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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.

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STORES TO-LET. THE HANNOVER STORES ON PRINCESS STREET, now being erected by Edgar & Co., and the one on the corner of Prince Street, between Argy and Water.

THE WHIG - 68TH YEAR. DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening, at 2-4-10 King Street, at 25 per year. Editions at 2.30 and 4 o'clock.

THE DAILY WHIG. Office: 100 Queen Street, East.

REFUSE NOT WANTED. The immigration department of Canada has good reason to protest against the admission of those helpless and diseased creatures who are being refused an asylum in the United States and are finding their way into this country.

No government should encourage the immigration to America of men and women who are incapable of doing pioneer work. The United States is more particular than it was about the material in the shape of immigrants which it receives, and for the reason that its population is growing fast enough and in no hurry to give away the balance of its unoccupied lands.

It may be that the transportation companies are facilitating the disposal of them. These companies are not expected to bring the incapables across the ocean, and having done so will not take them back if it can be avoided.

To refuse the poor and helpless, standing room in a country so vast as this may seem very hard. But it is justifiable. These people are not, primarily, immigrants to Canada. They are the off-scourings of Europe, and if tolerated must become a load upon the benevolently inclined and the charitable institutions.

Canada is better without them. It, at any rate, is not expected to take the refuse of the United States, though it may be passed in by secret paths and subways.

THE NEW MEDICAL COUNCIL. The medical bill upon which Dr. Roddick, of Montreal, has been so long engrossed—winning the favour and support of the medical profession by his desire to make its provisions agreeable to all—has become law tentatively. The idea is that the legislature of each province shall pass upon it, and accept it in lieu of the acts now in force, and therefore determine by their action, that they do not regard this federal measure as an invasion of provincial rights.

Practically the medical men of the several provinces are united upon the merits and necessity of the law. Each province has its medical council, whose examinations and aims and plans are very much the same, and it has been felt, for the sake of the profession, that the proposal to have one council, representing the dominion, with licensing powers, would have two very desirable results, namely, the opening of a wider field, all Canada, to the young practitioner, and the protection of it from all who have not the credentials of the highest character.

The medical men should now aspire to something higher, the necessity for which was emphasized during the South African war. A graduate of a Canadian college, who had seen service at the front, having carried himself with distinction in the earlier stages of the campaign, sought a commission in the imperial army and was declared only because his college examination was not sufficient for a pass. Is it not possible to reach an understanding whereby the license of the Dominion medical council will be accepted, with some reasonable regulation, demanding recognition more than a test of merit, and given a standing in the imperial service? The mother country and the colonies have been drawing closer together, have been feeling that there is a mutuality of interest which should be extended as much as possible, and the medical as well as the military men, in active co-operation, can do a great deal to bring the desired result about.

WITHDREW THE WARRANT. The failure of the government to prosecute the man Pritchett, who was a deputy returning officer in West Elgin, and who, on his own admission, committed grave wrongs, has been variously commented upon. The Montreal Gazette has pictured him as a bright and original genius, who conceived the idea of winning elections by swiping and switching votes, and it found this opinion upon an affidavit which Pritchett made while an exile. He had been suspected of doing things, and when the stories were out a warrant for his arrest was issued in Detroit. There

two conservative lawyers, one the organizer of his party, followed him, warrant in hand.

What did they do? They had him detail a long story of what he did, a story which, in evidence taken before a special commission, was directly and positively contradicted, and with the result that one judge called Pritchett "a self-convicted liar." Among other things he declared that he mis-called, or slipped, at the count on election night, some eighteen or twenty of the ballots which had been marked for the conservative candidate, when the scrutiny of the ballots at Osgood hall left the return practically as it had been at the close of the election, as it had been made up and signed by Pritchett, as Marshall B. Johnson, in the presence of witnesses.

Well, why was he not prosecuted for forgery and perjury? The case was referred to E. F. B. Johnston, one of Canada's leading lawyers, and he found that there was lacking the evidence that the man could be prosecuted for either offence. He signed a fictitious name to the election returns, it is true, but it did not prejudicially affect the result. His charges against people of wrong-doing had nothing in corroboration of them. It was a case of oath against oath, each time. The affidavit made in Detroit was not serviceable in Canada in proceedings under the criminal code.

