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SPRUCE.  
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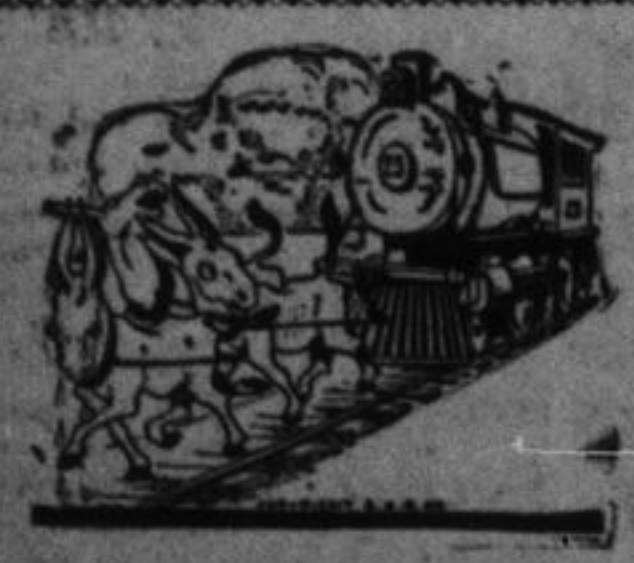
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DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published at 266-210 King Street, Kingston, Ontario, at 24 per year. Editions at 1.30 and 4 o'clock p.m.

WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 12 pages, published in parts on Monday and Thursday morning at \$1 a year. To United States, charge for postage had to be added, making price of Daily \$2 and of Weekly \$1.50 per year.

Attached is one of the best Job Printing Offices in Canada; rapid, stylish, and cheap work; nine improved presses.

The British Whig Publishing Co., Ltd.

**Daily Whig.**

**NEW CLEAVAGE POSSIBLE.**

The nationalists of Ireland are up against a new experience. It is alleged by the unionists, who are making most of the charge, that they are using Yankee money, hundreds of thousands of dollars, to thwart and defeat British institutions. Never before was the seductive appeal used to so much advantage. It does not matter what John Redmond may say—that the whole collections in America were less than \$75,000, including the sum raised in Canada—the story goes that American gold is to be used in influencing British elections, and for no good purpose. It is anything to defeat the home rule party and scheme. The unionists are incensed with the home rulers, and will not hesitate, it seems, to adopt any cry in order to prejudice their cause. There was a time when the British political parties were pointed to as the embodiment of all that was honourable in among the politicians of the old land? The Irish party is not likely to accomplish much with \$75,000, which goes to meet election and parliamentary expenses, but the fact that Yankee coin enters into the case is enough to create the dismission that may, in the next contest, effect a new cleavage in political parties.

**A GOOD MAN DIES.**

The death of Count Tolstoi was indeed tragic. He had at times provoked the opposition of his countrymen, and had invited punishment rather than suffer the consciousness that he was sharing in the injustice of Russian government, and at last, weary of life and of the experiences of the day, he set out to end his days in seclusion somewhere.

In one monastery he found an asylum, but as he realized he was not yet lost to the world he resumed his journey, only to fall by the wayside, weak, exhausted, and with an attack of pneumonia. The last scenes were typical of the man. He did not want to see his family. He had withdrawn from them, had become, as it were, dead to mankind, to affection itself, and he was pained in realizing that this farewell could not be made complete.

Peace, tranquility, the sleep of death came at last, and with it closed the career of one of the most remarkable men that ever lived. Attempts have been made to depict the thoughts, emotions, desires and ambitions of Tolstoi, but the most careful analysis has failed to reveal his complex character. He viewed life from a strange or angular standpoint. He saw selfishness and cruelty and inhumanity on every hand, and he used his powerful pen in portraying them and in protesting against their continuance.

Did he suggest a remedy? His social instincts and domestic plans indicate how radical were his thoughts. He at any rate crucified himself and his affections so that he might be a pattern unto others, and he taught a simplicity and sincerity of service which involved much humility and self-denial. Benevolent he was to a fault; rash and impetuous beyond doubt; an ardent lover of justice and fair play; a literary genius with ideas peculiarly his own and constantly subject to revision; a friend of humanity, and a hater of tyranny.

No wonder that the peasants of Russia beat the head in sorrow when his last illness came; no wonder his land is bereaved as it has not been in many a day; no wonder the Greek church, from which he became estranged and because it represented an ease or an incapacity to correct them, sought reconciliation by repeated exhortations; no wonder the nations feel that a great light has gone out in history, and rank with those of the greatest and the best men that have served their race and generation.

