

It's Surprising

what improvements can be made about the house by the use of a little paint here and there.

Old chairs, old cupboards, old tables and dingy woodwork painted with

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

can change the whole tone of the house.

A different paint for each purpose. Tell us what you want to paint and we'll tell you the right paint to use.

COLOR CARDS AT

Corbett's Hardware.



CARLING'S ALE

The Ale that's always good. AT ALL DEALERS.

Sole agent for Kingston, J. S. Henderson.

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.

We control the agency in Kingston for the most elegant shoe for Ladies, made in America—Reed's, of Rochester, N.Y. Worn with great satisfaction by the first Ladies of this city.

Prices, \$4, \$4.25, \$5.

We also carry McPherson's Patent Chrome Calf and Dongola Kid-wetted soles.

Prices, \$4, \$4.50

For men's footwear we are headquarters. See our window display. Inspection invited. 10 per cent. off to Students.

ARMSTRONG'S

184 Princess Street.

A leather-fool! Restores humidity, keeps the fibre soft, tough and elastic. Adds months of wear, and "shines" quickly, brilliantly.

SLATER SHOE POLISH

Good Year Waxed

F. G. LOCKETT, Sole Local Agent for the Slater Shoe.

A COSY BRIGHT FIRE

It is an attraction for everyone. The clean glow and intense heat of our best open hearth fire, with shining logs and crackling logs, let us all year in with you.

BOOTH'S COAL

Thames 118, Foot of Bank Street.

OUR STOCK

is in Good Order.

IT COMPRISES Pine, Hemlock, Maple, Oak and other Woods.

S. ANGLIN & CO.

Foot of Wellington Street.

STORES TO-LET. THE HANDSOME STORES ON PRINCESS STREET, one lately occupied by Globe & Co., and the one now in possession of Jones Bros. dealers. Apply at latest issue.

THE WHIG - 68TH YEAR.

DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each morning at 204-210 King Street, at 50 per year. Editions at 2.50 and 4.00 each.

THE DAILY WHIG.

Opiter per Orbem Diar.

VERY POOR POLITICS.

The invasion of New Ontario goes on, and with it there are the usual surprises. One of them occurred when a Mr. Co-brain, the chairman of the meeting at Sudbury, attacked Mr. Gibson, the attorney-general, alleged that as a director of the Hamilton Nickel company, he had been responsible for an order-in-council which proposed a tax on out nickel and matte.

It was out of those reckless assertions we read about and one that sometimes hits back like a boomerang. To illustrate this it is only necessary to recall the charge of Mr. Carscallen, one of the touring party, that the Ontario government had not done its duty to the miners of nickel or it would have seen that the nickel, all of it, was refined in Canada. He was talking this in the interest of the Hamilton Nickel company in whose business he is not interested beyond the vote of its employees. Sudbury was pictured as the scene of the finest nickel mines in the world, and Mr. Carscallen protested against them being denuded of their valuable contents for the benefit of the American refiners.

At Sudbury he sat still while he heard the chairman abuse him. Mr. Gibson for doing what he, in Hamilton, said should be done in the interest of Canadian labor and Canadian capital. Mr. Gibson, a grit, not only does his best in passing mining regulations for the protection of Canadian interests, but shows his personal interest in the enterprises of the city in which he lives by putting his money into them, and he is black-guarded for it, while a political weather-cock, who has no stake in anything, and no correct opinions on anything, is held up for the admiration of the people.

OUR MINING INDUSTRIES.

At Sudbury Mr. Whitney talked to the miners and, of course, complained that the laws which governed them were not just right. The people, said he, wanted a sensible law. And haven't they got it?

A man can get land at from \$2.00 to \$3.50 an acre, according to the distance from the railway. If he prefers a lease he can have it on payment of \$1 per acre for the first year, and 15c. to 30c. an acre for subsequent years. The lessee can, during the currency of the lease, purchase the land outright. At the end of ten years, if the rent be paid, the lessee gets a grant without further expenditure.

Mining lands cannot be had unless they are worked, and the holder of a mining license, which costs \$10 a year, entitles him to stake out mining claims of twenty-two and one-half or forty acres, and to hold the same on performing the required work. The greatest territory any one can control in one year is 320 acres, and companies, syndicates and partnerships are limited to 640 acres.

