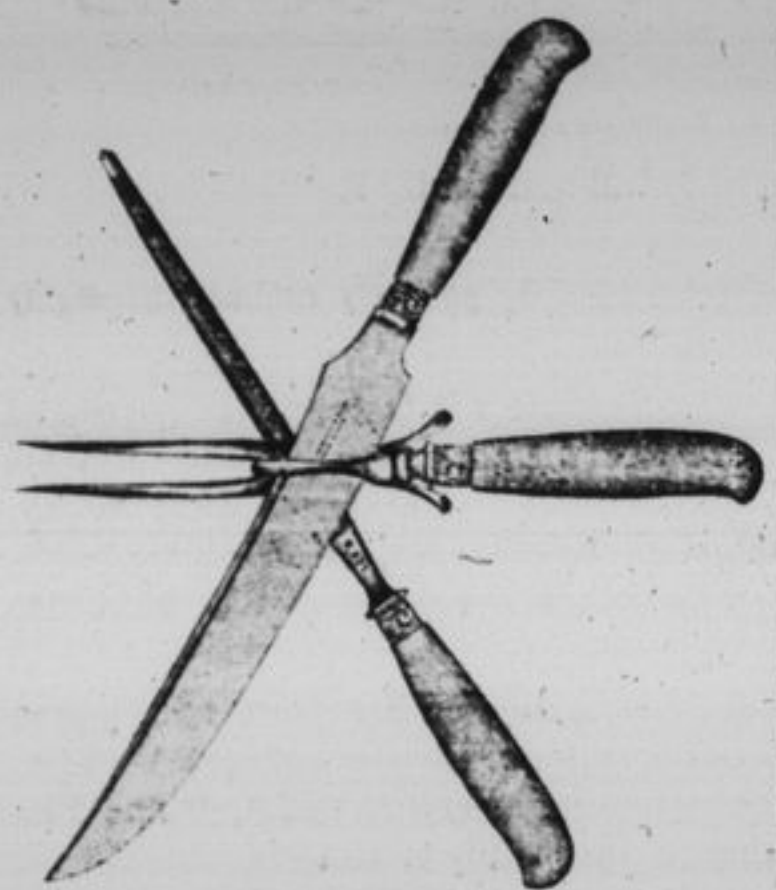


WHERE Bovril Comes From

In South America and Australia pasture is abundant and oxen of the finest quality are plentiful. Bovril is prepared from these oxen and the supply is so considerable as to enable the manufacturers to use the best materials at a nominal cost. It is prepared by a special process, which ensures the retention of both the stimulating and the nourishing properties of the beef, thereby differing from ordinary meat extracts or beef tea, which merely stimulate without nourishing. The effect of stimulants is transitory; a mere flicker of energy purchased at the price of greater fatigue.

Nourishes AND Strengthens.

Bovril



When It Comes To Carving

You want a knife which will cut and you want one which will stay sharp. It takes good steel to make a knife of that kind. Here are carving sets made of the best material. You will enjoy one of them and you will find it a pleasure to use them.

CORBETT'S HARDWARE.



"Social" Brand Tea and Coffee's, in 1 lb. and 1/2 lb. packages, 25c., 40c., 50c. lb.

"Social" Brand Baking Powder and Cocoa, 15c., 20c., and 25c. tins.

Premium Coupons in each package.

Jersey Cream Yeast Cakes.

RETAIL.
THE STARR CO.,
185 WELLINGTON ST.

Carriages **Carriages**
EVERYBODY

Who has rubber tires on their carriages are well pleased with the ease and comfort they enjoy in driving, if you have not got them on your carriage you should send to LATURNEY and have them on and enjoy your drives.

JAMES LATURNEY,
CARRIAGE MAKER,
300 Princess St., Kingston.

HARD COAL
The Old Reliable SCRANTON, unequalled for Heating and Cooking.