**CALLS TO HIGH OFFICE.**

Rumour has it that Lord Strathcona will retire presently from the office of high commissioner for Canada, to find in private the rest, or the cessation from onerous service, to which he is entitled. My lord is a wonderful old man, and he owes his long and useful life to a plan which he has developed with exceeding care. His choice for the position he has so honourably occupied came at a time when most men would be seeking their ease. He had been strenuously employed. He was the saviour of the C.P.R. He financed it when a crisis was on, when his future was none too bright. He had been in parliament, and served his country there in an independent and capable manner. His name and service were the guarantee that the cause he espoused would have his best attention.

How he has worked in the interest of the country. How he has travelled, extensively, and tirelessly, in the performance of his public duties? How he has been ever ready to speak for Canada, and with a vigour and emphasis that has commanded wide attention. There is just one other who has preserved his physical and mental alertness to a similar degree, and he is Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the veteran premier and member of the senate. Lord Strathcona is the older of the two but they are very much alike in their appearance and activity, and both give evidence of their ability to still serve the people most efficiently. The man who acts as high commissioner must, it seems, be wealthy. His gifts to worthy objects are numerous and costly. Strathcona's have run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The equipment of the Strathcona Horse alone involved an expenditure of half a million dollars. This may account for the reluctance of the government to relieve him of office, and it is understood that he pressed or urged it several times.

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Sir Hugh Graham has been named as the new high commissioner, and the appointment, if made, may be a compliment to the press of Canada, just as his knighthood was regarded as a favour which the profession appreciated. The World has it that Sir Hugh has been selected because there is no liberal of influence and wealth to adorn the position. This statement may be challenged. It is added that Sir Hugh has never been a strict conservative, and that in the last election he did not help the conservative party. The high commissioner should not be selected in any case because he has been a party hack. The present incumbent of office was not preferred because he was a partizan, but because he was not. His successor should be of the same character, and the remark stands good apart from the rumour concerning Sir Hugh Graham.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

Some of the school trustees spent Sunday afternoon in the search for a school site. They are commended to the attention and mercy of the Lord's Day Alliance.

A number of municipalities in Alberta are seeking changes in their charters. It is not that the legislation was hurried, but the towns and cities did not know at the outset just what they wanted.

The Winnipeg people, through the council, will make Dr. Shearer prove his statement that the western city, the capital of Manitoba, is the wickedest city in Canada. And suppose Dr. Shearer proves his case?

It's Joe Martin's luck to be against the government and without a seat in the imperial parliament. He does not understand why there should be a dissolution, but it would be just his luck to be dropped as a liberal candidate.

The suffragettes of Britain are annoyed because the government has decided not to make martyrs of them. They want to be jailed and fed with a stomach pump, and are very mad because the mere men will not oblige them.

The Nationalists do not want office or power. So Mr. Lavergne alleges. They simply want to bring the French and English together, and build up Canada. They take a strange way of cementing the union of the race—by appeals to racial and religious prejudices.

Did you notice how careful the Nationalists have been in their reference to Laurier in Ontario? They do not dare to say that he is too imperial, that he has sold out to the English, and is willing to sacrifice his compatriots in the wars of Britain. They know better than that.

A kick has been made because some English politicians and free traders have talked of campaigning in Western Canada. Why not? They have as much right to air their opinions in Canada as some alleged tariff reformers from Canada have a right to enlighten the electors of England.

**DICTATED MESSAGE.**

**A Final Word to His Many Friends—A Quiet Burial.**

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—In one of the lucid intervals which preceded Count Tolstoi's death, he dictated the following message to his friends: "I am going away, but others remain who understand the purport of this life, and to them it will be given to carry out that which I aimed at doing, but failed."

The family of the count is seeking permission to purchase the log cabin where he died, so as to have it transferred to the family estate, at Yanaya, Polina.

The interdiction placed by the holy synod on religious observances for the count, has caused widespread resentment everywhere. It is said the final decision was due to the request of Tolstoi to be buried without rites of any kind.

The avenue of wise real estate investments leads to the goal of independence. Go to McAnn for real estate.

**WHITEFISH STATION**

FOR EASTERN ONTARIO SITUATED AT POINT ANN.

Whitefish are there propagated—Sportsmen Visit the Station—A Description of How the Work is Carried Out.

The Dominion government station, recently established in the Eastern Ontario district, for collecting whitefish for propagation, has, during the past three weeks, been the Mecca for sportsmen and all interested in fish culture. The station is situated on what is known as the Point Ann peninsula, three or four miles east of Belleville, on the shore of the Bay of Quinte, nearly opposite Massasauga Park. As readers of the Whig are aware there have been but few breeding ponds for several years in the same locality, and these have been largely utilized for the purpose of stocking with fry the waters of the Great Lakes and the numerous small lakes in different parts of Ontario.

