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THE WHIG, 78th YEAR
DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published at 106-110 King Street, Kingston, Ontario, at \$6 per year. Editions at 2:30 and 4 o'clock p.m.

WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 16 pages, published in parts on Monday and Thursday mornings at \$1 a year. To United States, charge for postage had to be added, making price of Daily \$1 and of Weekly \$1.50 per year.

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Daily Whig.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.
The management committee will give immediate attention to the question of medical inspection in the schools. When this matter was mooted some years ago by Dr. Knight, who undertook to make an examination of the pupils in one school, experimentally, it was argued that the people would resent the procedure. They would regard the proceeding as a direct or indirect interference with their domestic affairs. There were some who were impressed with the argument, but only a few. The great majority see the wisdom of it, and they will welcome any action that means an early realization of their hopes. By the way the local branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses will help on the movement for school inspection by placing one of their nurses at the disposal of the school board, to co-operate with the medical health officer or any other medical authority who will have charge of the work. The main thought is that something is being done, and that this something will lead to practical results in the early future.

PUTTING ON THE SCREWS.
The temperance men are despised by the Ontario government, and the liquor men are dragooned. The one set, the kickers against the license law, and especially the three-fifths clause, were practically told by the premier and his provincial secretary, to run away home and hold their peace. The government had heard about the noisy speeches of some of the temperance men, and so when a deputation came before the premier and his colleagues they were quickly snubbed, and driven off. When Sir James Whitney and Mr. Hanna like they can be very severe. The liquor men may resent the proposed tax on their bar receipts, but they will have to surrender. The government must have more revenue, and there is no class from whom it can be exacted or extorted with less friction. These are at the mercy of the government. It has been the boast of the government that it would take the licenses out of politics, but somehow the license holders are those who favour the government of the day and meet its requirements. Perhaps some of them have been too eager to show their fealty to the powers-that-be. It is their choice, and if they have, in addition, to pay for it they have their reward.

The liquor dealers, by the way, are to be the registrars of their receipts, and are to give a true and correct accounting of them, and the government's percentages from time to time. It has been suggested that if they like they can deceive and cheat the government. It has to be remembered at the same time, that the detective branch of the government may find a remedy for any conspiracy against it. The resort of the license holders, as well as temperance men, later on in the ballot, and it can effect a remarkable reform.

A STUDY OF A MAN.
Hon. Mr. Sifton is not the first one who has been discontented with his place in the cabinet and retired for reasons that may have been more personal than political. There have been discontents on both sides of politics, and they have usually found a reason to break from their associates. The real causes for the separation were known to some persons; those immediately concerned, but they have never been publicly understood.

The rise of Mr. Sifton in the Laurier government was very rapid. He had not been long in public life when the premier selected him as a colleague. He was given a department that had been notoriously mismanaged by previous ministers—the department of the interior. He brought to the discharge of his duty business tact and acumen. Presently the wonderful resources of the Canadian North-West were advertised, and the tide of immigration set it. It has continued until this day. He was not free from trouble, however. It could hardly be expected that he would. His administration was questioned and challenged, and in the course of time insinuations were made of a most damaging kind. A conservative print, in its desire to extol his virtues, says he was the brains of the Laurier government, and that he was the one that defended it when most sorely pressed. A liberal print can add that the government also defended the minister of the interior, oft and many a time, and in recent years these attacks were frequent and vicious. So the recount, on that score, has been more than balanced. It is not clear what the origin was of that allegation which set in

some time ago, and which almost culminated when the newer provinces were formed.

Differences, evidently, preceded his retirement from the interior department. He remained in the house, a liberal and a supporter of the government, but a free lance. He seemed to be no longer bound by party ties. Later he became a casual attendant upon the sessions, and later still announced that he was not to be counted upon in party divisions. As the chairman of the Conservation Commission he said he was out of politics, but he occasionally attacked passing legislation, and liked to castigate those who had been politically his allies and friends. The breach which has now occurred—the formal announcement that he no longer recognizes himself as a follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—is not so very surprising.

