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AT CORBETT'S.



"BUILT FOR BUSINESS."

PLAIN FACTS!

THIS GARRIAGE HEATER

Will make a vehicle absolutely comfortable in the coldest weather. It will give a continuous heat for fifteen hours. It is operated at a cost of 1 cent per hour. It renders danger from fire impossible. It is absolutely unbreakable. It is constructed without SOLDER or CASTINGS. It may be heated and ready for use within a few minutes. It will last a lifetime.

175,000 IN ACTUAL USE. From \$2.75 to \$6. AT CORBETT'S HARDWARE.



If you like a good cup of tea try our

"INDIA BLEND"

25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c. per lb.

For best results in baking use

STARR BRAND BAKING POWDER. EXTRACTS AND SPICES.

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,

390 Princess St. - Kingston

DON'T WASTE MONEY

On poor, ill-flavored butter, when you can get a pound of the best Clarified Butter, sweet and finely flavored, for 25c. Try a pound and see how pleased you will be.

Clarified Milk Co., Phone 567, Brock & Bagot Sts.

TO-LET.

GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS, 2170 ON Windsor Road, 101 Queen Street.

FOUR GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, with all modern conveniences, at 191 University Avenue.

43 KING STREET, WEST, BEAUTIFULLY situated, facing the Hotel, Restaurant and Livery. Apply to Kirkpatrick, Rogers & Nicks.

HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, NO. 56 BAY STREET between Bagot and Rideau streets, also stable and sheds in rear. Apply to William Street.

115 STUART STREET, 9 ROOMS, HOT water heating, also other dwellings, store and offices. J. S. McCann, 51 Brock St.

STORE OCCUPIED BY R. ALEXANDER, No. 111 Brock Street, with refrigeration, fixtures, etc. for pork and meat trade. Apply to John McKay, Jr., 151 Brock Street.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE Insurance Company. Available assets, \$61,187,215. In addition to which the policy holders have for security the unlimited liability of all the stockholders. Farm and City Property insured at lowest possible rates. Before renewing old or giving new business, get rates from STRANGE & STRANGE, Agents.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL sums, at low rates of interest on city and farm property. Loans arranged in city and country. Apply to E. C. McNeill, manager of Frontenac Loan and Investment Society. Office opposite the Post Office.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in sums from one thousand to ten thousand dollars. For particulars apply to GARDNER'S INSURANCE EMPORIUM, near Post Office. Market Square.

UNDERTAKERS.

F. F. HARRISON CO., UNDERTAKERS 228-236 Princess Street. Quality and economy at the best. Prices the lowest. Phone-Warroom, 90. Night Calls. T. F. Harrison, 51.

B. S. CORBETT, FUNERAL DIRECTOR, 281 Princess Street, Kingston, Successor to W. M. Drummond.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion with Hypophosphites is prescribed by physicians for children's diseases. The little ones thrive on it. It is pleasant to take and agrees with the stomach.

It is the best children's medicine. They become fond of it. Put your child on a steady treatment of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, and note how quickly it gains in health and becomes strong and robust. The Emulsion improves appetite, aids digestion, regulates the stomach and bowels, quiets the nerves, and revitalizes the whole system.

My little girl was troubled with bronchitis and a cough which almost since birth. Nothing benefited her until my druggist advised me to give her Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, which I did. It cured the cough, and she almost immediately began to gain in flesh and improve in color. Today she is as strong and robust as can be.—A. Pudsey, Toronto, Canada.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is sold by druggists everywhere. Remember the name and mark on getting Angier's. Large size, \$1.00. Small, 50c. ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

Yoke Shirts advertisement with image of a shirt and text: Xact Fit, Xquisite Designs, Xpert Workmanship in "Yoke" Shirts and what more do you want in a shirt? Look for this name inside the Collar. For sale by all the dealers.

