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THE WHIG — 68TH YEAR. DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening at 306-310 King Street, at 10 per year. Editions at 2.50 and 4. WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 12 issues, published every Thursday morning at \$1 a year.

THE DAILY WHIG. Opiter per Orben Dico.

THE TROUBLES AT 'OME.

A new trouble menaces the imperial government. It arises from the unpopularity of the educational bill to which the conservative leaders appear to be committed.

This bill proposes to make the rate-payers, who already support the national or board schools, contribute also to the maintenance of denominational schools. There is no doubt that such can be said for the proposal from the view point of the Anglicans and Catholics. It is certain, however, that the Nonconformists and those who believe that state education should be non-sectarian, will denounce the present ministry for receding from the position taken by an earlier conservative government, also headed by Lord Salisbury, which firmly declined to impose the burden of denominational schools upon the ratepayer.

The political results of such a demerit will be obvious when we recall that the last two victories of the unionist party at general elections were due largely to the fact that, under Mr. Chamberlain's leadership, a great many English Nonconformists voted for unionist candidates. Now they will return to the liberal fold, and a great slump in the vote of a general election towards the liberal party will take it into power.

The future of the government largely depends upon Mr. Chamberlain, who is astute and resourceful, and has the faculty of leadership in a political crisis. He has somewhat overcome the storm which followed the bread tax by making it appear that it is not the burden it appears to be, and that it has something to do with the expanding policy of the empire and its colonies. But the war being over the populace will be engrossed with the minor issues that irritate and distress, and with an effect that means no good to the government of the day.

PEACE IS PROCLAIMED.

The most welcome of all news reached the city on Sunday, the news that at the council in Pretoria, on Saturday evening, between Lord Kitchener and Milner on one side and the Boer leaders, Dewet, Botha, Steinerger and others, the terms of peace had been signed. A great burden of anxiety is lifted off the heart, and intense as is the relief in Canada it is as nothing compared with the feeling which prevails in England.

It is over two and a half years since the differences between the Boers and British reached an acute stage. There was a period during which the sharpest controversy was carried on, a period during which the Dutch spirit was manifesting itself more and more, with the final refusal to compromise or conciliate and a command to the British troops to leave the Transvaal. The republic had been preparing for war for a long time, and now decided that the time for action had come. The ultimatum was quickly followed by the forward movements of troops southward and westward, and it resulted presently in the beleaguering of Mafeking and Ladysmith, whose troops, under Baden-Powell and White, distinguished themselves for valour and endurance.

The first stiff collision took place between Gen. Viljoen's forces and Sir Penn Symons' at Tagula Hill, where the British lost heavily. Gen. Yule succeeded Sir Penn Symons and led his troops to Ladysmith where the garrison now became thirteen thousand. In the meantime the battle of Klondlaagte was fought, with dire consequences to the Boers. They lost by capture some of their best men, including the German expert and artillery, Capt. Schiel.

With the evacuation of Dundee Sir Redvers Buller was appointed to the command of the British troops, and expected to get his Christmas dinner at Pretoria. When he landed in Cape Town Ladysmith was besieged, Johannesburg was raiding Natal, and Boers were being mobilized in the Free State. Sixty thousand troops and heavy guns followed Buller to Africa. While he busied himself in the south, Cecil Rhodes and his faithful hand were defending Kimberley. To the east a series of engagements occurred at Graspan, Moller river, Stormburg and Magerfontein.

"There," says a reviewer of the war, "Gen. Wauchop met death, and the Black Watch, England's most illustrious regiment, was almost wiped out of existence in one sheet of fire. In each engagement, whether or not the Boers retreated, England sacrificed hundreds of men and officers. She awaited now for Buller to erase the stain." He essayed to cross the Tugela above Colenso, and was repulsed four times.

It was at this point that Australia and Canada equipped their contingents and sent them to Africa, and that Lord Roberts and Kitchener

went to the scene of action and organized the greater army of over an hundred and twenty thousand men. The battle of Spion Kop (under Buller) followed, that unfortunate engagement which ended the usefulness of a hitherto brave and renowned British general. Buller, in his fifth attempt, crossed the Tugela, and on February 28th, 1900, relieved Ladysmith, about the time the Boers suffered the greatest loss of the war at Paardeberg, where Cronje, after being hemmed in and fired upon for eight days, surrendered 4,800 men, together with guns, women and children.