S. ANGLIN & CO
Foot of Wellington St.

WHO IS YOUR AUTOCIONEER?
W. MURRAY, Jr.
Is serving nearly every body now in that line. He has a reputation for good sales, prompt returns and satisfactory settlements. You will be money in pocket by employing W. MURRAY, Jr.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

Office and Safe Deposit Vaults
99 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Capital - \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund - \$50,000.

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Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Receiver, Committee of Liquidation, Guardian of Estates, Assignee, Etc. Deposits safe to receipt. All done at reasonable prices. Parcels received for safe custody. Bonds and other valuables Guaranteed and insured against loss. Solicitors bringing Estates, Administrations, etc., to the Corporation are continued in the professional care of the same. For further information see the Corporation's Manual.

BRECHE A MANON LADY TELLS OF HER EXPERIENCE WITH

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
The Great and Well-Known Kidney Specific for the Cure of all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Mrs. P. Bertrand, Breche A Manon, Que., writes:—I think it nothing but right for me to let you know what DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS have done for me. For five months I was badly troubled with a sore back, and such severe pains in my kidneys that I could scarcely walk at times. I got a box of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, and before I had them half taken I was greatly relieved, and with another box I was completely cured. I cannot help but give them all the praise I can, and will never fail to recommend them to all kidney sufferers.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.
are 50c. box, or 3 for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Curse DRINK

COLONIAL REMEDY.
No taste. No odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea, or coffee, without patient's knowledge. Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.
Indorsed by Members of W. C. T. U., Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, Cal., writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."
Sold by druggists everywhere and by mail. Price \$1. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 204 St. Catherine St., Montreal.
Sold in Kingston by J. B. McLeod, First Street.

INFANTS' DELIGHT SOAP

Superior to all other for the Toilet and Nursery.
Made by John Taylor & Co., Toronto.
CAPILLI FORMA
WONDERFUL HAIR PRODUCER. Prevents falling and gray hair. Cures Dandruff, Eczema and Neuralgia. Head and Face Massage. Ladies shampooed at home if desired. Mme. Elder, New York, 166 Princess St.

THE WHIG — 68TH YEAR.
DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening, at 906-310 King Street, at 36 per year. Editions at 2:30 and 4 o'clock.
WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 12 pages, published every Thursday morning at \$1 a year.
Attached is one of the best Job Printing Offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; nice improved presses.
EDW. J. B. PENSE, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY WHIG.
Opiter per Orbem Dicor.

IMPORTING GERMAN RAILS.
Mr. Clergue, representing great wealth, running into many millions, has a grievance against Mackenzie & Mann, the constructors of the Canadian Northern railway, because they have given an order for a large consignment of iron rails from Germany. The Clergue company have invested fifteen million dollars in iron mines in mills, and railways, and Mr. Clergue says that the non-operation of the plant will involve the loss of two million dollars a year to the people of Ontario.

Now two things are called up against the railway contractors. (1) That they have on the line of railway, and presumably under their control, the most valuable iron mines, which, if developed, in Mr. Clergue's opinion, would pay more in a month than the duty on all the foreign rails in several years; and (2) that the government of Canada subsidizes the railway to a very extent.

Mackenzie & Mann are perhaps not quite so optimistic as F. H. Clergue, but they are far-seeing and enterprising men, and they would not purchase the German rails if there was not an immense advantage in it. These German rails are sold at \$32 per ton in the home market. The freight to Port Arthur is 86 per ton, making a total of \$38. But the price to Mackenzie & Mann is \$27 per ton, at Port Arthur, at which price the Clergue company cannot produce the rails. The advantage to the German manufacturers is the bounty of \$6 or \$7 a ton. The inference is that the Canadian iron business must be benefited or hounded in some way or it cannot succeed.

The contractors are expected to purchase their supplies in Canada if they can do so at as advantageous terms. "At present the situation is this," said Mr. Clergue, in an interview with the Globe, "that while the government gives a bonus to encourage the production of steel rails in the absence of duties allows the market to be exploited by foreigners."