Prospectors in new territory are encouraged by free grants of 40 acres, where valuable discoveries are found, and the royalties formerly reserved to the crown have been abandoned. Two diamond drills, belonging to the government, are placed at the disposal of exploring parties, and 35 per cent. of the cost of operating them is defrayed by the government. In addition aid to the extent of \$25,000 per annum is given out of the Iron Mining fund in the way of bounties on iron raised and smelted in the province.

Mr. Whitney did not speak of the law, did not analyze it, did not say wherein he could improve upon it, and did not refer to the bureau of mines the assay office, and the school of mines which the government has established for the benefit of miners. All he could say—and it was a dismal howl to characterize it in modest terms—was that "there should be no more government by orders-in-council which a government of political cowards were willing to hold over the heads of the people. One of the first efforts of the conservative party, when they came into power, would be to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs in regard to the mining land." What is he talking about, pray?

According to the mining law provision is reserved to the lieutenant-governor-in-council to impose a license fee of \$10 per ton for nickel ores, and \$7 per ton for ores of copper and nickel combined, or \$60 per ton, and \$50 per ton, respectively, if the ores are partly treated or reduced, such fees to be remitted when the ores are treated in Canada so as to yield fine metal or other reduced product suitable for use in the arts without further treatment. Would he amend that? In what way? At Sudbury he heard the attorney-general denounced because of the regulation which aimed at making the law in fa-

vor of the Canadian refiner and maker of matte, and he scored the government at the same time, in veiled language, because it did not make its conditions exacting enough!

It would be a rare government that could legislate for and against an industry at the same time, and it is a government which Ontario cannot respect whether Mr. Ross be continued as premier or replaced by Mr. Whitney.

COLONIZATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The annual report of Thomas Southworth, director of colonization for Ontario, for 1901, comprises much interesting information as regards the progress of settlement in New Ontario. The principal influx is in the Temiskaming district, where 957 locations were made. The number of those locating in New Ontario, altogether, being 1,907, and the total area taken up 288,780 acres. A considerable impetus was given to the movement by the land sellers' excursion last spring, many of the visitors deciding to become permanent settlers. The rush this spring will be considerably greater. In addition to the settlers included in the above figures, compiled from the crown lands agents' returns, a number of squatters have established themselves in some of the townships not yet offered for location, of whom no record is available. There has also been a steady movement of workmen to the Sault and other places where employment is offered. A considerable proportion of these will take up land when they acquire sufficient means to do so.

The report deals with European immigration, and shows a continued increase in the number of arrivals, which were 6,254 in 1901, as compared with 4,983 for 1900, being an increase of 1,271. The proportion of agricultural laborers, to the total was not large, the number being altogether inadequate to the demand. The report points out that some causes which render farm labor scarce in this country have for some time been in operation in Britain, and that the rural districts there have been largely drained of their population, owing to the migration to the cities and towns. It is hardly likely, therefore, that the growing demand for farm labor in Canada can be supplied to any appreciable extent from this source. Better results are expected from the efforts to attract the class of young men who wish to learn farming, with the object of eventually taking up land, and the British tenant farmers who have found home conditions far from favorable for some years.

ATTITUDE OF MR. BLAND.

Rev. Mr. Bland, of Ottawa, so well known here, having spent so long in profitable connection with two of the local churches, has spoken again upon the subject of annexations and on the eve of a conference meeting. Two or three years ago he discontinued on the same subject, his argument then being, in part, that the church should not taboo annexations, but so far as possible supervise and correct them for the sake of the rising generation. His thought then was—recalling its tenor from memory—that the diversions of the people could not be ignored, but freed of all that was objectionable and so removed from the prohibitive list of the Methodist church. That sermon cost Mr. Bland a great deal of after thought. It was censoriously passed upon by the church elders, and the Christian Guardian was found fault with because it gave the thing publication, as if there could be any other course open to an institution which called itself a newspaper.