The Free Staters, under Dewet, by forced marches, here began his remarkable career. He struck the British at various points. The Transvaalers were accustomed to fighting from position. Dewet struck and dodged, and struck again. He got through Robert's lines, and Kitchener's, and those of all the generals that were sent in pursuit of him. He was surrounded a great many times, and always got away.

In due time Pretoria fell into the hands of the British; Kimberley (was relieved), and Mafeking; Kruger and Steyn were put to flight; and the end of the war seemed to be near. Kitchener's plans to subdue the country have been objected to, but they have been taken as circumstances have suggested, not with wicked spirit and content, but in order to reduce the Boers' resistance and made them sue for peace.

War has long been over—so far as anything approaching the dignity of the name is concerned. The guerrilla tactics, the invasion of unprotected points by mounted Boers, has not been war, but it has kept the country in a war-like condition, with latterly, two hundred thousand troops in garrison and block-house service, while a fragment of the army has been doing police duty, by hunting the disturbers from place to place.

A great sigh goes up as it is announced that peace has been restored. The subjugation of the Boers has been a costly undertaking. Over a billion dollars have been spent. Up to the beginning of the year over 500 officers and 5,000 men have been killed, and 1,500 officers and 30,000 men wounded. The missing numbered about 1,100. The deaths from disease and accident were over 10,000. The record has been considerably magnified since then.

As the first in which they have participated the colonics will remember the war. Canada has had her honors and her griefs. Her sons have won distinction on the field of battle. Many of them laid down their lives in defence of the cause they loved. All of them acted the patriot's part, and their sacrifices have immeasurably strengthened the bonds that unite the people of the empire and make them one.

WHAT SOME MEN DID.

Mr. Spence, the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, has it that the referendum "did not cut much of a figure in Thursday's election." He admits, however, that in London and South Wellington the prohibitionists affected to the results. While some of the temperance people went so far as to vote against the government a great many were apathetic and stayed at home. Mr. Spence goes further, however, and alleges that "some temperance people expected that Mr. Whitney would win, and, calling a special meeting of the legislature, would repeal the referendum." That is refreshing, seeing that Mr. Whitney is against both prohibition and the referendum, and that the people could have neither so far as he is concerned.

At a meeting in Toronto it was claimed that the prohibitionists were responsible for changing the result of five out of seven constituencies. Jack turned against the government." At the same time pleasure was expressed that three conservative prohibitionists were elected, one of them being Mr. Crawford, who trimmed on the prohibition question, while Mr. Marter, who was true to principle, was defeated. The prohibitionists say that Mr. Marter suffered on account of party differences, but Mr. Marter says: "I am disappointed with the conduct of many professed temperance men, leaders in church work. I have always supported the cause of temperance because I thought it was right. I have not supported it for popularity or political success. If I sought those things I would have taken the other side."

The London Advertiser attributes the defeat of Col. Leys to the prohibitionists. They put a liberal in the field, and he got seven hundred votes, six hundred of which were liberal. "The sequel," says the Advertiser, "proves what liberal prohibitionists should have foreseen. Having worked their little game, having identified a number of liberals with Mr. Daly, the conservatives, who abetted his candidates, who professed to be his friends and supporters, deserted him at the eleventh hour and slunk back into their own party—the party of avowed hostility to prohibition in any form."

The lesson is obvious, and it will not be forgotten. It is a tribute to their ability that not a member of the Ross government suffered defeat in the election.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The leader of the opposition is feeling the effects of the political frosts. He has been given to understand that he is not as social as he might have been and he knows it.

The people who have been promised offices in pretty nearly every constituency are in gloom these days. They worked for the plums of office and will not get them.

The defeat of Dr. McKay, liberal, in an admittedly grit constituency, is the result of the prohibition vote. Only the liberals sacrifice their politics for their principles.

There can be a new election in North Renfrew at any time, to fill the seat in the legislature to which Mr. Munro was elected. And it will go liberal beyond a doubt.

The cost of the South African war exceeds by an hundred million the indemnity exacted by Germany from France, after the war of 1870-71. Will the Transvaal recoup all this? If so it will be poor for many a year.