The outcry against the government because of this case becomes a farce, therefore, in view of the facts. The conservatives withdrew their warrant for Pritchett's arrest when he gave them the lying affidavit. They made a criminal bargain with him to that effect. A second warrant could not be issued. Mr. Whitney and his friends are to blame if there has been nothing done in the way of bringing the man to account. They did not want him prosecuted. Having got from him a chapter of scandal, though the product of "a self-convicted liar," they protected him from detrial and treated him like a white-haired boy.

TRIMMING THE TRIMMERS. Did Mr. Whitney and his friends, his political allies in the legislature, oppose the building of a railway, as a government work, from North Bay to Lake Temiskaming?

Mr. Kribbs, the late member for South Waterloo, and a candidate for reelection, when asked by Mr. Latchford, at Preston, if he voted against the enterprise, answered that he did. When asked if in so doing he voted with his party he answered that he did.

At North Bay and Havelock Mr. Whitney said the opposition was not against the railway, but against the government's treatment of the scheme. He said a vote of censure was proposed because of the government's dilatoriness in getting a subsidy from the federal government and proceeding with the work.

Mr. Ross, referring to the matter, in a recent speech, said: "It will be remembered that the exploring parties sent out in the summer of 1900 reported that north of the height of land, and extending westerly from Lake Temiskaming, there was a fertile belt containing 15,000,000 acres of gold arable land. The entrance to this direct was by way of the Canadian Pacific railway from the east and Lake Temiskaming. In order to furnish another avenue to the country, and to connect the settlements with central Ontario, under conditions as favorable as they were all ready connected with Eastern Ontario, the government proposed to construct on its own account what would practically be an extension of the Grand Trunk railway from Toronto northwesterly, a distance of at least 100 miles. It was believed to be of the utmost importance that the government should control the entrance to this fertile belt, and that settlement could be better promoted by means of a railway in the hands of a government than in the hands of any private company. Accordingly a vote of \$10,000 to survey a route for his railway was taken last year, and engineers appointed to locate the road. In the session that has just closed a bill was submitted by the commissioner of public works for the construction of a road that was to place 16,000,000 acres, a territory that is as large as the settled portions of Ontario, within easy reach of every part of the province.

"The railway was to be constructed by a commission of not more than five persons, each of whom was to receive an honorarium of \$1,000 per annum and actual expenses. The commission was to locate the road, and to give reciprocal running powers and traffic arrangements to other railways, subject to the approval of the lieutenant-governor in council. The cost of constructing the railway was to be met out of the sale of the lands along the line, 20,000 acres per mile being set apart for this purpose. The commission was to have power to issue debentures to meet the cost of construction, the debentures to be a charge upon the lands just mentioned.

"The railway was to be constructed and equipped with such railway supplies and rolling stock as could be procured in Canada, providing prices were as reasonable as similar stock purchased abroad. No person was to be employed on the railway in construction, the work of the commission was to be subject to examination by the provincial auditor, and the commissioners were by statute, forbidden to have any interest in any contract on the road.

"One would suppose that such a reasonable measure, framed for such an object, would receive the unanimous support of the opposition. Not so, however! There was carping because fuller information had not been given as to the cost of construction, although a report of the engineer in charge had been laid on the table of the house setting forth the character of the line, and a map showing the entire route from North Bay to Lake Temiskaming. In no case, until tenders were called for, and the contract actually let, is it possible, except approximately, to estimate the cost of any railway, or for that matter the erection of an ordinary public building.

"Then it was complained that we had received no subsidy from the dominion government for this road. As if we were responsible for the action of the dominion government in matters entirely within their own control. And so a vote of want of confidence was moved, in which the lack of information and the absence of a dominion subsidy were made the grounds for proposing the resignation of the government. Could any course be more unworthy of a party claiming to be progressive?

"Although the railway system of old Ontario, thanks largely to the enterprise of the Ontario government, was within 100 miles of this fertile belt, Mr. Whitney and his followers, instead of heartily supporting a measure for completing the railway connection between the two portions of the province, delayed the passage of the bill by criticisms which had no bearing upon the merits of the bill itself, and which could serve only one purpose, and that was the postponement of the opening up of the country.

"I call upon the young men of Ontario who are seeking homes within the boundaries of their own province to consider whether this policy was in their interests. I ask the manufacturers and merchants if Mr. Whitney's policy of delay and obstruction is in their interest, not alone in regard to this particular railway, but in regard to every progressive business man of the province? "Is it not clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that the opposition has failed, and utterly failed, to connect itself with any large and important scheme by which the province could be advanced in prosperity, or its great natural resources opened for development by capital, native or foreign? (Cheers.)