Now Mr. Bland bravely revives the issue. He goes a step further in his contention. He holds (1) that the church's members should be able to get along without the rules which are restraining in their effects; (2) that if necessary they should be made more comprehensive; and (3) because not discriminating they are operating against the church and to its serious disadvantage. The effect of his criticism, so sharp and yet so friendly, is to call attention to the peculiar attitude of the Methodist church to the conditions of the day, and to make its members consider whether, after all, there is any use in regulations so rigid that they can be lived up to by the few. The position of one strong, wealthy, and intellectual leader in the general conference four years ago is well remembered. He was given to some of the annexations which are under the ban of the church, and he intimated that he proposed to follow them because his mind and conscience saw in them nothing of which to disapprove. He practically invited an application of the discipline, and his teaching has had its effects upon less pretentious representatives of the society.

The church members are expected to live apart from all the so-called diversions which have a degrading tendency. The theatre, the dance and the card table—the conspicuous attractions, to which the rules of the Methodist church especially apply—are attended by influences, sometimes that are not elevating, but all drama is not bad, all dancing is not demoralizing, and all card playing does not lead to gambling. There are excep-

tions in all cases, and the church member ought to be able, by the exercise of a wise discrimination, to distinguish between them and to carry himself in accord with his professions. That is, in the essence, what Mr. Bland counsels, and it is a tolerably safe and reasonable position. Of course he is in advance, apparently, of the average Methodist, and he will have the experience of the religious reformer. He may have to do penance in some form, for his candour, for the church to-day, as always is intolerant of the restless spirit which finds expression in a lives and works of its younger men.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The conservative party in this city is pretty well discouraged. It sees nothing but defeat before it.

"Beware of the promises," says Mr. Foy. Note the manner in which he and his allies have been trying to bribe the people with their own money.

The machine that knocked Mr. Marter, in North Toronto, and Mr. Calhoun in West Hamilton, aside is ever on Mr. Whitney's mind. He is forever talking about it.

The leader of the opposition is now a great admirer of New Ontario. There was a time—not so long ago—when he contemptuously referred to it as "the land of the stunted poplar."

The municipalities are being remembered at this session of the commons. Hereafter monopolists will not be given power to tear up and through the streets without the council's permission.

A man does not usually dismiss a servant while he is useful and faithful and energetic. The people of Ontario are not likely to put Mr. Ross out of office because Mr. Whitney (who wants his place), says he's been too long in it.

The conservative party has called from Ottawa a couple of French members, and Whitney has added them to his travelling aggregation. He is exhibiting them wherever he goes as terrible examples of the people that live in Quebec.

At Preston, in the presence of the minister of public works, Mr. Kribbs, who was the member for South-Waterloo, said his party had opposed the Temiskaming railway in the legislature because they were against the enterprise. How is that, umpire?

The demand is growing for a divorce court, where the evidence can be examined judicially and by experts in the business. Some people oppose divorce on any grounds, but it is had all the same, through the Senate, and it is a cumbersome and expensive institution to work.

It is alleged that the opposition opposed the Temiskaming railway in the legislature only because they did not know all they wanted about it because the government was pushing the work. At North Bay the government was denounced because it had not gone faster and begun the railway.

When Mr. Colquhoun, of Hamilton, enquired about the nomination in his division, he was told that the machine was at work. The next thing he knew it had caught him, mangled and abandoned him. He is recovering his health, and will collide with it once more—at the polls.

A GOOD DISPOSAL.

How Each \$100 Was Spent in 1901. Out of every \$100 of revenue the province spent: About \$19.96 of it was spent for education.

About \$20.62 of it was spent for maintenance of public institutions.

About \$6.32 of it was spent for public works and buildings.

About \$1.30 of it was spent for the administration of justice.

About \$4.93 of it was spent for railway aid and annuities.

About \$3.29 of it was spent for agriculture.

READ THIS RECORD.

Of the Ontario Liberal Government in Thirty Years.

It created a department of agriculture, administered in turn by successive farmers.

It expended \$264,000 on agriculture in 1901.

It has expended \$5,142,226 on agriculture since 1872.

It has handed over \$1,932,725 to 419 agricultural and horticultural societies since 1872.

It has assisted the fruit growers, dairymen, horse, sheep and swine breeders, poultry, beekeepers and entomology associations, and the Ontario experimental union, to the extent of \$512,204 during the same period.