What can be done? Laws could be passed, making the railways which receive subsidies and charters from the Canadian government employ only Canadians and use only Canadian goods. That is the essence of the legislation which applies to the lumbermen and their mills, and what is good for one kind of business ought to be good for another.

REFUSAL OF EVIDENCE.

On two occasions the report of the royal commission on the liquor traffic has been quoted largely in public discussions, because it was supposed to represent the facts most carefully collected. Being a most costly production it ought to be very valuable, but the more one knows about public documents the less regard he has for them.

This thought comes to mind as one turns back to the newspaper accounts of the royal commissioners' proceedings, and reflects that their report does not embody all that was offered upon the subject with which it deals. The Montreal Witness of November 6th, 1893, contains the record of a Toronto meeting at which a dispute occurred which "well might result in the disruption of the royal commission." The question under consideration was the admissibility of the evidence, which Mr. Spence tendered touching the operation of the prohibitory law in the North-West Territories. Questions were ruled out of order, and the witness refused permission to answer them.

What the Witness termed the "gag law" was applied when Mr. Spence produced twenty-five letters from leading men of the province, within a year after the Scott Act was repealed, including one from Judge Macdonald, a royal commissioner, in support of the statement that the repeal of the act had been accompanied by an increase of intemperance. Dr. McLeod supported Mr. Spence, Judge Macdonald opposed him. Sir Joseph Hickson refused to let even one extract be read. Mr. Spence then produced the replies of ninety-two physicians in Toronto, but what they contained no one learned, as the chairman refused to allow them to be read or discussed. The climax was reached when Mr. Spence was forbidden to read from the report of the commissioner of the North West Mounted Police, to the effect that intemperance had increased under the license system in the North-West.

"A draft prohibition bill," says the same report, "drawn up by Mr. Spence and others was submitted. This bill set forth the evils of the liquor traffic, and proposed the enactment of a clause prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of all intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. The proposed machinery for carrying out the law was based upon that enacted in the McCarthy Act. Dr. McLeod asked that this bill be placed on record as one of the exhibits. Sir Joseph Hickson tossed it to Dr. McLeod, and told him he could have it if he desired. Dr. McLeod warmly resented this, and after a spirited argument between the commissioners it was placed by Dr. McLeod with the secretary, presumably to be treated as an exhibit, but the chairman declined to give any assurance that such would be the case."

After reading all this one is less inclined to regard the report of the commission with the sacredness that some people attach to it. It is voluminous enough, but it certainly does not contain all the evidence that was submitted and all that was available upon the subject.

The government of the day was asked to pass a prohibitory law. It appointed a commission to collect evidence as to the need of this law, and the commission reported adversely.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It would be just like the miners and operators to get at a compromise by the shortest route. The arbitration court will, as things go, be in session all winter.

Compulsory vaccination will be enforced in the public and separate schools of Ottawa this week. There will not be any exception on account of conscientious scruples.

Additional charges of gross corruption have been preferred against Donald Sutherland, the respondent in the South Oxford election. And he is the purist who posed for snap-shots at the recent conservative banquet in London.

The conservative papers have it that Mr. Prefontaine is somewhat nervous about results in Maisonneuve. He is, eh? Well, he is not the man to show it very much. He has not got any weaker since the constituency gave him a majority of 1,800.

The Anglicans have petitioned the education department for a half-hour's religious instruction in the public schools each day, and the recognition of voluntary schools. The other denominations will, of course, look after their interests in the schools.

It is the London News which dissects from the decision of the judge and remarks: "The result of the Lisgar election trial does not add to the lustre of Canadian justice." The News does not mean, of course, that the judge was incompetent for the discharge of his duty.

Mr. Monk, campaigning in Quebec on the anti-English platform, is warned by the Toronto Telegram to be careful as the party will lose two seats in Ontario for every one it will gain in Quebec. "The imaginings of Mr. Monk are vain," says our contemporary. Yes, very vain.