South Oxford and North Norfolk are declared to be prohibitionist strongholds, and it is inferred that "the indifference of many old-time prohibitionists caused the defeat of the government candidates in these places."

The revising court has set aside the acquittal of Major Waller and Lieut. Day, tried for brutality in the Philippines. Their plea was they were carrying out orders. The command which makes a soldier a criminal need not be obeyed.

The World has it that if Mr. Whitney presents a letter to Sir Oliver Mowat, signed by forty-nine members opposed to Mr. Ross, his honor will be bound to ask the premier to resign. Yes? Well, it will not take place just now.

SPORT IN GENERAL.

Notes About the Various Sporting Fields.

Gananoque baseball team defeated Petoskey on Saturday afternoon, by 7 goals to 6.

Toronto university lacrosse team defeated the Crescents in New York, by 7 goals to 6.

The Yankees will stick to the Constitution as their representative in next year's races for the America's cup.

Steeplechasing will be made a feature of the Fort Erie meeting, and there will be at least two jumping races a week.

A cricket tournament will be held in Winnipeg during exhibition week. Entries will be made from St. Paul and Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Detroit to name a few.

Champion School, of Toronto, won both the association and senior singles at the Harlem regatta, New York, beating C. S. Titus, who is entered for the Diamond sculls at Henley, by a length and a half.

The "Boston Bloomers," a lady's baseball team, is playing matches in Ontario, and are said to be a wonderful female aggregation. Manager Goughgan might bring them here and put them up against the Ponies.

Two Junior Games. Two junior baseball teams, the Crescents and the Y.M.C.A., played an interesting game of ball in the cricket field on Saturday afternoon.

The death is announced of Mrs. Hiram Capes, who left Gananoque with her husband a year ago to settle in Algoma.

C. R. Young, son of Rev. Mr. Young, formerly of Lansdowne, has been appointed accountant of the Merchants' bank at Medicine Hat, N.W.T.

The officers and teachers of Grace church Sunday school, Gananoque, presented Mr. and Mrs. George Scott, recently married, with a silver baby.

James Patterson, a farmer of the 6th concession of Sidney, died on Saturday, aged seventy-two years.

The only remaining member of the family is one son, Nathan, who resides in the United States.

The total cost of the small-pox outbreak in Gananoque will be in the neighborhood of \$600. Dr. T. W. Simpson received a cheque for \$150 from the patient for expense incurred during his illness. This will leave about \$450 for the town to settle.

Killed In A Mine. Birmingham, Ala., June 2.—The Rev. Fred D. Hamilton, of Powderly, took some friends to the leading ore mine to show them the workings. While in the mine a rock fell and struck the minister, killing him almost instantly. It took his friends an hour to get the rock from his body.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE HOUR.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH.

Matters That Interest Everybody—Notes From All Over—Little of Everything Easily Read and Remembered.

There may be two protests in Hamilton. A protest is contemplated by the conservatives in North Westworth.

Sylvester Penney, ex-governor of Oregon, died suddenly on Saturday afternoon of heart failure.

The Allan line steamer Austrian, from Boston, for Glasgow, arrived out on Sunday afternoon.

June 25th and 27th have been proclaimed public holidays in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies.

The Allan line steamer Cathagenian, from New York, for Glasgow, arrived out on Monday morning.

Mr. Steyn is suffering from paralysis and has gone to Krugersdorp, about fifty miles south west of Pretoria.

The Allan line steamer Sardinian, from Montreal, for Glasgow, on Monday morning landed all her live stock without loss.

The liberals claim to have a good case in North Perth, where the majority is two for Monteith, and in Coates Bruce.

The newly elected French chamber of deputies met on Sunday for the first time. M. Leon Bourgeois was elected president.

Prof. Hailpin, Philadelphia, assaulted Monteith, Martinique, on Saturday, while the crater was belching mud and ashes.

The news of the signing of the terms of peace was received with general rejoicing throughout the dominion. In the churches the ministers referred to the subject in the pulpits and public demonstrations were held in numerous places.

Mayor Cochrane, Montreal, has declared to-morrow a civic holiday for thanksgiving and rejoicing over the coming of peace in South Africa. At the opening of the stock exchange this morning the members sang the national anthem before proceeding with business.