Mr. Sifton could have remained a liberal and voted against the reciprocity agreement. The government, acting on behalf of the liberal party, and securing a trade arrangement over which any previous government would have rejoiced, desired the support of its friends. But there is nothing obligatory upon any man to vote for it. Mr. Sifton could have said "No" on the division and preserved his self-respect. He could not do anything else after the manner in which he had been talking on the Conservation Commissions.

As the case stands it appears that Hon. Mr. Sifton, like some others who could be named, has grown too large for a minor place in the public life of Canada. He could not be premier while Sir Wilfrid Laurier lived. He could not be the first minister without Sir Wilfrid to interfere with his protection. He is in the prime of life, and wealthy, and he is ambitious. If others, less richly endowed, without the capacity to influence public opinion by his rhetoric, can succeed in the parliament of England, why not he? Rumour has it that he will seek his political fortunes in the old land. This move would be in accord with his most recent exploits.

The prediction of a conservative print is that the reciprocity agreement will finish Laurier and his government, if it is pushed through the commons. Yes? Well, is it not remarkable that the opposition does not facilitate the crisis by letting the "deal" go through and as soon as possible?

The conservatives affect to believe that the reciprocity agreement will ruin the government. Which is just what they want. What do they mean by getting in the way of this catastrophe?

SENATOR COX ENDORSES THE TRADE AGREEMENT

Hon. G. A. Cox writes to the Globe: Lest my silence should be misunderstood you will permit me through your columns to say that, having carefully considered the situation involved in the proposed reciprocity arrangement in all its bearings, I am unable to share in the alarm that in some quarters has been manifested. Perhaps I look at the matter superficially, but I am at a loss to understand how so natural an adjustment of the trade arrangements between Canada and the United States can involve the serious state of affairs that has been predicted. I would regard it as a great public misfortune were those employed in agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing, which are the industries almost solely affected by the proposed tariff changes, to form the opinion that the men concerned in the management of the financial institutions of the dominion have not their welfare at heart as well as the welfare of the classes of the community engaged in manufacturing and trading.

We should not forget that agriculture is still our greatest industry, and that anything that improves the condition of the agriculturist must promote the welfare of Canada from one end of the dominion to the other. A vast portion of the capital and deposits in our banks and other financial institutions consists of the savings of the people of rural Canada. I am convinced that financial authorities who condemn the agreement on sentimental grounds, even when frequently, by their own sense of fair play, they are forced to admit its value as a measure for improving our trade relations, do not represent the opinions of those whose money they hold in trust and on whose behalf they take it upon themselves to speak.

I have the utmost faith in the ability of my fellow-countrymen of rural Canada to hold their own against the competition of food producers in the United States. They do so now in the open markets of the world, and Canadian wheat, cheese, bacon and other products are everywhere recognized as articles of the highest standard. The opening of an additional and very valuable market for their products will not cause the Canadian agriculturist to lose his skill or the soil to lose its fertility. We need not look far into the future to see on this continent a population of two hundred millions. The increase is over two millions yearly at the present time. The huge area of vacant land in Western Canada is the only sufficient source from which the food-stuffs for this huge population can come.

Great good in a business way, and in my opinion, no harm to Canadian nationality, will result from the adoption of the agreement, and for that reason I most sincerely hope that it will be carried into effect.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
A third party is suggested in the commons, to be composed of the insurgents on both sides of the house. Mr. Sifton has been named as the leader, but he does not want the uninspiring job of leading a forlorn hope.

The Saskatchewan legislature is authorizing the special taxation of land which is held for speculative purposes. Progressive? Well, rather. Yet the same idea, in a different form, was rejected in the legislature of Ontario by order of the premier.

