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Everybody knows about S.W.P. Its success is in the air.

It gains fame for itself with every gallon that's spread on a house. Uniform good quality has given it a popularity greater than any other paint on the market.

When you want to paint a build-



ing, inside or outside THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT will do it better and more economically than any other. It will wear longer, look better and cover more surface. It's a paint with a reputation founded on merit. Ask us for color cards.

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Our New Suits for Men, Youths and Boys are perfect beauties, in Fine Tweeds, Worsteds and Serges.

YOUTHS' "SPECIALS," \$7.50, \$8, \$10 and \$12. BOYS' SUITS, new styles, \$1.25 to \$6.50.

THE H. D. BIBBY CO.,

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHOE BUYERS

THE RETAIL SHOE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION of Kingston has decided that on and after July 1st, 1902, the present INFORMATION and CREDIT system must be entirely done away with. We therefore desire to notify the shoe-buying public of Kingston of this important change.

- A. Abernethy, W. Sawyer, J. H. Sutherland & Bro., W. D. Carey, H. Jennings, F. G. Lockett, Armstrong & Co., D. J. McDermott.

Comfort Elegance Economy

And general satisfaction in order clothing, try J. J. CRAWFORD, BERTHMAN TAILOR.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

GAS AND GASOLINE STATIONARY AND marine engines, all sizes, quantities, complete. Address 115 Bay street, Toronto, for prices and catalogue.

STORES TO LET.

THE HANDSOME STORES ON PRINCESS street, now being erected by H. D. Bibby Co., and the one now in possession of Dever Bros., clothing. Apply as to latter store.

ROOMS TO LET.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT 25, York, 24 William street, from June 1st. Breakfast if desired.

TO LET.

HOUSE AND STORES, NOS. 197, 201 and 203 Wellington street. Enquire of Mrs. Allen, 237 Division street.

HOUSE CORNER QUEEN AND CLERGY streets, used and good stable in connection. Apply to Steacy & Pease, or J. S. McCann.

SANITARY CONSIDERATIONS.

Is Muskoka a Good Place For Consumptives? Toronto, June 6.—(To the Editor): Many times I have been asked, and received written enquiries, as probably other physicians have, in respect to Muskoka as a place of residence for consumptives.

While Muskoka is doubtless a most desirable locality, especially in June, July and August, for overworked, worn out neurotics, etc., for whom a moist atmosphere is usually beneficial, I believe it to be very unsuitable for tuberculous patients.

And what are the final practical results? Many could, alas! be named who, in the earliest stage of the disease, went from Muskoka, and after a residence there of from one to two years, came back home and died.

One was a field marshal when he went to South Africa. He quickened the pace of the campaign, hit the enemy hard, and seemed to end the war. He is an old man, with a family to share his fortunes, and he has probably seen the last of his service in the field.

Do You Wear Feet? Try Oak Hall for cashmere hose, special at 25c. The H. D. Bibby Co.

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited, 14 King street west, Toronto, accepts all classes of trust funds, whether under will, marriage settlement or agreement. As the company has perpetual existence, its agents have the assurance that the terms of the trust will be carried out, no matter what period they cover, without changing the trustee, which has so often occurred when a private individual has been appointed in that capacity.

THE WHIG — 68TH YEAR.

DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening, at 205-210 King Street, at 50 per year. Editions at 2.50 and 4 o'clock. WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 12 pages, published every Thursday morning at 11 a.m. Attached to one of the best Job Printing Offices in Canada rapid, stylish and cheap work; also improved press.

THE DAILY WHIG.

Optimist per Orben Discor.

LENNOX IS LIBERAL.

The first round has been fought in the legal battle by which the conservatives hoped to overturn the Ross government. There were several constituencies in which the majority was small, and the opposition reasoned that these offered opportunities for electoral surprises.

The argument ran thus: The returning officers in the elections were liberals; there were rejected ballots; the marks indicated doubt as to the mind of the electors; the government must get the benefit of the doubt.

"Eminent jurists," according to the World, had the nature of these rejections under discussion, and they had decided that a recount would lead to several charges and to the certain reversal of some results.

Lennox was so sure for the conservatives that he had no hesitation whatever in claiming it. It had only two to come and go upon, and these two disappeared in the recount. The tie had to be settled by the returning officer, and he made very short work of it. Of course he will be considered a very bad man by the Tories, but he has acted as they would have acted under similar circumstances.

The first knock-out is a serious one for the opposition. With it fades away some of the dreams in which they have indulged. As Lennox has gone so other of the constituencies will go, and the second condition of the Whitney party will be worse than its first.

CROWDED INTO IDLENESS.