In the new legislature there are ten newspaper men, fifteen lawyers, thirteen doctors, one mechanical engineer, two undertakers, one land surveyor, thirteen merchants, one valuator, one broker, one township clerk, fifteen farmers, one auctioneer, two tanners, four lumbermen, three contractors, four manufacturers.

The Newspaper Bunch.

We are glad to see Messrs. Pense, Graham, Pattullo, Preston, Stratton, Pettypiece, and Auld back in the legislature again. Their editorials will be all the more poignant for being written from the inside. True, they will have to send them by mail for two months every year, but perhaps that is better than having the insulators of the telegraph wires burnt out by the hot stuff. We are pleased to think that Pense's dignified incursions in the Whig will be graced by the interesting news of Graham's paragraphs will not be tinged by bitterness; that Pattullo can preach good roads without a grain of sadness; that Preston will continue to expound ginger in the expiator; that Stratton will conduct the Peterborough Examiner in the same confident spirit. We are quite sure it would have been a Pettypiece of business to turn the Forest Free Press editor out in East Lambton; and we are glad to choose that South Essex and Clark, of the Kincardine Review. The squibs in the Review will now discover less cynicism and more of the bright sun of hope.

Shoots Twenty-One Miles.

New York, June 2.—Arrangements are being made at Ft. Hamilton, for mounting the new sixteen-inch gun which has been in course of construction at the Watervliet arsenal for the past four years. The gun will be placed at the fort as soon as it has been officially tested at the Sandy Hook proving ground. The test is awaited eagerly by all the gun makers of the world. It is claimed the gun will hurl a shell twenty-one miles. In order to discharge the gun it will require 1,000 pounds of powder and a 3,000 pound projectile. The weight of the gun is 150 tons.

Lord Kelvin's Prophecy.

London, June 2.—Lord Kelvin, on his return from the United States, said that the "egente cordiale" between this country and America was of such a nature that it must last as long as the world.

It was not founded so much on political considerations as on the fact of blood-relationship. In his opinion the good feeling would eventually lead to a practical and enduring alliance.

His lordship, who has now made six visits to the states, believes that the rise in commercial prosperity there has been on the soundest possible lines, and is likely to continue.

Ready For A Tariff War.

London, June 2.—The Berlin correspondent to the Times says the agrarians make no secret of their readiness to provoke a tariff war with Britain, in the event of reprisals if the reichstag rejects the sugar convention. Frankfurter Zeitung comments the attitude of count Von Buelow, and predicts that Britain will proceed on lines indicated by India's action, adding that England will drive out German sugar from her market by countervailing duties, and trade statistics show that this would "spell ruin to our sugar industry."

Shirts, shirts, shirts, new soft-front shirts. No shirt fits as perfectly as ours. Bibby's Oak Hall.

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To all who suffer or to the friends of those who suffer with Kidney, Liver, Heart, Blood or Blood diseases, a simple bottle of Warner's Safe Cure will remove Kidney and Liver troubles, will cure Rheumatism, Gout, Catarrh, Neuritis, Migraine, Headache, Stomach Troubles, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Address: WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO., 140 East St., Toronto.

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The month for preparations for summer heat and you'll find that you will be able to make selections to best advantage here.

Shirt Waists, Negligie Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves.

Dress Materials for the hot spell can be selected from stock and made up to order in our Dress-making Department in a way to please you and give satisfaction.

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



"I'll look around a little." That's what four lookers said Saturday p.m. We were satisfied. Within an hour three of them were back and bought the garments they had tried on, and the universal opinion was that "our clothes fit better, have more style than any in the city, and prices no higher." It pleases us to have people make comparison. It's the only way to tell who has the best.

SLEW SUITS—\$5.50, \$7.50, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15.

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Every bride's trossseau should contain a good assortment of "QUEEN QUALITY" SHOES. Coming brides can be as well suited here as in Montreal or Toronto, because we deal extensively in the best kinds of shoes, which are so dear to the heart of the particular dresser. You can find nothing in the shoe stores in the large cities that you cannot find in this up-to-date store. If it's a good thing you can depend upon it we will have it.

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