It has carried on the most successful agricultural college in America with an attendance of 569 during the college term, September, 1901, to April, 1902. Seventy per cent. of its graduates, so far as traced, are engaged in agriculture.

The college has carried on an extensive series of field and feeding experiments.

Travelling dairies were sent through the province for several years.

Three dairy schools have since been established, attended thus far by 1,616 persons.

Fifteen fruit experimental stations are being maintained.

Practical instruction in fruit spraying has been widely given.

Valuable bulletins have been published: twelve different reports are issued annually.

It collected and publishes valuable statistics (agricultural and municipal).

131,000 attended 738 meetings, 1900-1, of 96 farmers' and 52 women's institutes.

It provided cheap money for the drainage by farmers.

It established a pioneer farm in Rainy river district, which has been a great success.

It has fostered the dairy industry until the value of cheese produced in 1900 reached \$13,000,000, and of creamery butter nearly \$2,000,000.

It is assisting in the improvement of fall fairs by providing funds for expert judges.

It has assisted in developing a profitable trade with other provinces in pure-bred stock.

It has set apart \$225,000 to aid the sugar beet industry.

It started the most successful farmers' fair in America—the live stock show at Guelph.

Ontario won a large share of the chief prizes in live stock, horticulture, beekeeping and poultry at the Pan-American exposition.

No less than forty-five important acts, affecting agricultural and kindred interests, have been placed on the statute books since 1888.

Mr. Whitney and his party have opposed many of the important steps proposed by the agricultural department for the improvement of our Ontario agriculture.

And yet the Mail and Empire stated (March 10th, 1902): "Mr. Dryden has jotted in the agricultural bureau without effect!"

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Here Are Some Extra Good Bargains

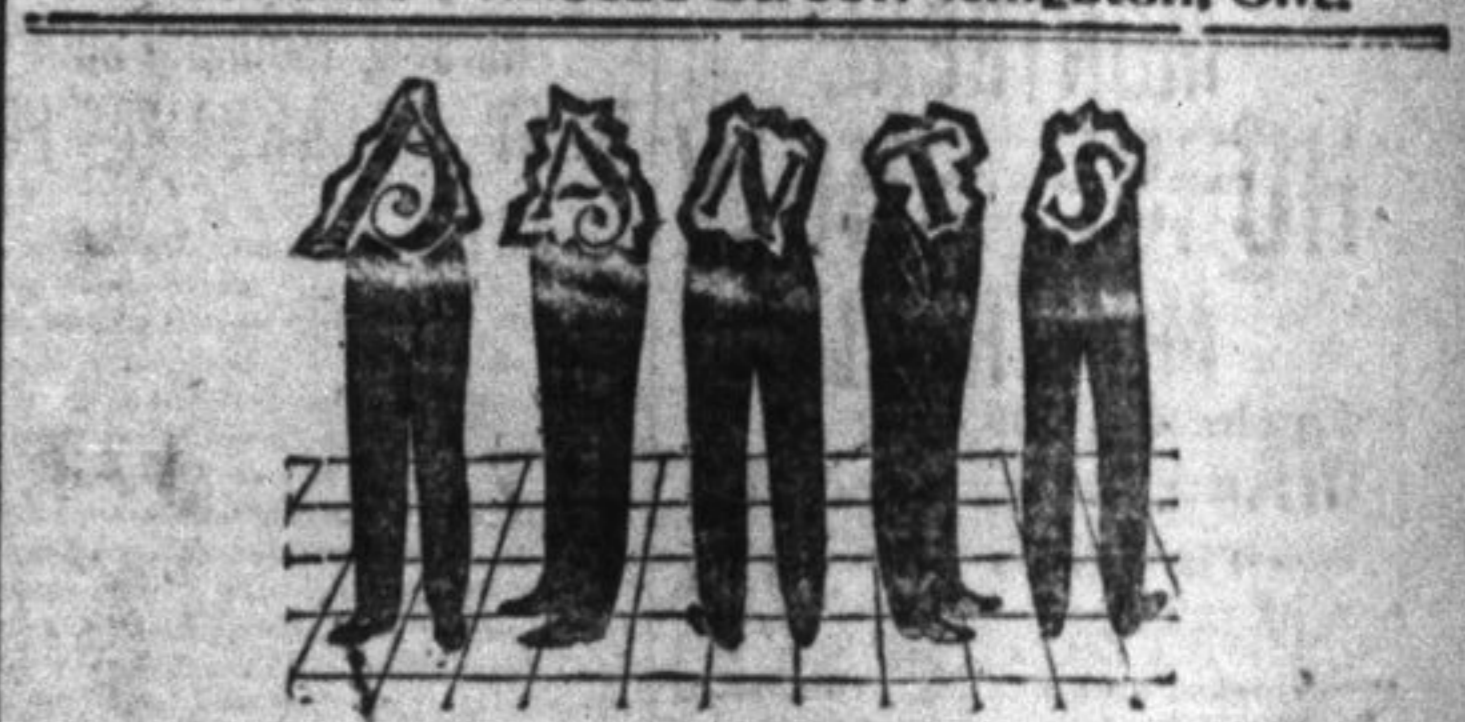
READY FOR Friday & Saturday Selling. Carrying Out Our Policy of Stock Reducing, We Offer Special Advantages to Buyers.