The position of the clergy composing the Toronto Methodist conference, in the Dr. Hunter case, passes comprehension. The doctor has been living in retirement for two or three years. His health was not good, and he had to be superannuated. He desired to locate in Toronto, and no one could see any objection, though it is said he was transferred from the Montreal conference to the Toronto with the distinct understanding that he was not out of the ministry, permanently.

One may ask, what difference could that make? Every conference has its quota of choice positions for which the elderly men are eligible. When transfers are made it is desired that they involve a fair exchange, and that the interests of the conferences be not affected. Dr. Hunter has been a noted figure in the church. He has occupied some of its best charges. He went to Toronto conference without any exchange, and he would become, therefore, in a certain, narrow sense, a burden to it if restored to the active ministry. And yet why should he remain in retirement if he is able and willing to resume the work of a pastor?

The Berkeley street church, in Toronto, gave him an invitation, which he was inclined to accept. The conference intervened, however, and by a pretty strong vote refused him his desire.

The proceeding seems to be arbitrary, and it does a veteran of the church a great wrong. It does more—it betrays a selfish and jealous spirit. It suggests that preachers are as sensitive as people generally on the salary question. Dr. Hunter's experience stands out, too, in bold contrast with the ideal which he pictured in a sermon on an ordination class in this city some years ago. It may have an effect not looked for, namely, to depreciate the superannuation scheme of the church and make it suffer loss.

REWARD AND DISTINCTION.

Lord Kitchener is made a general and a viscount, which is one rank below an earl, and given £50,000, or half the amount which parliament granted to Lord Roberts. A sort of apology is made for the discrimination or difference in the rewards of the two men.

One was a field marshal when he went to South Africa. He quickened the pace of the campaign, hit the enemy hard, and seemed to end the war. He is an old man, with a family to share his fortunes, and he has probably seen the last of his service in the field.

The other is in his prime, about fifty, unmarried, and rising rapidly in his profession. No man in Britain has made his record in so short a time. No one has demonstrated, in his time, as he has done, the qualities that make the commanding officer. He has finished the war. He has done a work which perhaps he only could accomplish so well, but because he is lower in rank, and single and with a future before him, he is to get distinctions somewhat lower than his superior in years and experience.

Heroes are born and not made. Lord Roberts has been a hero and has received a hero's reward. Quite as great a hero has been Lord Kitchener. He took up the struggle in South Africa when others left it, and he has overcome many difficulties with

rare skill and courage. He merits all that Lord Roberts received, and failing to get it now goes without his just deserts.

Gratefully, however, he will accept a nation's homage and find in it a satisfaction for which titles and grants are not a compensation.

A NEED OF LESSONS.

The American legislators are becoming desperate in their treatment of the Filipinos. These people are simply unsusceptible to any of the plans that have been suggested for their conquest. They will not be tamed nor subdued.

The disturbance of the islands is as great to-day as at the outset of the American invasion. They may be held more in check, under military rule, but they are not reconciled and not contented.

Yet the United States senate has undertaken to pass a measure which presumes to establish a government, that is bereft of independence or local control and afford a citizenship which the Filipinos may not accept. According to a Buffalo paper this measure practically gives no rights whatever, and only in the most ambiguous way promises a shadow of self-government.

Even that shadow is "reserved" until entire peace shall prevail in every part of the archipelago, a condition which, in the opinion of our contemporary, "is not likely to prevail for many years." In fact the bill provides all sorts of concessions in favour of American exploitation and capital, and nothing whatever for the owners of the soil, the Filipinos, and that in spite of General McArthur's warning that "the attempted exploitation of the provinces by the Americans would lead to the most deplorable and mournful results."

How different the treatment of the Boers by the British! They are given their freedom, the benefit of self-government as fast as they qualify for it, the soil they want, the money to equip the farms, the food and raiment, the shelter and protection, which they want meantime. Evidently the Americans are not up-to-date in the colonizing business, and they cannot do better, those wise men who constitute the United States senate, than take lessons from old England, the mother of nations.

A POLITICAL CHARLATAN.

The Winnipeg Free Press deals with one remarkable aspect of the late political campaign. The Ross government had reason to expect the favourable consideration of the people in New Ontario. Its policy of assistance and development had been of a practical and progressive character. Yet in three of the constituencies the liberal candidates were defeated. How was this result brought about? Chiefly by an audacious proposition, involving wholesale bribery. The Free Press continues:

"The conservative candidate in Saul Ste. Marie was Mr. Miceampbell, who has long represented a constituency in the legislature and would be certain to be a member of the conservative government should one be formed in Ontario. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Miceampbell journeyed through these districts and in their addresses commiserated with the settlers who were distressed by the pine which, however, they were careful to charge up to the liberal government. He announced that it was their policy, returned to power, to permit the settler to own the pine on his farm. This was the bribe that did the business for the conservative candidate in these constituencies."