Ryrie Watches advertisement with text: Ryrie Watches. WHILEST we guarantee to keep a "Ryrie" Watch—aside from breakage—in perfect action for two years, there is no limit to its perfect time-keeping qualities. We select for special mention our No. 5508 "Ryrie" Watch at \$25. (Glad's Large or Gentlemen's Small Watch.) It is a 15-Jewel Movement in a 14k. Solid Gold Case. We guarantee the safe delivery, and will cheerfully refund the full price if on receipt it is not perfectly satisfactory. Write for our New Catalogue. Ryrie Bros., Jewelers, Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.

Carling's Ale advertisement with image of a man and text: CARLING'S ALE Is served every place where good goods are sold. Sole agent of Kingston, J. S. Henderson.

Don't Wait Till Winter advertisement with text: DON'T WAIT TILL WINTER Before you think of getting your sleigh and outfit ready for the first snow drive. Have them made ready now. Winter will come with a rush. Send them to us and get them painted, trimmed and repaired. We are also prepared to store through the winter all kinds of carriages and vehicles. Lots of room, full and low rates. W. G. EAST, Carriage Painter, 402 King Street East.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. ALSO TABLE BOARD. Apply 168 King Street West, near City Park.

THE WHIG - 68TH YEAR DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening, at 306-310 King Street, at \$6 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; nine improved presses. EDW. J. B. PENNE, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY WHIG.

Opiter per Orbem Diocor.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

Mr. Willison's retirement from the Globe is remarkable. He is an able man, who merited the promotion he received until he reached the head of his profession and directed the editorial columns of Canada's leading liberal paper. His relations with the staff and the directors were of the most harmonious kind. Then why his change? He has made a statement which is interesting. He leaves the Globe to enter independent journalism and writes:

"I will be associated with J. W. Flavell. He will supply the capital, and all the capital, for the new venture. No money will come from any other source. It is the distinct and clearly-expressed understanding that the paper to be acquired or established shall not be the organ of any political party or of any organized interest, and shall be absolutely independent of all business and corporate enterprises. The only objects in view are free and frank discussion of public questions, in no spirit of hostility to any party, and without regard to the effects upon any party, to debate public questions only upon public grounds to further in a sane, rational and practical way all movements which seem to make for the public betterment, and above all things, not to employ the paper for the promotion of the private interests of any individual or group of individuals."

Mr. Flavell has been identified with the conservative party and Mr. Willison with the liberal. The inference is that they see some advantage in being non-political in their influence, and at this particular time in political history having an unbiased attitude upon passing events. The paper to be established by them will, in point of ability, command attention, and it remains to be seen how far it will affect the public mind. There are great issues in sight, and the people, in regard to these, will appreciate the clearest light. Combinations have been formed for the purchase of land, the building of railways, the exploitation of all manner of schemes, and parliament has to do with them and the people indirectly.

Mr. Willison seems to see in the near future the necessity of a press which will champion and protect the public interests, which will be free to say what it thinks right and best without considering its impress upon allied and corporate interests. The inference is that Mr. Willison has felt the touch of these baleful interests, and wants to get away from them. Backed by a man like Mr. Flavell his pen will be at liberty to write the things his head and heart dictate. The result will be watched with profound interest.

FOSTER AS A QUIBLER.

Hon. Mr. Foster is not pleased with the referendum. Speaking at Toronto—called out of his rest, his retirement, and forced to speak, apparently somewhat against his will—he said:

"I don't like this referendum. I wish it never had been. I hope it will be the last of the kind in this or any other province. I like manly legislation with responsibility on the legislature behind it."

"You have this referendum today, because this manly, straightforward principle of responsible legislation has been dodged. It is as dead as the letters that compose it, until you people call it into life. The man who wrote letters, can say, 'If it doesn't abolish the traffic, it is not my fault, but the people who did it.' 'I don't like to have my hands tied. We have to fight the ghost of a majority four years dead and we have to fight the stay-at-home. I like a vote which will say by a majority, it doesn't matter how large, to which side the victory belongs.'"