That is a pretty plain and pretty straight arraignment of the opposition, and its trimming will be quite apparent to the people of New Ontario. These know who have been the friends of the settlers. The Ross government ventured much in all the steps of the New Ontario policy. It has been antagonized at every point by the opposition, and its record cannot be obscured or lost sight of in the promises of the moment. The record of years cannot be wiped out by the apologies of a few hours or days.

EDITORIAL NOTES. Mr. Martier is referred to as Mr. Ross' new recruit. When did Mr. Martier join the liberal party?

The Halliday conservatives have decided that they will not put a candidate in the field. A sign that Mr. Whitney is not sweeping this province as his friends allege.

His is a lesson. Of ninety boys who have been arrested in Kansas City in the last six months all but two were cigarette smokers. The habit, it is argued, leads to crime.

No liberal government has ever been upset for bribery. Mr. Blake, Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. Hardy and Mr. Ross have got along without calling upon any money man for "another ten thousand."

It is announced that Mr. Haggart does not believe in the Trent Valley Canal. That's queer. He helped to promote it. Does he believe in the Tay Canal? People used to say it was built very largely for his benefit, and his alone.

A contemporary is impressed with the fact that the expenditure of the federal government is growing. Well, the country is growing, also, booming, and the government is forced to provide the facilities for trade even at considerable cost.

There has been only one machine, which has been designed to control the votes of the people and make the elections "a victory" for the conservative party. It was patented by the conservative organizer in Ontario and did splendid execution in Manitoba.

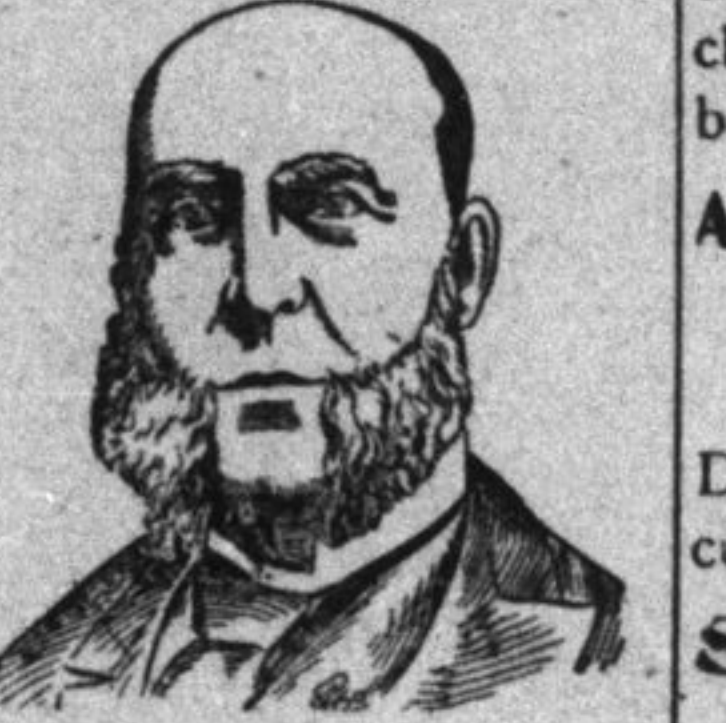
The challenge of Mr. Latchford (minister of public works) at Preston is important. "No conservative," said he, "had ever said that a liberal government in this province misused a cent of the people's money, and so long as a liberal government was in power no one ever would."

Mr. Haycock got off a good thing at a political meeting which he addressed. He said that until Mr. Whitney came forward and denounced the sins of his own party as well as those of the liberal party the clergymen, the women, and the religious press would not take much stock in his appeals.

QUITE A LIVELY EPISODE. SIR HENRY STRONG TALKED VERY WARNLY.

And It All Began With a Misunderstanding—The Salvador Representative Made Remarks Which Were Resented.

Toronto, Ont., May 9.—A Washington special to the Mail and Empire says:—The session of the Salvador arbitration tribunal ended, to-day, in hot words between the neutral arbitrator, Sir Henry Strong, chief justice of Canada, and a member of King Edward's privy council, and Don Jose Rosa Pallas, the representative



of Salvador, on the tribunal Don M. Dickinson, Michigan, was the representative of the United States. It was reported that Sir Henry had slapped Don Pallas in the face, but this was denied.