Some good will surely be done by the visits of the farm-labourers, the Boers, the journalists, and Chamber of Commerce men from England to Canada. They will be so many immigration agents, telling the story at home that will carry conviction with it. Every visitor will be a kind of Caleb.

The Ottawa Free Press, speaking of Rev. Dr. Gordon, from its knowledge of him while he was located in Ottawa, says: "He is a man of learning, of attractive personality and of business ability. With these qualifications he ought to be able successfully to grapple with the problems bequeathed to him by his distinguished predecessor. The university has a great work before it, and it may be congratulated on the filling of the gap."

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Not At Present.
Hamilton Herald.
It looks as if the weather due in July and August had been held back and had just caught up.

True For You.
Hamilton Times.
A Canadian for Queen's. That is better. Too many of our institutions have in the past seemed to regard Canadians as units for the good places.

Quite A Discovery.
Toronto Star.
Chancellor Burwash says that holiness is reached by many roads, but we don't remember seeing Holiness on the list of stations in either the G.T.R. or C.P.R. time table.

John Bull In War.
Ottawa Journal.
Britain's "little wars" keep on. Fighting on the Indian frontier is added to the fighting in Somaliland. The British empire rubs shoulders with so many neighbors that digs in the ribs are always coming.

A Graff.
Belleville Intelligencer.
The Hamilton Spectator, speaking of the office of lieutenant-governor, says: "The office is useless, and the work should be done by a phonograph." In point of fact, the whole thing is a "graft" already.

The marriage of Miss Annie E. Mackin, of Uira, N.Y., to Thomas H. Hovey, of Camden township, Addington county, took place November 6th, at Tanworth, Ont. Mr. Jones performed the ceremony. The happy couple will take up their residence at Morven.
Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder used in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects.

MARK IT "NO".
THE LIQUOR ACT OF 1902 EXPLAINED.

Showing That it Does Not Mean Prohibition, But is Simply the Old Scott Act Revived.

From the Local Anti-Prohibition Committee.

On December 4th next the following will be submitted to the people of Ontario: "Are you in favor of bringing into force the Liquor Act, of 1902?"

Before we vote *yea* or *nav*, we naturally would like to know exactly what this liquor act is; what effect it would have if passed, and whether it would be in the country's best interests to have such an act on the statute books. There are those over-zealous persons who will tell you that the liquor act means prohibition, or at least prohibition to a great extent. But the liquor act does not mean prohibition by any means. It does not prohibit the manufacture, the importation or the sale of liquor. What it does do is simply to transfer the sale and consumption of liquor from well regulated places under the supervision of the license department to drug stores, private houses, livery stables and low dives.

A prohibitory law is one which prohibits the manufacture, the importation and the sale of intoxicating liquors. The liquor act, if passed, would not do this.

Vote No.
The present just liquor laws of Ontario are held up to the whole world as models for the control of the liquor traffic.

Do not blemish the fair name of Ontario by enacting a law that would hold the province up to ridicule.

Vote No.
Will an increase of the use of strong liquors sold in low groceries (which the act if it becomes operative will foster) promote the cause of temperance? No.

Vote No., December 4th.

WHAT HE REALLY WAS.

Chairman of the Conservative Central Committee.

Glen Lover Farm, Nov. 21.—(To the Editor): In your comment on my letter yesterday, you were in error in stating that I was an agent in a dominion election. Your statement to that effect, during my campaign, was used against me with effect. I never was an agent at any dominion election, and know nothing about the distribution of booties, directly or indirectly. In justice to myself, I feel that you should put me right in this matter. Yours very truly, D. D. ROGERS.