Fancy Cold Dress Goods, regular 50c. and 75c. for 25c. 54-inch Tweed Dress Goods, suitable for walking and bicycle skirts, regular \$1.25 for 50c. yard. Colored Viole Dress Goods, regular \$1.25, for 75c. yard. 44-inch Colored Henriettas, regular 50c., for 35c. a yard. Colored Suitings in a variety of shades, 54-inch wide, regular \$1.50 and \$1.75, for \$1.25 yard. Fancy Blouse Silks, regular 75c. and \$1. yard, for 50c. yard.

10 BOXES WHITE ORGANDIE MUSLINS AND DIMITIES, Regular 25c., for 15c. a yard.

Women's Cotton vests, regular 10c., 3 for 20c. Women's White Lawn Waists, insertion trimmings and tucks, 60c., 75c., \$1. each. 18-inch White and Butter all-over Laces, 20c. for 10c. yard. Cotton Torchon Lace, 1 1/2-inch wide, 4c. yard. Colored Velvet Ribbons, 1-inch, 18 yard pieces, 25c. piece. Colored Embroideries, regular 10c. for 5c. yard.

STARR & SUTCLIFFE'S, 118 and 120 Princess Street, Kingston, Ont.



Trouser News

Gentlemen, here you'll find a most attractive gathering of new trousers, gotten up for particular men—trousers ready to wear that rival merchant tailoring. There's that something about our trousers that readily distinguishes them from the ordinary kind every other clothier sells. They are vastly different. Tweed trousers \$1 to \$3. Fine serge trousers \$2 to \$4. Fine English worsted trousers \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.

THE H. D. BIBBY CO., ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL.

REFRIGERATORS!

We have the finest assortment in the city, ranging from \$7.50 to \$25.

We have the following lines to pick from: TELEPHONE CITY, BRAMFORD, NORSEMAN, MICHIGAN, NORTHERN.

ELLIOTT BROS., 75 PRINCESS STREET.

Courage!

The new Cereal Breakfast Food, "Wheat Marrow" gives you courage, friend, because it is a mental and physical food that builds you up.

It contains four-fifths of the elements necessary to sustain life. With all, it is delicious served with sugar and cream. If your grocer doesn't keep it send us his name and we'll send him a generous sample to deliver to you free. But grocer sell it.

Wheat Marrow

A. P. TIPPETT & CO. SELLING AGENTS, MONTREAL.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE

It is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Flush the urethra, clear the air passages, sweep droppings to the throat and permanently cure Catarrh and Hay Fever. Shows how all diseases of the Urethra, Bladder, Prostate, etc., are cured.

STAMPS AND MARKERS. SECURE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, SHELLS, LITHO, RUBBER, DATES, STAMPS, BOOKS, TICKETS and Office Stamps, etc. Special prices. J. H. HOFFMAN, King Street.

REAL ESTATE. DR. O. W. DAILY'S Dental Office. Will be removed in May when he returns from abroad. CLIFF IS OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS in the line 115 Bank Street.