will sell

10 Copies Assorted for 25c. on Saturday Only

Come with the crowd and hear the Talk-a-phone sing and talk.

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Stylish Spring Suits

Master-pieces of Tailors' Art.

Fine Worsteds Tweeds Serges

SUITS - - $8, $10, $12, $13 $14.

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ONE PRICE OAK HALL

ASK YOUR FEET

If you ask your feet what kind of a shoe they want, they will beg for our Queen Quality Shoe. The most comfortable shoe made for tender feet.

Every pain from a corn or bunion is but the foot's cry for mercy. Why not listen? Why crowd your feet into ill-fitting and hurtful shoes? It will not be necessary if we shoe you. Patent Kid, Patent Leather, and Vici Kid shoes made to fit.

Our Queen Quality Shoes are A BOON TO TENDER FEET. Oxfords, $3; High Shoes, $3.75. Price stamped on every pair.

Come here with your much-abused feet.

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The Popular Shoe Store.

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The Kingston Rag & Metal Co.,
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Pay for Rags, Iron, 60c. per 100 lbs., Bones 50c. per 100 lbs., Old Rubbers 5c. per lb., A's Bottles 20c. per doz. Drop us a card, or call telephone No. 348, and we will send for them. Five cents extra allowed if delivered at store

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