Here you have the politician at work, and with the usual effect. The Liquor Act of 1902 and the referendum are not the measures Mr. Foster would have given the people had he, in place of Mr. Ross, been the premier of Ontario. That is the inference one gets from reading his speech. Would he have provided anything better?

Memory takes the reader back to the time when Mr. Foster was in the government at Ottawa. He was then, as he is now, believed to be a temperance man. The temperance people wanted legislation, and of the manly, straightforward kind which Mr. Foster is supposed to appreciate. Did they get it? No. Mr. Foster, listened to the appeal, and consented to the appointment of the royal commission, which spent some years and many thousands of dollars in collecting evidence the import of which was that the country was not ripe for prohibition. The report of that commission, by the way, is yet quoted freely by the opponents of prohibition and is the stumbling block to the prohibition party in every province in Canada. And it was Mr. Foster's work.

The fact is that Mr. Foster's work, recently, was altogether out of place. The issue was not the referendum. The question of the day is, Shall the license system be continued or shall it be abolished? On the trade and its effects Mr. Foster has offered some valuable testimony in the past. He could do it again if he were as eager to help the cause as he is to hurt the government of Ontario.

INGRATITUDE AND ITS EFFECTS.

The Woodstock Express has kindly explained what it means by saying that Mr. Ross did not give the people a straight prohibition act. "Straight," in respect of not being referred to the people for approval. And who, rationally, can object to the electors being consulted?

The legislature of 1902—which went out of office so soon after the passing of the liquor act—had not a mandate to pass the prohibitory measure. It was four years from the time a plebiscite had been taken and public opinion is subject to frequent changes. Mr. Ross submitted the act, setting forth the limit of restriction in the liquor traffic, and he left it to the people to say, by a direct and positive vote, whether it should be enforced.

The Express is pleased with the success of the independents in the last provincial election. It ought to be. The party it supports gained several seats by the liberals dividing on the temperance question, while the conservatives were solidly "on the other side." The only mistake the prohibitionists made, in the Express' opinion, was in "not pressing it with a little more energy and sincerity." Some, in punishing the people who served them, did wonders for the conservative party. Had they done a little more Mr. Whitney would have been premier, and then—good-bye to prohibition and all that it implies.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Gen. Lew Wallace, the author of Ben Hur, is ill. It is feared that he may not recover his health. This will be sad news for the literary world.

The veterans have received their land certificates. The next act is to select the farm. The government is providing every facility for this purpose.

The issue of the next parliament will be the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme. The government will be asked to vote a subsidy. The people, in their present temper, will certainly object.

Mr. Chamberlain is a great man, one of the ablest living public men, but it will be going too far to say, as the St. Thomas Times has done, that he is the greatest man the world has ever seen.

The conservatives, in talking, so glibly of the cost of Sir Richard Cartwright's first election in Lennox, forget that he ran as a conservative that time. The reflection is therefore not upon the liberal party.

Dr. Miligan's idea is that the poor people should be got into the fine churches and made to feel at home. But how? What effort is the church making to look up the poor and show its just regard?

The tariff will not be tampered with at the ensuing session of congress. That is the opinion of that old warrior, Senator Hoar. He says that the country is prosperous, and the republican party knows enough to let well enough alone.

What is cheap in the far west, because the fodder crop is light and they will not pay to feed the cattle, Canadian have no occasion to sacrifice their cattle this year. They have an abundance of feed, and meat ought to be good and reasonably cheap.

So far this year the shipments of butter and cheese have exceeded those of last year and the year before. It is estimated by a Montreal authority that "several millions of dollars over and above recent returns have come into the country as a result of the year's work."

The prodigious service of the railroads in moving the North-West crops is indicated by the fact that up to Saturday the C.P.R. had carried forward, to shipping point, 22,800,000 bushels. There would be less need of the rush if the farmers had proper storehouses.