As whitefish are found in larger numbers in the Bay of Quinte and adjoining waters than in any other waters of Ontario, the department of fisheries wisely decided to open a station at Point Ann, in the Point Ann peninsula. The station is under the immediate supervision of J. M. Hurley, inspector of fisheries for Eastern Ontario, an experienced and zealous official, to whose representations its establishment is chiefly due. A. G. Lauchinger, of Chertsey, is in charge, he has had much experience as a fishery officer in the Georgian Bay district and also on the Fraser and other rivers in British Columbia, and is regarded as one of the most skillful experts in the department. The station itself is located at the south-west corner of the pretty cove setting in between Ox and Horse Points. Mr. Lauchinger regards it as an ideal spot for the purpose, being well protected from the sweeping winds which are frequently experienced at this season of the year. It is in close proximity to the old quarry from which the stone was procured for the purpose of building the viaduct at Shannonville, and bridges at Trenton and other structures on the line of the Grand Trunk railway. There are from fifteen to twenty well-known fishery grounds in the immediate vicinity, thus ensuring the capture and speedy handling of the fish required for the station.

Temporary quarters have been erected for the officers and staff, a telephone has been installed and a small steamer engaged for collecting the fish and transporting them over to Belleville. The station is equipped for catching the whitefish, the owners being paid so much a head for the fish necessary for purposes of propagation.

When taken from the seines the fish are immediately placed in the "dumplings" which are boxes constructed of slats, through which the water flows freely, and these are then towed by the steamyacht to the "cribs" at the station, in which they are kept until the time arrives for the collection of the ova. The fish are not fed, as in the spawning period in shallow water, require no food beyond any small organisms they may absorb from the water of the bay. Fifteen thousand fish were captured this season and it is a wonderful and impressive spectacle to see so many beautiful fish massed in such a circumscribed area.

When proper time arrives the fish are manipulated by the experts of the department and stripped of the ova, each fish yielding from five thousand to seven thousand eggs. The females are first stripped and then the males and the spawning period in shallow water, require no food beyond any small organisms they may absorb from the water of the bay. Fifteen thousand fish were captured this season and it is a wonderful and impressive spectacle to see so many beautiful fish massed in such a circumscribed area.

From the hatches at Sarnia and Sandwich about one hundred million fry were taken and placed in the Georgian Bay and great lakes. Owing to exposure to storms and an absence of sheltered bays, but comparatively few whitefish can be easily secured in the Lake Huron district, and thus the station at Ox Point is regarded as of great importance by the department of fisheries.

It is surprising under such conditions that the department does not erect a large, up-to-date hatchery at Point Ann instead of conveying all the ova to the hatcheries in other parts of the province. If the matter was properly brought to the attention of the minister the claims of this district would no doubt be favorably considered. Such a hatchery would prove of great educational value to fishermen, and, indeed, all residents of Eastern Ontario.

It is satisfactory to know that the supply of white fish and herring in Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinte is rapidly increasing as the result of better systems of protection and propagation. During the past season some 700 or 800 tons of these fish have been shipped from Kingston, Ontario, to the coast of New Brunswick, and the same quantity, in addition to the large quantities have been caught in the innumerable bays and coves which are found in the long

**HOW'S THIS?**

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

We have undertaken to know P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials and references are given on each bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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shore line of Prince Edward county. But few people have any adequate idea of the importance of the fisheries of the inland waters of Canada.

**THE DEBATE BEGUN**

In House of Parliament on Grey's Speech.

Special to the Whig.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—The house galleries were crowded, yesterday afternoon and evening, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier, R. L. Borden and others discussed the speech from the throne. The debate on it will continue for most of the week.

H. McGivern, M.P. for Ottawa, formally moved the adoption of the address referring to several of the points that Earl Grey touched on when he opened parliament last week. Touching on the navy question, he contended that Canada was a big enough country now to do its share towards assisting the mother country, and that the best way in which it could do that was by starting a Canadian navy. Regarding reciprocity, he recalled that thirty years ago Canada was willing to accept reciprocity; but that now it was the United States that was anxious for it. While he did not believe in Canada dealing arrogantly in this matter, he advocated carefulness in any negotiations. Mr. McGivern referred with regret to the sudden death of H. Hoyt, one of the Washington commissioners who was here.

E. Lapointe, M.P. for Kamouraska, Que., followed, speaking in French, and being applauded generously by his French-Canadian compatriots in the house.

