

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG.

YEAR 72.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1905.

NO. 89.

Gloved Hand!
mb of refinement and good
as. There are Glhrs and
fine and some are otherwise
kes present the same splendid
the skins, the same perfect fit,
ylish shades as do
Prins Genuine
ench Kid Gloves
keep. Every pair fully guar-
nd \$1.25 pair. Black, Greys,
s, Mode Tints and White.

SPECIAL
FRANCE KID GLOVE at
es in all wanted shades and
a very large sale. It is the
been enabled to sell it at less

Ribbons!
the spring in Ribbons with
All the summer fricks will
widths and 30 of the best
widths.

Pretty Waists
very pretty styles
ome of the designs
and we anticipate a
e waists, as the
than any former
s class. \$1, 1.25,
1.99, 2.25, 2.49,

erator
AND
May Patterns
V READY.

Showing One
Of the Many
Nice Styles
IN
DODD SHOES
on this spring.
late, light and dark Tan and
\$3 AND \$3.75.

Showing One
Of the Many
Nice Styles
IN
DODD SHOES
on this spring.
late, light and dark Tan and
\$3 AND \$3.75.
T SHOE STORE

JUDGE OF NATAL
SUPREME COURT
Mr. Justice Finemore Tells of Re-
markable Cure of Distressing
Eczema by Cuticura—Grew Worse
Under Professional Treatment.

OTHER SUFFERERS
CURED BY CUTICURA
“I suffered a severe attack of eczema on the scalp, face, ears, and neck, and was for several months under professional treatment, but became worse. My face was dreadfully disfigured, and I lost nearly all my hair. My wife prevailed upon me to try the Cuticura Remedies, which I did with most satisfactory results, the disease disappearing and my hair growing thicker and glossier than before my illness. My wife has purchased Cuticura for other sufferers, with good results in each case. — Robert Isaac Finemore, Judge of the Natal Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.”

AGONIZING ECZEMA
And Itching, Burning Eruptions,
with Loss of Hair, Cured
by Cuticura.
The Cuticura Treatment is at once agreeable, speedy, economical, and comprehensive. Bathe the affected parts freely with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crabs and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe the surface. Lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, or Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest burning and scaly humours, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humours, from infancy to age, when all other remedies fail.

Very pretty styles
ome of the designs
and we anticipate a
e waists, as the
than any former
s class. \$1, 1.25,
1.99, 2.25, 2.49,

Perrin's
Kid Gloves
are famed for their cut and fit as well as for their uniform excellence of material. Whether for yourself or for a gift, you know you have the best if you buy "Perrin" Kid Gloves. Sold by leading dealers everywhere.

USE FERROVIM
A Splendid Tonic
Builds up the System
Strengthens the Muscles
Gives New Life
Said by all medical dealers.
Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

SPECIAL
BARGAINS
FROM NOW TILL EASTER
20% Discount
ON SUITS AND
SPRING OVERCOATS

Correct Clothing for Spring
Summer is now on our counters, each garment is the best of its kind made; Clothing that will be a pleasure to pay for and a pleasure to wear. Come in and look at the styles—Suits laid out for your inspection as you wish. It's a pleasure to show them.
Also Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, at rock bottom prices, Trunks and Valises.
ISAAC ZACKS
The New Store and the Old Stand.
271-273 Princess Street.

RIDEAU HALL.
The Ladies Who Have Been
Hostesses.

A READABLE ARTICLE
ENGLISH LADIES AND VICE
ROYALTY IN IT.

Lady Stanley's Good Work—Lady Minto's Love of Flowers—Present Occupant Singularly Attractive—Countess Grey's Success Assured.
By George Stewart, D.C.L., LL.D.
The official residence of the governor-general of Canada is Rideau Hall, pleasantly situated about two miles from the city of Ottawa. It is an unpretentious, rambling, two-storied building, in which, from time to time, additions have been made, and though it cannot boast of architectural beauty, it is cosy and comfortable. From almost every window, there is a view of the beautiful city of Ottawa, and the conservatories greet the eye. About ninety acres in extent, the grounds are well-wooded, and afford many opportunities for pleasant strolls along the well-laid-out walks, and lovers of bold, picturesque and striking scenery never tire of looking at the beautiful views with which the place abounds. But if the house presents no remarkable outside appearance, it is far different within for the halls and rooms are spacious and artistically furnished, and the warm welcome with which the guests at Government House are greeted by the hospitable hostesses soon makes up for any disappointment which a first glance might provoke.