The young Germans who have come to Kingston to work in the locomotive works are certainly the representatives of a superior class of workmen. They are educated mechanics, men with trained intellects as well as hands, and fair samples of the laborer that is making a great nation of the mother land.

Overcoats at The H. D. Bibby Co.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. The dark passages lead to unlighted centers or to small vessels, out of which pass more glasses than are sold during the whole week. The Sunday sale is always the great harvest day. The above are the words I said seven months ago; here are now, those who say to-day: To begin with a little personal anecdote, I have friends in the prohibitionist state of Maine. One of them keeps a drug store, and his principal drugs are beer and whiskey. He is in partnership with a doctor, who gives the prescriptions. On my way to visit him, I got

SAYINGS AND COMMENTS.

By Captain J. D. Chartrand, of Kingston.

To the Editor of the Whig: The question of prohibition is upon us. All citizens have a free saying on the matter. I avail myself of this liberty to print the following, which I published in La Patrie, of Montreal, on the 17th of February last. "The Province of Ontario is deep in it. Prohibition has submerged its people. The decree is out and the vote will take place on the 4th of December next."

"This is a victory for extremists of forced temperance, imposed the dagger on the throat, but the English people are still, diplomatic and political swimmers. They calculate their strength and distance, when they take a deep dive. "So it is that prohibition will not be legal, unless it is voted by at least one-half of the electors, who registered their votes in the provincial elections of 1898."

"This is an ironical or rather humorous way to get out of a tight corner. All efforts now will tend to hinder people to vote. "When the national referendum took place, Ontario, practically alone, gave a strong majority in favor of prohibition, but it relied upon other provinces to kill the measure. Besides, its votes hardly represented twenty-one per cent. of its electors. "But Ontario is now alone in face of the problem. For it looks very much, at the bottom, as if it was only a fake. Our sister province is too intelligent to really believe that radical prohibition is in anyway possible. "However, it is necessary to give satisfaction to influence bear and think or seem to think that beer and whiskey are worse than black post. For everybody knows that nothing is absolutely bad in life, the abuse of it alone is. Well, there will always be abuses, here and everywhere, in spite of all administrations and legislative restrictions. Abuses have never been eradicated by such measures. They have tried it in the United States with pitiable success. "Prohibition is a simple school of hypocrisy and crimes against the law. The man who wants his whiskey will get it in spite of all laws. For that he will hide himself, he will become a smuggler, he will cultivate hidden and private drunkenness, which is the worst kind of drunkenness. "It is through moral education and necessities for existence that a check should be put on alcoholism, which is to-day far inferior, whatever may be said to the contrary, to what it was thirty years ago. In my youth, men of high standing used to get drunk of ten and openly. It is not the case now."