A rumour from Ottawa—printed in the local conservative organ—is to the effect that the county member will accept the reciprocity agreement as a non-political issue, and support it. Well, if he does this, it is because he has the most abundant evidence that it is what the people want.

Commission rule, so far as the utilities are concerned, is the ideal for municipal ownership. But it has failed in Edmonton because the commissioner would not set his judgment aside and act upon the cranky notions of the council. Wreckers of their own plant, eh?

The farmers of the county are not saying much, but it is safe to say that the large majority of them favour reciprocity in trade with the United States. Names could be mentioned, but the men who will vote for the agreement do not want to be advertised as breaking from their party.

The opposition in the Saskatchewan legislature insinuated that there was something wrong about the private accounts of the premier and a colleague. And when Hon. Mr. Scott, invited a personal clean up of the government and opposition his offer was declined and his traducers apologized in sack cloth and ashes.

A certain senator of the United States went to Mr. Taft and suggested that, as a bluff, he should accept a non-favourable vote in the reciprocity agreement, and with the understanding that it could come up again in December. Mr. Taft's indignant answer was "no." If the agreement were not endorsed it would have to receive the sanction of a special session.

The Kingston Whig says that the pact is not a political issue. How comes it then that all liberals who declare themselves in opposition to it have been denounced by the grip press?—Intelligence.

Denounced! Nonsense. The critics on either side have in turn been sharply criticized, but the liberal press is not calling any one bad names. The coinage of curious language is confined to the commons.

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MAN WEIGHS 518 POUNDS.

Brockton Resident Found to Have a Two-year Waist.
Brockton, Mass., March 3.—When Charles H. Jackson, fifty-two years old, of 876 Crescent street, this city, went into a tailor shop to get a suit of clothes, yesterday, it was found that he measured exactly two yards around the waist. He weighs 518 pounds and wears a twenty-four collar. His chest measures sixty-five inches, his arm above the elbow, twenty-two inches around, wrist eleven and one-half inches, calf of leg twenty-two inches, and thigh thirty-six inches.

When Jackson was married in 1879 he weighed 175, and a year later forty-one pounds more. He has been gaining steadily ever since. Mathematicians are trying to figure his weight when he reached three score and ten. He has gained seven pounds in the last seven months. Jackson retired seven years ago after a career in brass founding. He has four children living, none of whom are above the average weight.

Jackson does not eat more than the ordinary person. He says his greatest trouble is in not being able to drape himself properly.

PALMISTRY.



Case for the Government.

Toronto News.
Hon. Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, followed Mr. Sifton in the debate on reciprocity in the commons on Tuesday. Mr. Fisher spoke for over three hours. The World, in justice to him and the government side, undertakes to summarize their position as outlined in his speech as follows:

Canada is a great producer of farm products, and it will produce hereafter still greater quantities. The government, therefore, intends to secure every possible market for these products.

The United States is the best market in the world for these products. An examination of prices will prove this.

We are trying to get that market, and the proposed treaty is in that direction.

The western farmers have been and are to-day receiving unfair treatment from the grain buying and milling rings of the Canadian west. They could give better prices if they chose. The competition of American buyers will raise prices and the Canadian farmer will be benefited. And what is true of the west is true of all the other provinces, save and except the fruit men, who may be injured, but only for a time.

If you say this plan of ours will lead to annexation what about all the other business that we are doing and are anxious to do with the states?

It will not lead off annexation—it will head off annexation. And if better prices for farm products are in the west will fill up even more rapidly by a further influx, a much greater influx of farmers from the Western States. These new settlers will all become Canadians.

Canada's Minister of Justice.

Montreal Star.
The retirement of Sir Alan Aylesworth will remove one of the brainiest ministers from public life. He made a record for staunch Canadianism by refusing to be led into a compromise by Lord Alverstone, and, while a most mal-odored politician, always saying the wrong thing in the wrong way, he has made a good minister of justice and contributed not a little to the legal acumen of the findings of parliament.