When the union of the provinces took place, in 1867, Viscount Monck, an Irish peer, was governor-general. His wife was his cousin, the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Rathdowne. She came to Canada with her husband and children, but did not remain long enough at the capital to make Rideau Hall the great social centre, which, under successive mistresses, it has become. She lived most of the time at Spencer Road, Quebec, and though her entertainments were in keeping with the dignity of her position as the first lady of Canada, she was never popular with her guests, and her cold and exciting manner was often so repelling that few cared to accept of her hospitality. It was far different with her successor, Lady Young, afterward Baroness Lisgar, a kindly, warm-hearted and hospitable woman, whose chief charms as a hostess were her affability and her tact. She took it making happy those about her. Lady Young was, before her marriage to Sir John Young, Miss Adelaide Annabella, a daughter of Edward Tuite Dalton, of Fernmore, county Mayo, Ireland, and his wife Olivia, second daughter of Sir John Stevenson. In early life she enjoyed the distinction of being one of the handsomest women in the large circle of English society leaders of her time. She was accomplished in music and in art, and during her residence in Canada her pencil was seldom idle. As a hostess, her fame was almost world-wide. At Phoenix Park, Dublin, her saloon was the centre of attraction. In New South Wales she was equally successful in drawing to her side the most intellectual men and women of the country. As a mistress of Rideau Hall, among other personages of note, she entertained Prince Arthur, now the Duke of Connaught, and the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. Invitations to her state balls were eagerly sought, and the hall given by her in honor of Prince Arthur was characterized at that date as being one of the grandest social functions ever witnessed in the dominion. She opened the apartments on an extensive and liberal, and she took delight in travelling through Canada and sketching its more picturesque features. Lady Lisgar held office as a mistress of Rideau Hall, August 3rd, 1878; Sir Francis Charles Fortescue Turville, K.C.M.G., of Roseworth Hall, Leicester county, England, who died December 20th, 1889. She

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What Many Consider a Cold is in Reality Catarrh—Soon it Becomes Consumption and Death!
Doctors say that so far only one reliable remedy has been produced. The name is Catarrhogen. Instantly it searches out the catarrhal poisons. With incredible swiftness it kills the germs and heals the inflamed membranes. No cure could be more perfect than Catarrhogen.
Complete release from catarrh is guaranteed to all who use Catarrhogen. In every case it is unreservedly warranted to give satisfaction.
CATARRH-ZONE IS GUARANTEED
To all that use Catarrhogen as directed, the manufacturers guarantee a permanent cure for catarrh of the nose, throat, and lungs, for bronchitis and asthma. Should Catarrhogen fail to immediately relieve and absolutely cure, the purchase price will be refunded upon application.
No sufferer from any type of catarrh or kindred disease can afford to miss the enormous benefit of Catarrhogen. Complete outfit sufficient for two months' treatment costs \$1.00, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Folsom & Co., Hartford, Conn., and Kingston, Ont.



THE COUNTESS OF GREY.

married thirdly Henry Trueman Mills, of Lubanham, Market Harborough, on July 19th, 1895, she died at Paris, aged seventy-four.
It remained for Lady Dufferin, however, to dazzle with rare charm and brilliancy the social life of Government House. With the Earl of Dufferin she arrived at Ottawa in 1872, at the age of twenty-nine years. Her husband was the second son of Archibald Hamilton, Esq., of Killybegh Castle, county Down, Ireland, and was married to Lord Dufferin in October, 1862. The great career of that able and distinguished statesman, secretary, administrator, ambassador and diplomat, covering half a century of Queen Victoria's reign, is too well known to need remark here. In his wife, the present Marchioness of Dufferin, he had a devoted and a helpful partner who shared with pleasurable pride all the honors he had won by his brilliant service to the empire. She was the embodiment of grace and gentility. Her salon was a home of refinement and culture. Her entertainments were lavish and brilliant. It was always her ambition to assist her husband in every possible way. She possessed a keen sense of humor, a nice taste for art and literature, and a happy manner which immediately set everybody at ease. She wrote well, and her books, "Our Viceregal Life in India," and "My Canadian Journal," a series of letters to her mother, covering nearly six years of time—afford fascinating reading by their simplicity of phrase, and a directness of expression that is charming.