"According to one of the men who was present when the outbreak occurred the difficulty came primarily from a misunderstanding, due to a mis-translation to Don Pallas of some remarks made by Sir Henry. Don Pallas, who was very angry, said that Sir Henry had been guilty of judicial conduct. Sir Henry resented his colleague's remarks in emphatic terms. Don Pallas made some additional remarks, emphasized by many gestures. The three distinguished gentlemen had it hot and heavy for a few minutes. When the affair ended no blood had been shed, and the Salvador tribunal of arbitration adjourned sine die."

A. B. LOWE IS HOME. After Successful Work For C.P.R. Trackmen.

A. B. Lowe, first grand vice-president of the brotherhood of railway trackmen of America, arrived here this morning, having brought to a successful ending the demand of the C.P.R. trackmen of the eastern division, for higher wages. Mr. Lowe has been away since January, engaged chiefly upon this matter. As is known, the railway company agreed to charter Boyd as arbitrator, and his decision in the case, which should receive \$132 a day and foremen \$1.50 a day. The demand was for \$1.50 and \$2 respectively. The increase was given on the basis of the increase in cost of living since 1897 being twenty per cent.

Mr. Lowe says that the trackmen seek to establish arbitration methods instead of going on strike, and the railway companies are coming to see that this is the best way. Last year, he says, the C.P.R. would not arbitrate; now they gladly enter into a compromise. It will be decided this week whether the claims of other divisions of the C.P.R. trackmen will be taken up as a whole, or separately. Mr. Lowe says that the brotherhood will very shortly approach the G.T.R. company and seek similar increase for the trackmen on account of the greater cost of living, and he has every hope that it will be given.

Hard to Get But We Have Them. Fancy spy apples, choice North Carolina strawberries, sweet juicy seedless oranges, fine ripe pineapples, fancy fat bananas. Come early Saturday and get your choice. J. Hisecock.

Two Thousand. We have about 2,000 pineapples to choose from. Extra good value for preserving. Don't delay too long; from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen. J. Hisecock.

"Tailored to fit" men's suits. Gentlemen try one of this new brand of ready-to-wear clothing. Price \$10, \$12, \$14, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$24, \$26, \$28, \$30, \$32, \$34, \$36, \$38, \$40, \$42, \$44, \$46, \$48, \$50, \$52, \$54, \$56, \$58, \$60, \$62, \$64, \$66, \$68, \$70, \$72, \$74, \$76, \$78, \$80, \$82, \$84, \$86, \$88, \$90, \$92, \$94, \$96, \$98, \$100. The H. D. Bibby company.

Choice oranges, all prices. W. J. Crothers.

THE J. P.'S. DECISION.

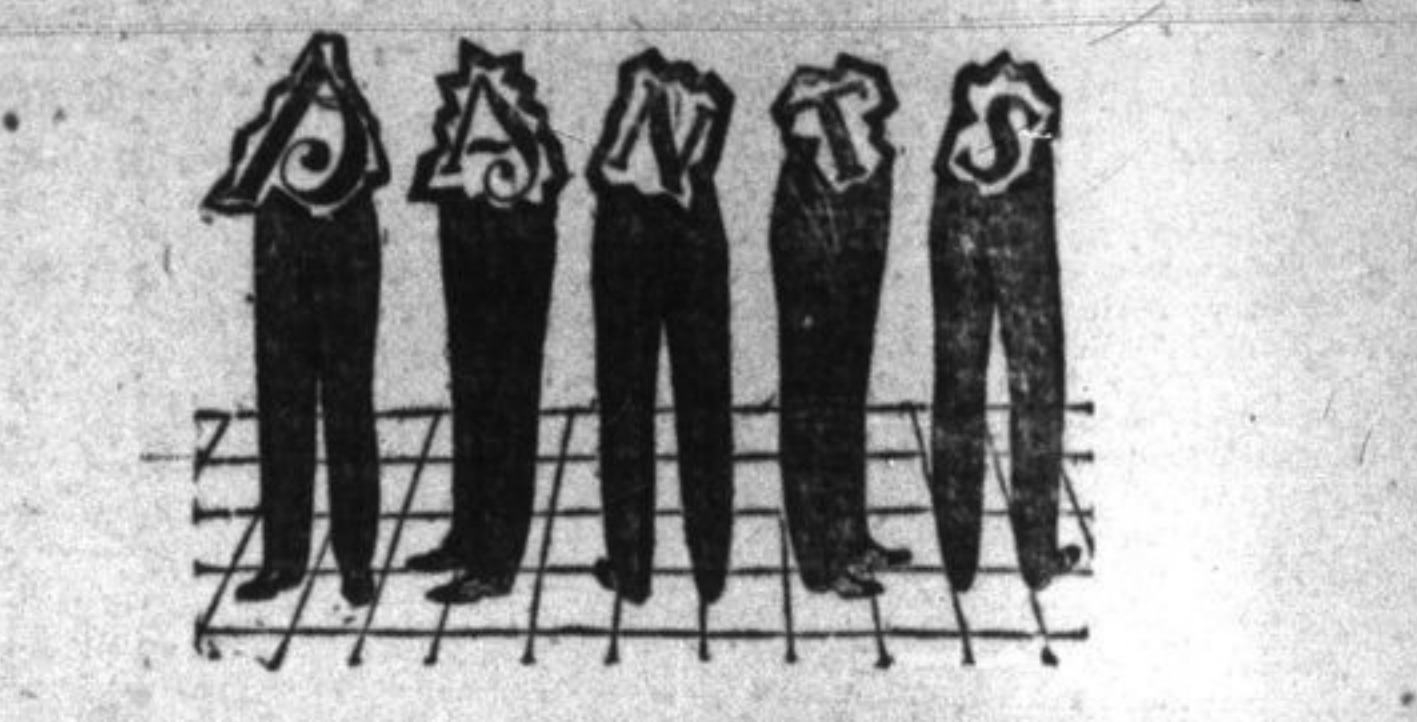
He Sums Up The Coffee Case. Judge W. W. Bowen, of Crow's, Va., announces himself as a "reformed coffee toper" and gives authority to make the following public statement. "For years the coffee habit had been growing on me until my condition was getting serious. I have considerable writing to do and had become so nervous that I had to depend almost entirely upon my wife to do the writing. Sometimes when it was imperative that I sign my name my hand trembled so I could scarce do it. I had severe headaches, stomach trouble, heart trouble, also some rheumatism. A friend, Rev. —, one day sent me a package of Postum Coffee with request that I give up coffee and make a fair trial of Postum.