"A man of to-day who abuses his drinks soon becomes an outcast of business and society. Fear of public opinion and necessities to earn one's living are the best checks on alcoholism, but total abstinence decreed by law is infallibly doomed to a pitiful failure. "Nevertheless, I am ready to admit that all the agitation made about prohibition have been one of the causes of the decrease of drunkenness, we are witnessing now-a-days, and radicalism in such a measure is entirely out of question, a pure utopia. "On the 25th of February, a few days later, I wrote the following in the same paper: "And what are we to do with the immense army of men who make a living out of the fabrication and manipulation of alcohol of all sorts? This is a grave question which trouble all great minds, like Professor Grant, Goldwin Smith, two eminent anti-prohibitionists. "For instance, I see in France, where this question has also been agitated, that nearly 14,000,000 of people begin their living through that. There are 2,000,000 wine and cider growers; 30,000 cooperers, 15,000 brewers, 50,000 and commercial travellers, 50,000 transporters of alcohol, wine, beer, cider and liquors, 800,000 hotel- and bar-room keepers, and restaurants. This amounts to about 5,000,000 heads of families who are interested in the consumption of alcohols, under all forms and colors, without mentioning the wives, children and employees of these 5,000,000, which would bring up these figures to about 14,000,000, that is to say to more than a third of the population of that country. "It is the same everywhere, but France, being a wine-growing land, must necessarily come ahead, nevertheless the principle stands good for all countries. "As I said before, what will become of all these people if the industry of alcohol is suppressed? Who will indemnify them for their capitals invested in these undertakings? And from where will the state get revenues to compensate the income it drains from that source? These economical problems are very difficult to solve. "And there is also a great question of justice. The manufacture of alcohol has been legal till now, therefore, legitimate. If the state deprives them of their livelihood, it will be of the most elementary justice to give them compensation for the losses sustained through radical prohibition. And then what confusion and discord everywhere! "This is rapidly the economical side of the question, but the moral side of it is also very interesting to glance over once more. "It has been proved many a time, that drinks are sold in greatest quantities, when it is forbidden. It is human nature. The more a thing is forbidden, the more men, who are a grown-up child, craves for it. "In every village, town and city of Canada, at the hotels or bar-rooms, there are secret passages, guarded by vigilant sentries, who admit the right kind of visitors, the true material. The unknown, the doubtful, is pitilessly left out by the inflexible sentries. The dark passages lead to unlighted centers or to small vessels, out of which pass more glasses than are sold during the whole week. The Sunday sale is always the great harvest day. The above are the words I said seven months ago; here are now, those who say to-day: To begin with a little personal anecdote, I have friends in the prohibitionist state of Maine. One of them keeps a drug store, and his principal drugs are beer and whiskey. He is in partnership with a doctor, who gives the prescriptions. On my way to visit him, I got

LUSCIOUSLY FRAGRANT ARE "Trotley's" TEAS. They possess the RARE MERIT of being ALWAYS THE SAME AT ALL TIMES. Prices - \$1, 70c., 60c., 50c. and 40c. per lb. At Your Grocers.

A Man Feels Big

Illustration of a man in a suit and text: He walks with a firmer step—his eye is brighter—his wits are keener, and his opinion carries more weight with it, if he is well dressed. If your pocket book needs a few extra dollars for luxuries visit us, when you go to look for your Winter Suit, and we will show you how to save them. There are a number of new Kinks of Fashion in Fall Suits, but you can get them all here at moderate prices, say, \$6 50, \$7 50, \$8, \$8 50, \$10, \$12, \$12 50, \$13, \$14, \$15 for a suit.

THE H. D. BIBBY CO., One Price Clothing Store, Oak Hall.

stranded in Portland, for a few hours, waiting for my train. In the hotel, before my meal, I went to the clerk asking for the bar. The man almost shot me dead with his eyes, saying: "We have no bar here, sir." I understood and returned to my newspaper. A moment after, a boy touched me on the shoulder, looked at me mysteriously, making a sign to follow him. We passed through two rooms, went down two long and dark stairs, and emerged into a splendid bar, with a counter about forty feet long, about twenty men, with eyes bright, and voices loud, were enjoying varied drinks. I took an excellent cocktail and I followed the boy back, I saw several other boys in attendance for the same purpose. I stayed ten days in that state and I can boast of having seen there more drunken men in the streets than anywhere else. "This is my only experience of a prohibitionist state. "Prohibitionists (words of Mr. Ferguson) say the measure is very good in itself, but they can hardly find honest men to strictly enforce the law. But then, in that case, it is a useless measure, not to say more, that they are trying to pass. "Statisticians say the population of certain countries does not increase at all, but the consumption of alcohol increases steadily. "Very well. It is a sign that people now know better, how to drink. In olden times, and now-a-days also, a man would get thoroughly drunk for a day or two or more and then stay sober for days. Now most men drink more regularly, a little each day, enough to keep them gay, sociable and talkative. Of this two kinds of men, the periodical drunkard will certainly drink less on the long run, but his protracted spree will kill him sooner than the moderate, regular drinker who absorbs more liquids in the year, but who only entertains his system, without running it down. "See in France, for instance, there is more alcohol consumed than anywhere else. But I defy any one, who has travelled in France, to affirm he saw a single drunken man in the streets. The reason is very simple. "The Frenchman drinks moderately, but often. And he is allowed to take his glass at any time, night and day, Sundays included. He is not restrained by any law except by his own free will. This liberty saves him from drunkenness. "During my eighteen years service in France, I am proud to say that I have seen a very few men punished for intoxication. What other nations can say as much? Nevertheless, France drinks more alcohol than any other nation of the world, not only wine, mind you, but also beer, cognac and absinthe. "Kingston has had here a great defender of prohibition with Mr. Ferguson, from Chicago. The case must be a very bad one then, when we are forced to get an outside advocate to defend it. If it is a criminal case in law, if it is an ordinary affair, the accused takes a local lawyer, but if the case is very bad, he goes after the most prominent practitioners of the country to try to save him. This com-