As the first lady of Canada, she at once won the hearts of all, and her receptions, balls, skating and tobogganing parties and parlor theatricals enjoyed a vogue which those who took part in them will never forget. She was a clever artist, and every day during her stay at Rideau Hall her little theatre was a delight to the many guests who were bidden there to see the plays, she always taking the leading part in such plays as "Sweethearts," "The Loan of a Lover," "New Men and Old Acres," "The Scrap of Paper," and Robertson's "School." In all of these she was bewitching, and her daughters and sons, as they grew older, inheriting their parent's art, added much to the life and spirit of these performances by taking prominent parts in them. Perhaps the most splendid entertainment ever given in Canada was her fancy-dress ball, which took place at Rideau Hall in March, 1876, and which is said to cost upward of one hundred thousand dollars. Guests were bidden to it from all parts of the dominion and the United States, and the costumes worn were distinguished for their splendor and faithfulness to historic epochs. A writer who was present described it as an entertainment which could not have been surpassed by the court of the French empire in its palmiest days. In course of his reign in Canada, two children were born at Rideau Hall, Lord Frederick Blackwood, now an officer in the 9th Lancers, and Lady Victoria Blackwood, now the Baroness Plunket. The Dufferins were great travellers, and in his lordship's administration every available part of the dominion was visited by them. At every stopping-place they were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and easily won their way. Lady Dufferin never left Canada, where, as she once said, she had spent six years of her life were spent. At her grand old house, Clarendon, where she lives in retirement since the death of her noble husband, which occurred on the morning of February 12th, 1902, the marchioness has several nieces in Canada in every room and hallway. In two massive volumes are her Canadian scrap-books, enriched by the notes of her own hand, and in the well-appointed library may be seen the leather-bound books containing "Addresses Received While in Can-

ada." Her journal is dedicated in affectionate terms to my Canadian friends.
With loud acclaim the poets welcomed the coming of the princess. While conducting a magazine in Toronto, I received in one week no fewer than twenty poetical effusions from loyal and patriotic Canadians. One of these I published. The poems breathed sincerity in every line. When the provincial statement met in Quebec in 1885, to discuss union, it was proposed to call British North America the Kingdom of Canada. The title was eventually discarded, though it appeared in the first two or three drafts of the bill, and the more modest term, "Dominion of Canada," was carried. It was at that meeting suggested that the first governor-general should be a prince of the blood royal. However, the idea was not acted upon at the time. She will soon be celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Princess Louise. The coloring was admirably done. The drawing was perfect.
In connection with this picture, the princess once related with amusement and delight up her handsome and expressive face how after dinner the son of President Chester A. Arthur complimented her on the painting as a work of art. "The conceit was peculiar," she said, "with a captivating smile, 'when immediately afterward Mr. Arthur observed: 'But you know, I am no judge of such things.' This naïveté was peculiar in the circumstances, and though the story was a little against the princess, she to this day loves to recall it as one of the most ingenious pieces of art criticism she had heard."

How, after a brief interval, she succeeded in endearing herself to the people of Canada is a subject of social history. She entered fully into the progress, welfare and development of the dominion. The Ladies' Educational Association, the Women's Protective Society, the Society of Decorative Art and the Art Association of Montreal bestowed upon her the title of patroness, an office which she accepted and fulfilled to the letter. In the management of her household, she practised domestic economy, on the principle that in such policy lay the root of the highest life of every true woman.

Proud of her husband and his achievements, she once said in the hearing of the writer, to a man who had just been telling her of the general regret with which the people of Canada would witness his departure at the close of his term, and the affection in which he was held by everybody: "I wish you would tell him that I have told him so myself, but he will not believe me." She could bear physical suffering with true fortitude and heroism. On the afternoon of a day when a farewell ball was given in her honor by the citizens of Quebec, by mistake she used a strong solution of ammonia instead of a simple lotion. In a moment her eyesight was imperiled. She endured great pain and agony, and contrary to the advice of her physicians attended the ball as nothing had happened, and bore her part with her usual amiability, however trying the ordeal must have been. "I never met a sweeter woman in my life," said Joseph Howe, "one night, while returning from a little dinner under the princess' roof. 'Before I saw the Princess Louise,' he continued, 'I thought that that short-haired Russian girl who married Prince Alfred was unsurpassable in loveliness of manner and disposition. I have now changed my mind. No wonder that Canadians are proud of their vicereine. Democracy does not always help us to get the rare jewels of true womanhood. Her gentle companionship is a revelation to me.'"

To follow the Princess Louise as the vicereine of Canada at Rideau Hall would have proved a difficult task for any

body to assume, except the gracious and sympathetic woman who succeeded her. The Lady Maud Evelyn Hamilton, seventh daughter of James, first Duke of Abercorn, came to Canada with her husband, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in October, 1888. Her reputation as a hostess had preceded her arrival, and society people were on the qui vive to meet one who at Dublin Castle had done so much by her tact and kindly manner to make her father's entertainments so popular. She belonged to a family of handsome women, all of whom became great personages in the realm of the united kingdom. Lord Beaconsfield in his novel of "Lothair" introduced these noble women as striking figures in that remarkable romance of gorgeous upholstery. The most stunning of the group was Lady Lansdowne, though her sisters, the Countess of Litchfield, the Countess of Durham, the Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Duchess of Buccleugh, the Marchioness of Blandford and the Countess of Winterton, were all immortalized in that singularly fascinating tale of aristocratic life and movement at the close of the last century. Lady Lansdowne was the central heroine. Her Canadian career was marked, and in striking contrast to the somewhat reserved formalities observed in Ireland, where court etiquette is strict and stiff. Quick to perceive the difference between Dublin Castle and Rideau Hall, she readily accepted the situation, and gave to her court an easy graciousness, which at once won for her the esteem and affection of her guests. She identified herself with Canadian life and character. She danced with a pretty grace. She loved to have young people about her. She gave a great deal of her time to winter sports, and in the outdoor amusements of the people her interest never flagged.