R. L. Borden first expressed pleasure that Canada, for another year, was to have Earl Grey as its governor-general. He contended that his excellency had been "thoroughly Canadian." He also expressed regret at the sickness of Finance Minister Fielding, and hoped that he would soon be better and able to resume his place in the house. There was also a note of regret at the death of his late majesty the king, and reference to what the speech from the throne had said in this connection. Mr. Borden joined with Mr. McGivern in congratulating the American republic and the British empire on The Hague results, and had a word or two of praise for the share Hon. A. J. Aylesworth, minister of justice, had in bringing about the satisfactory results.

"We are associated with the great republic to the south of us, both commercially and socially," remarked Mr. Borden, "and I hope that both governments will join in celebrating the centennial of an hundred years of peace." Mr. Borden seemed to think the best way of celebrating it would be by taking steps to have continued, indefinitely, the treaty by which there is now disarmament on the great lakes.

Mr. Borden then launched into a lengthy criticism of the premier's western visit, and the promises he had made to the farming interests. He seemed to think these had been indefinite, and that there would be a deputation of 500 farmers in Ottawa, next month, to try and get "something more definite." He quoted, in lengthy, relative protective duties, and contended the position taken by Laurier, Hon. G. P. Graham, and other members of the government, in holding out promises lately, had been far from consistent with what they had advanced some years ago.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier began speaking just prior to six o'clock, and continued during the evening after the adjournment. He began by making a touching reference to the death of the late king, emphasizing the point of the great factor he had proved towards international peace.

He then replied to many of Mr. Borden's criticisms; said that practically all the Americans coming into the west had become good Canadians and good British subjects, and said that tariffs were not like the law of the Medes and Persians, and that one, of several years ago, might not meet conditions in the west now.

He reminded the house that the west was growing, and that the liberal government was one of reformers. The present was not the time to discuss tariff matters; that would come later. The people of the west were asking for certain reductions and he considered that what they asked should be investigated. The premier took a shot at Mr. Borden, that convulsed the house, when he hinted "that the parts of his address which had drawn most applause were the quotations he had made from remarks of his (Laurier's)."

Cancelled Tabard Ian books. "Gibson's."

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**Gifts for Boys**

**Our Store is in Holiday Attire**

and everybody that is looking for a Christmas remembrance for a "Him" can find any number of choice things here, that will be appropriate and just the thing. We make the wants of men and boys our study, so far as their outfitting is concerned, and so we ask:—

Where would you be more apt to find a Gift appropriate for "Him" than right here?

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Age 2 1/2 to 7 years, \$2.90.

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Ages 10 to 16, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

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Boomer Pants, Two-piece, 8 years to 13 years, \$3.50 to \$6.50.

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10 years to 16, \$4.00 to \$8.50.

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15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

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50c, 75c, 90c.

**BOYS' GLOVES,**  
25c to \$1.00.

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New Styles.

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See our \$3.50 Worsteds.

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A beauty for \$2.00.

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50c to \$1.50.

**SWEATER COATS AND SWEATERS,**  
\$1.00 to \$5.00.

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50c to \$5.

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75c to \$2.00 a Garment.

**NECKWEAR,**  
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The items below will give you an idea of the way we are going to get rid of our stock in short order.

- 500 Bunches of lovely Fall Foliage and Flowers, comprising of Silk Velvet Roses, three to six in bunch, Poppies, Hyacinths, Clematis, besides a host of others too numerous to mention: Regular 69c to \$1.50 Per bunch . . . . . 25c
  - Large Sailors for Misses and Young Ladies, with velvet bands Regular \$2.75. Sale price . . . \$1.39
  - Smart Street and Walking Hats, nicely trimmed. Regular \$4.50 upwards. Your choice at . . . \$1.99
  - Swell Dress Hats of the newest types. Were \$4.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50. Sale price . . . . . \$4.50
  - Ribbons, regular 35c, 40c and 45c, for . . . . . 25c
  - Ribbons, regular 25c to 35c, at . . . . . 15c
  - Ribbons, regular 15c and 20c, at . . . . . 15c
  - Beautiful New Fall Veiling, regular 40c to 60c, for . . . . . 25c
  - Beautiful New Fall Veiling, regular 25c, 30c and 35c, for . . . 15c
  - Silk Velvets, while they last, regular \$1.25 and \$1.50, for . . . 50c
  - Beautiful Ostrich Feathers at Half Price.
- There will be the biggest crowds you've ever seen at a Millinery Sale in Kingston.  
Come in the forenoon if possible.  
Sale starts at 9 o'clock each morning.

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