I took the advice and the headaches ceased, also the stomach trouble. I now have no heart trouble at all except when I use coffee for a time. My old nervousness is a thing of the past. My wife is suffering for years with heart trouble and extreme nervousness. She has found relief by leaving off coffee and using Postum. We now think it a much better drink than either coffee or tea. I have known of a number of cases that have been entirely cured or greatly benefited by leaving off coffee and using the new beverage, Postum."

We're Starting A Great Clearing Sale of DRESS GOODS!

Stocks too large. Prices cut to close out the lot. Come in to-morrow and see what's doing, then talk it over with the family and start in buying the cheapest things in good quality goods that it has ever been your good luck to get your hands on. A GREAT CLEARANCE OF DRESS GOODS To-day and All Next Week. Early buying gets the best choice. Don't delay. Don't wonder. Start right in to take advantage of the cut prices.

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 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.

JAPANESE CATARRH CURE. Removes that stuffy feeling in the head and nose, clears out the throat and stops the dripping of the catarrhal secretions, then heals and cures the diseased parts. Every bottle carries its healing properties throughout the entire length of the nose. Buy at the longer Japanese Catarrh Cure will cure you. Send 50c for sample box, at all drug stores or postpaid from the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto.

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

SEALD TENDERS ADVERTISED TO THE UNDERSEALD AND SIGNED "Tenders for Clearing Right of Way" will be received at this office until noon FRIDAY, the 22nd day of MAY, 1902, for clearing the first two sections of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, extending north-south from North Bay, and specifications of the work may be seen and full information obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer at North Bay, or at the Department of Public Works, Ontario. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied for this purpose by the Department of Public Works and signed with the actual signatures of the parties tendering. An approved check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works, for \$500, must accompany each tender. The check will be forfeited if the party whose tender is preferred declines to enter into a contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted check must be sent in and will be returned to the parties whose tenders are not accepted. The department does not hold itself to accept the lowest or any tender. F. H. LATHFORD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Toronto, Ontario, 7th May, 1902. Newsletters insuring this advertisement without authority from the department will not be read for it.

Awake For Action. It is foolish to dream of future satisfaction. It is wise to get at once. Procrastination is possible for those who are careful. We'll make your dreams come true by providing you with the best and most reliable of our lists include preparation of every price.

APPLY TO D. A. CAYS, 346 King Street. W. NEWLANDS, ARCHITECT. OFFICE SECOND FLOOR OVER HANNOVER STORES, 184 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, ONT.

STRAIGHT BUSINESS. W. Murray, Jr., Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, Market Square.