After Lady Lansdowne, the Lady Constance Villiers, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon, and wife of Colonel, first Lord Stanley of Preston, afterward Earl of Derby, took up her residence at Rideau Hall. She was an ideal hostess. The mother of eight sons and two daughters, her life was one of gentle domesticity. Her ambition was to make everyone about her happy. She gave splendid balls and great dinners, but her chief delight was a little informal dance to which were asked friends who belonged to her inner circle. A woman of large heart and generous impulses, she early made friends, and to her Lord Stanley was greatly indebted for the success of his social regime in Canada. But Lady Stanley was more than a genial hostess. She was a woman of mind, and of deep sympathies, and in a large way she helped in every good and noble object. The foundation of the Canadian Academy of Art owes its existence to her efforts, and it bears her name. It was Lady Stanley who established in Ottawa the Maternity Hospital. Canada was fortunate in having as its chief lady for the next five years the capable Countess of Aberdeen, younger daughter of the first Lord Tweedmouth. As the wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lady Aberdeen made a signal impression. She was no less successful in Canada. She possessed a commanding presence and force of character which elevated her to the front rank of women of intellect and learning. She spoke well and convincingly, and as a testimony to her scholarship, the University of Queen's College, Kingston, conferred upon her the honorary degree of LL.D. In her robes and mortar-board a fine portrait of her exists. Lady Aberdeen's entertainments were elegant and lavish. The grandest function of which she was the head was the notable Historical Fancy-Dress ball, which was held at Rideau Hall in February, 1891. Lady Aberdeen founded the National Council of Women of Canada, and the Victorian Order of Nurses. In 1893-94 she was the president of the International Council of Women. Her usefulness to society and to the promotion of every good work leading to the amelioration of her fellow-beings is known all around the world. The sweet simplicity of her nature won the hearts of all. She published an interesting volume of pleasant description, entitled "Through Canada With a Kodak," most of the photographs in which were taken by herself. Lady Aberdeen has also written some charming verses. As the vicereine Melgund, Lady Minto came to Canada as a young and handsome bride, her husband having asserted the important post of military secretary to Lord Lansdowne. She easily made friends, and added a charm to Government House, which was renewed when she returned to Rideau Hall as its mistress. The Countess of Minto is a born

hostess. She has a good memory for faces and names, a gift which she has reduced to a fine art. Her recreation is skating, in which accomplishment she admirably exhibits the true poetry of motion. Lady Minto's entertainments have fully proved the equal of those of her predecessors. Carlotta, her at-home, luncheon, dinner, balls and suppers—and she is exceedingly generous in that regard—are much prized. Lady Minto's love for flowers and plant-life led her to offer prizes for the best-kept lawns and gardens. To the Maternity Hospital at Ottawa she added a wing, which bears her husband's name. Personally she was a large contributor to the Cottage Hospital scheme, which under her auspices has assumed a strong position. For the protection and decoration of the graves of Canadians who fell fighting in South Africa for the empire, she was a zealous patron, giving extensively from her own ample means, and solving financial aid from her friends. Her time and influence have always been freely given to further the aims of the prominent institutions of this country. So popular was the regime of the Minto in Canada that the unusual distinction was conferred upon her by the imperial government of asking him to serve a year longer than his term of office afforded, an honor in which the countess shared. Lady Minto was succeeded by her sister-in-law, the Countess Grey, Alice, third daughter of Robert Stuyvesant Holford, Esq., F.F., Westbury, Gloucestershire. She is a woman of singularly attractive presence and character, and her successful career is assured.

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MOONEY'S PERFECTION CREAM SODAS.
Do not let us be said about
Do not let the crackers all you will. But the first one of them you eat, will prove that we are right and you are wrong. For you can't doubt the fresh, crisp deliciousness of Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas. The proof of Mooney quality is in the crackers themselves.

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Mr. Wrenshall now open for business
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color Painting, Black and White Illustration and Chromo Lithography.
Old and new friends are
invited to call at the studio for further
particulars.
Mrs. Browne has also opened classes for
Painting, Water-color, and
Culture and Education, and will gladly
give a scholarship to the University of
Queen's College, Kingston, conferred upon
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