"Should Mr. Whitney in the course of the next year or so reach power he would, of course, be obliged to repudiate this promise; or to fulfil it at the cost of bankrupting the province. In the first place the pine standing on the farms of the province, to the great majority of cases no longer the property of the province; it has been sold, by public auction, at high figures to lumber companies. Only by compensating them could the settler make use of the pine. In districts where the pine has not yet been sold by the government, to change the law that the free grant or the sale of public lands for cultivation carries no right to the standing pine, which has been the rule since the earliest times, would be to deprive the province of its chief source of revenues, and to convert the whole business of colonization in New Ontario into a gambling transaction. At present farms are sold to settlers at the nominal price of fifty cents an acre, where they are not given away freely; it certainly would not be business-like for the government to dispossess itself, on these terms, of lands carrying pine worth tens of thousands of dollars."

"Such was the bribe offered by Mr. Whitney and his lieutenants to the electors of eastern Algoma. To it the government could only make the reply that it could promise to do nothing of the kind, since such a procedure would be wasteful of the pine resources of the province which are the common property of the whole population."

"Under the circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the constituencies affected elected the candidates of the conservative party, notwithstanding its record of hostility in the past to all measures tending to open up New Ontario. The elector could not resist the temptation to mark his ballot for the conservative candidate in view of a promise which, if implemented, would double and treble the value of his farm."

"Of course he had no show of getting what he had been promised, for Mr. Whitney, charged with responsibility of office, would be obliged to retract immediately his belief in the rights of the settler to the pine. He made the promise simply for the pur-

pose of securing the election of his candidates, and doubtless considers the success he achieved justifies the deception practiced. The incident illustrates in a striking manner the disadvantage to which the government can be put by a mendacious and unscrupulous opposition."

Mr. Whitney will be under obligation to make some move in the fulfilment of his promise when the house meets. The government should see that he does it and that failing to redeem his word he shall be advertised to the people of New Ontario as a political fraud and charlatan.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In any bye-elections which may occur the liberals will do their best to win. They need not try hard to be quite as clever as their opponents.

The Mail would like to see the legislature called at once. It would, eh? What good could that do? Mr. Whitney has not a majority, and is not likely to have it.

President Roosevelt has been asked to stop the coal strike. He might as well be asked to stop the rain. Congress has to provide the machinery for action before the president can do anything.

The Toronto News should remember that there has been ballot switching and stuffing on the conservative side, and that until the contrary is proven, the late campaign has been free of this thing.

Harper's Weekly says Lord Pauncefoot was the one friend of the United States among the foreign diplomats during the Cuban war. He has been denied this favour, but truth crushed to earth will rise again.

Prof. Robertson, of the Ottawa dairy department, has pointed out that the only thing that can contribute to success of a remount station will be the steady buying of the British army. He has endeavoured to make that remark quite clear at home.

Mr. Tarte made the speech of the day at the Toronto board of trade banquet. He is brimful of ideas about Canada, its needs and its future, and all his speeches vibrate with energy and life. His references to the Boers and loyalty to the throne were cheered to the echo.

The New York Sun says the Boers and British were seized with a species of stage fright, hence the terms of peace. The London Times has it that the Boers were completely subdued, and surrendered because they had to. The Sun's hatred of the British had to show itself in some way.

General Miles is now being persecuted because he made public some of the records of the Philippines, which reflect upon the administration. In England these records are published in the blue books, and nothing is held back. Now that the South African war is over any phase of it is subject to investigation.

Richard B. Molinieux, of New York, will have his second trial in September for the murder of Mrs. Adams. It is now three years since the crime took place. It is nearly three years since the first trial occurred at a cost of half a million dollars. This new trial will consume at least \$100,000, and the case may go on as long as there is money to spend on it.

Deafness and Dry Catarrh of the Ear.

Those who suffer from defective hearing, caused by dry catarrh of the middle ear, will find much encouragement in the fact that the editor of the "Journal for the Deaf" takes a more hopeful view of this disease than artists in general. Up to the present time have insisted that a very unfavorable opinion must be given as to restoration of hearing. This encouragement is derived from the remarkable results reported in a great number of cases treated by the Drouet method. In fact, so great has been the success of this treatment in all forms of deafness and ear diseases that the editor of the Journal for the Deaf is now issuing regularly a supplement containing complete details of from twenty-five to thirty cases cured each month by the Drouet institute. In the April supplement will be noted particularly the case of the Rev. J. G., who suffered from deafness caused by dry catarrh. In fact the defective hearing was of so serious a character that a doctor had pronounced it incurable. The cure effected by the Drouet treatment was reported December 17th, and again confirmed nearly three months later.