Skeptics Being Converted Daily.
For years it has required from 6 to 10 months. The Styl-la-bic System as being daily demonstrated at the Moon College, 282-288 Yonge street, Toronto, qualified first-class stenographers after only 25 to 30, or 35 days' duty. This means one-fifth of the time, or even less, and but one-half the fee, and enables the student to earn salary from 4 to 8 months earlier than under any other system. A very cordial invitation is extended to any interested to thoroughly investigate the 30-day shorthand at Moon College, 282-288 Yonge street.

We Sell Trunks | **BIBBY'S** | We Sell Suit Cases

New Spring SUITS
have arrived.

\$15

We are going to start the spring trade at once by offering something special at Fifteen Dollars.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS is a popular price for a man's suit, yet the man who has that amount to invest in a suit is often disappointed at the small choice he has for the price.

This is not the situation, however, at this store, for we always make it a particular point to come out very strong on our Fifteen Dollar Suits.

This spring we are showing some extraordinary \$15.00 Suits. Suits cut in the smartest styles from choice fabrics, and tailored to perfection by the most skillful workmen.

It will be worth your while to see our line of Suits at this price.

New 1911 Spring Hats
are ready.

Christy's English Hats
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THE H. D. BIBBY CO.
The Big Store With Little Prices.

COOKSON'S ANTIMONY
Immediate Delivery.

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Reviving Old Times.
Stratford Beacon.
The Ottawa Citizen, the senior conservative paper of the capital, ridicules the notion that reciprocity is disloyal, but it quotes from a Canadian government council report of 1865, which it says was written by Sir John A. Macdonald or Galt, urging "the imperial ministry to leave no stone unturned" to prevent the abrogation of the treaty, which would be "a great calamity." The Citizen says that instead of precipitating annexation, as the Hamilton Spectator affects to fear, "the reciprocity of 1854 warranted it off, as Lord Elgin had foreseen." It says Sir John "was always anxious to see the treaty revived, or the free interchange in some form of natural products re-established."

Loss Exaggerated.
Manitoba Free Press.
George Langley, M.P.P., speaking in the Saskatchewan legislature, declared that the elevators bought by the Manitoba government are not worth twenty per cent. of what was paid for them. As the province has paid \$27,000, this would imply a loss of about three-quarters of a million. Mr. Langley exaggerates somewhat, however. The judgment of everyone in Manitoba who knows anything about elevators is that the elevator commission only paid twice what the elevators were worth. This would mean the loss only of about \$15,000—mere bagatelle, of course, to a rich province like Manitoba.

Where is Mr. Sifton's Mandate?
Toronto Star.
Mr. Sifton admits he is going to vote against the wishes of his constituents. He admits he has no mandate to oppose reciprocity. What becomes, then, of his complaint that the government had no mandate to negotiate the treaty, and should not, therefore, have done it? As a matter of fact, the government thinks, and has reason to think, taking the country as a whole, that it has done what the people will approve of. But in what a different position, by his own admission, is Mr. Sifton, turning his back on his constituents' views and his own record.

An Event Worth Recalling.
Montreal Herald.
In connection with Mr. Sifton's speech the Gazette recalls the late Mr. Blair's famous and dramatic repudiation of the Grand Trunk Pacific contract, after which the government proceeded to roll up a big majority all over the country, even Mr. Blair's own province going against him. The Gazette also might have remembered that Mr. Sifton bolted once before, with similarly salubrious effects upon the government.

The Thieves Owning Up.
Waterloo Times.
Uncle Sam feels as happy as if he had found an amount of cash in a forgotten place. Ten million dollars has been recovered during the last two years from customs defrauders. It shows how slipshod the customs service was and how much better and more efficient it now is.

Rest \$2.50 hats. George Mills & Co. As a rule, it is more difficult to stay at the top of the ladder than it is to get to the first round.

"Fresh for Saturday" Huyler's sweets. Sold only at Gibson's.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING KINNAM & MARVIN.
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.