The Whig fellows have looked up newspaper files and find a little distinction without a difference. Mr. Rogers was not the agent in the election referred to, but he was a working agent, and the chief one, as chairman of Sir George Kirkpatrick's central committee. Advertisements may be seen bearing his signature. His denial is not the kind of evasion that people admire. The nominal agent is usually a pure innocent person, kept free of the things in a contest which Mr. Rogers denounced, but the chairman of the central committee is not always so fortunate. Mr. Rogers seems to have happily escaped an imminent contact. The Whig's reminder of Mr. Rogers' agency did not hurt him one hundredth part as much as his own expressions to men of opposite parties. These people compared notes.

Warrior Woes.

Through damp, cold and exposure many a brave soldier who left his native hearth as "fit" as man could be to fight for country's honor, has been "invalided home" because of the violence of the battle ground—Rheumatism. South American Rheumatic Cure will absolutely cure every case of Rheumatism in existence. Relief in six hours. Sold by H. B. Taylor and Henry Wade.—98

Pratt's headache powders cure headache and neuralgia, 10c. and 25c. packages. McLeod's drug store.
J. B. Dandeno, M.A., a former teacher in Newburgh High School, is now professor of botany in the Agricultural College of Michigan.



SYRUP OF FIGS
ACTS GENTLY ON
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;
DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS;
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS TO GET
BUY THE GENUINE—MANT'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.



Mrs. Tupman, a prominent lady of Richmond, Va., a great sufferer with woman's troubles, tells of her cure by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For some years I suffered with backache, severe bearing-down pains, leucorrhoea, and falling of the womb. I tried many remedies, but nothing gave any positive relief. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in June, 1901. When I had taken the first half bottle, I felt a vast improvement, and have now taken ten bottles with the result that I feel like a new woman. When I commenced taking the Vegetable Compound I felt all worn out and was fast approaching complete nervous collapse. I weighed only 98 pounds. Now I weigh 109 1/2 pounds and am improving every day. I gladly testify to the benefits received."—Mrs. R. C. TUPMAN, 423 West 30th St., Richmond, Va.

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me?"

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. You have some derangement of the feminine organism, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you just as surely as it has others.

Mrs. W. H. Pelham, Jr., 108 E. Baker St., Richmond, Va., says: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I must say that I do not believe there is any female medicine to compare with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I return to you my heartfelt thanks for what your medicine has done for me. Before taking the Vegetable Compound I was so badly off that I thought I could not live much longer. The little work I had to do was a burden to me. I suffered with irregular menstruation and leucorrhoea, which caused an irritation of the parts. I looked like one who had consumption, but I do not look like that now, and I owe it all to your wonderful medicine."



"I took only six bottles, but it has made me feel like a new person. I thank God that there is such a female helper as you."

Be it, therefore, believed by all women who are ill that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they should take. It has stood the test of time, and it has hundreds of thousands of cures to its credit. Women should consider it unwise to use any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women. Perhaps she has just the knowledge that will help your case—try her to-day—it costs nothing.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot furnish you the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



MAY I COME IN?

Who ever asks such a question at this store? Who ever says: "Am I welcome?" Somehow at this store everybody feels at home. Everybody is invited here. We note with pleasure the constantly increasing number of folks who regard this store as "my store." Our customers are treated courteously and fairly, and when they buy things they find they'd rather not have, we give their money back.

There's a general feeling of friendliness for the store, of confidence in its methods as well as in its clothing, and you may be sure that while we and our helpers may make mistakes, that confidence shall never be abused. Fall and Winter Clothing, Haberdashery and Hats are all in and we are at your service.

THE H. B. BIBBY CO.'S,
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL.



ALUMINUM WARE
Aluminum was first discovered by Woehler, a German, in 1827. In 1885 Deville, a Frenchman, made it in considerable quantity. At that time it was valued at ninety dollars a pound. In 1881 only 150 pounds were used in America. Last year nearly 2,000,000 pounds. The chief use at the present time is in household utensils and for this purpose it easily leads in durability and cleanliness. When you are down Brock street come in and see what we have in this line.

McKELVEY & BIRCH,
69 and 71 Brock Street.