The Rectory, Suffolk, March 11th, 1902.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to say I have had no further return of the trouble, and look upon myself as cured.—Yours faithfully,—J. G.

Being a clergyman, the Rev. J. G. does not wish his name to appear, but he has intimated his willingness to communicate privately with anyone who desires to verify his testimonial, and full name and address can be obtained from the Drouet institute.

Those who are interested in deafness and diseases of the ear, nose, and throat, can obtain a free copy of the "Journal for the Deaf," with the "Supplement," by addressing the secretary, Drouet institute, Regent's Park-road, N.W., London, England.

Each "Journal" is accompanied by a Patient's Report Form, which enables applicants to receive full particulars for applying the treatment at home. Any advice by correspondence is absolutely free.

Rain coats, Bibby's.

SOCIAL POSITION

Makes no Difference. Women are All Alike. No Matter What Their Station in Life May Be. All Praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If she is one of the favored daughters of wealth,—if she belongs even to the realm of the "well-to-do"—or—if she belongs to the unnumbered thousands who must work in order to live—the story is just the same; all suffer from about the same cause, and in this suffering "peculiar to women," all reach the same level, and all are of the same family.

When a woman is nervous and irritable, head and back ache, feels tired all the time, loses sleep and appetite, has pains in groins, bearing down sensation, whites and irregularities, she is not "worn out," but feels as if she were.

Such symptoms tell her that a womb trouble is imminent, and she cannot act too promptly if she values her future comfort and happiness. The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., as thousands do.



Mrs. Pinkham Tells Mrs. Scott How to be Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been for some years a great sufferer and thought I would write and explain my case to you as you had helped so many others. Menstruation is irregular and very painful. I have suffered with painful periods for ten years but the pains grow worse as I grow older."

"I suffer most with my back, lower part of abdomen and left side. I have been flowing all the month and a part of August, not constantly, but will stop for two or three days and then begin again."

"The doctor says I have misplacement of the womb. I have bearing down pains when passing urine, and my abdomen is very badly swollen and sore. Please advise me at your earliest convenience."—Mrs. A. V. SCOTT, 21 Page St., Kingston, Pa. (Sept. 30, 1900.)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you asking advice no one could describe my suffering. The doctors said I could not be relieved unless I had an operation performed, but thanks to you and your medicine I got along without having the dreaded operation. I have taken ten bottles of your medicine and am once more well and happy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a fine medicine and a God-send to suffering women. I trust my letter may be the means of bringing many of my suffering sisters to accept your kind aid."—Mrs. A. V. SCOTT, 21 Page St., Kingston, Pa. (Jan. 30, 1901.)

Remember Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free, and all sick women are foolish if they do not ask for it. No other person has such vast experience, and has helped so many women.

REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find the able to transmit letters not obtainable, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

To-Night

From 6 Till 10 O'clock P.M. We Offer Our Entire Stock of

TRIMMED MILLINERY!

At Clearing Prices

—AND—

25c. FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE at 12 1/2c.

50c. FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE at 25c.

\$1 FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE at 50c.

STARR & SUTCLIFFE'S,

116 and 120 Princess Street, Kingston, Ont.

REV. MR. KITTSON'S WORDS.

Denominational Bodies Living as Parasites. At the synod meeting of the diocese of Ottawa on Thursday, the state of the church was under review, when Rev. Mr. Kittson, of Ottawa, spoke of the growth of the Presbyterian church. He thought that many of these alleged Presbyterians were not bona fide members of the Presbyterian church. He thought, too, that many of them had not been baptized into the church and were not, therefore, to be regarded as Christians. The same held true of the Methodist church. The declaration was that the statistics were not absolutely reliable. The census gave very few atheists, agnostics or infidels. Where were these classified? The Baptists were consistent and insisted that none could be called a member until he had been baptized. Therefore the census gave the Baptist population as very small. The Methodist church was a society denomination. He thanked God that the Anglican church was not

a denomination and that Anglicans were not bounded by the narrow limits of a denomination. The pure gospel of Jesus Christ is not being preached in the Presbyterian pulpits as it was years ago. The Presbyterian faith is being disintegrated. Unitarianism is eating into it. The denominational bodies are living, but they are living as parasites. They do not go to the heart or to the suffering masses in the cities. I make this charge after careful study."

Serges The Thing. Buy a true blue serge suit any price you like, from \$7.50 to \$10 suit. Money back if you wish it. The H. D. Bibby Co., one-price clothing.

Summer Comfort. Wear our lightweight underwear, \$1 suit. Something very nice. The H. D. Bibby Co.

The Hibernian & Ontario navigation company is preparing for a bigger season than ever this year.