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN. No. 2. Lucretia M. Davidson. The well known poetess was not only famed for her poetry, but also for her beauty, especially her brilliant complexion. A PURE SKIN. Is above all things to be desired in a beautiful woman. Those who possess such should guard it jealously, and those who do not should use every effort to gain it. CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM is to the skin what a tonic is to the invalid. It is life and sustenance. It softens, cleanses, and, with time and patience, will positively work wonders with the worst of skins. Ask Your Druggist. Price, 25c. By mail, 35c. The Hutchings Medicine Co. Toronto.

A GUARANTEED CURE For All Forms of Kidney Disease.

We, the undersigned Druggists are fully prepared to give the following guarantee with every 50-cent bottle of Dr. Pettigill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak or diseased kidneys. "Money cheerfully returned if the sufferer is not relieved and improved after use of one bottle. Three to six bottles effect astonishing and permanent cures. If not relieved and cured, you waste no money." Henry Wade, Druggist, Kingston, Ont. G. W. Mahood, Druggist, Kingston, Ont.

parison applies to prohibition, as it stands now in Ontario. Beware of water drinkers, says a French proverb. This is true, for a man who takes only water, as a beverage, is generally a very unsociable man. He has a very few devoted friends, as a rule. Nothing like a little glass to put a little wit and gaiety in any conversation or social function. Now, I understand and approve of compulsory vaccination against small-pox, or any other measure against a general danger, for they are evils which may attack the whole community. But I repudiate radical prohibition, which is a measure against individual liberty. And further more, in spite of that, men will drink all the same, and per-haps more. And that will cost them more, also, for the distillers are in favor of prohibition, for they will sell as much, even more, of their produce and twice as dear.

I think I said enough for to-day, maybe too much and I recommend to my readers to look carefully over the pamphlet of John Mudie. They will find in that little book the whole case exposed in a methodical manner, with able and probing arguments against prohibition. As far as I am concerned, I am entirely indifferent about the results of the vote of the 4th of December next. I only wanted to put in the case a few arguments of common sense. And I conclude this rather long article by a personal idea, which, although not new, perhaps, has its place in a discussion of that kind. I think the best means to check intemperance are to be obtained, as I said above, by education, fear of public opinion, necessities of making a living and the severity of the employers, who should not hesitate a moment to sever their connection with any of their employees, who place too often the modest beer, the succulent Scotch and soda, or the fashionable cocktail. But don't deprive man of his individual liberty. —J. D. CHARTRAND.

AN HONEST DOCTOR.

Editor: If any of your readers suffer from sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicose or emaciated, my Latest Method Treatment will cure them. So positive am I that it is an infallible cure, that nothing need be paid until the cure is effected; this is certainly a fair proposition, for if I had any doubts as to its efficacy, I could not make this offer for patients to pay when cured. It makes no difference who has failed to cure them, let them write me and I will send my book and blank for home treatment free. They can address me in confidence. Dr. Goldberg, Dept. M., 208 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Overcoats at The H. D. Bibby Co.