GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is *Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.*

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Gro... everywhere.

...chester, Mass.

...TT'S ... 100% ... E

...RONGEST, BEST.

... quantity. For making Soap, softening ... and a hundred other ... pounds Sal Soda. ... Grocers and Druggists. ...ILLETT, Toronto.

...EN'S CELEBRATED

...OKS FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Has No Superior in Purity, Healthfulness and Economy.

It is distinguished from alum powder by the bread, etc., made with it, having no tendency to dry up.

TORONTO FLOUR STORE.

Choicest Grades of Pastry and Family Flour always on hand; Graham Flour, Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Cracked Wheat, Germ Wheat, Oatmeal and Cornmeal; Seeds in season.

W. J. McNEIL, BROCK STREET.

NOTES ON HOSE

...WHERE TO BUY.

... Hose for Misses, Boys

... for Misses, Boys

...zes and many

...and fine, 4 1-2

... heavy for boys

... warranted

... Boys, Ladies.

...s! Low Prices!

...above goods will be ... the GLASGOW ...

...BROS.

...ON & BRO.

...owing the ...ent of SIL... consisting ... novelties ...in Photo ...dars, Can... ...ers, Ring ...ometers ...s, Combs, ...uff Boxes, ...c., which ...ly at ...on & Bros, ... Wellington Streets.

... NOW!

...e FINEST ...ED BOOT, ...d finish, to ... city, and ...hat disa... ...k so com... ...king.

... SON, ...STREET

...MANAC, ...

...H, 30c.

... Diaries, 1892.

...trated Christmas ...th English and ..., now to hand.

... and Booklets, ...ew, elegant ...esigns.

...'s Cards and ... price and ...

...CK STREET.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG is published every evening, at 306 King Street, Kingston, Ont., at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR payable in advance, otherwise $7.50 will be charged.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion, five lines and over, ... per line. Each subsequent insertion ... Once a week, five lines and over ... Twice a week ... Three times a week ... Measurement by a solid scale, twelve lines to the inch.

Wants, Lost and Found, Personals, Articles for sale, etc., 1 cent per word in daily issue; minimum charge 25c.

Birth, marriages or deaths, one insertion, 50c.

Reading Notices—10c per line; reduced rate when a display accompanies or for contracts for over 100 lines. Minimum charge for a notice 50 cents.

All charges for advertisements and subscriptions are due and payable in advance; this must be distinctly understood.

Officers of unincorporated Associations or Societies will be held personally responsible for orders they give.

Attached to the paper is one of the best Job offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; nine improved printing presses.

The WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 8 pages, 56 columns, is published every Thursday morning, at $1 a year, if paid in advance, otherwise $1.50 will be charged. Advertising rates furnished on application.

EDW. J. B. PENSE, PROPRIETOR.

JOHN OFFORD, Assistant Business Manager.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING from New York every Saturday. Authorized Agent, F. A. Folger, Ferry Dock, foot of Brock St., Kingston.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"*Opifer per Orbem Dicor.*"

VOTE SELLERS AND BRIBERS.

In a sermon delivered on Sunday last in Kingston, Principal Grant touched on present day politics, remarking: "To sell our votes or influence for private ends, or for a bribe, or for a carriage ride, is the sin of high treason to ourselves, our country, and our God. Such sins as these, remember, will as surely damn the soul as drunkenness or other sins of appetite." This classification seems to include those who sell their votes and influence to obtain the privilege of taxing their fellows, says the Hamilton *Times*. And if those who take advantage of the offer of such a system and give their vote to support it in return for the material advantages it gives them do wrong, what of the system itself as a policy for the nation?

READY FOR THE FRAY.

The papers in North Lanark see a great chance for the election of a liberal member in that riding, because of the election of Joseph Jamieson to the bench. The election will come off at an early date. R. J. Dowdall, the liberal candidate, is a sterling citizen, known all over the riding as possessed of great business capacity. The contest will be short, sharp and decisive, and with combined effort liberalism will again be victorious. The farmers are thoroughly aroused to the condition of the country and are ready to act with promptness in securing honest men in parliament, both to stamp out corruption and to secure such legislation and advantages as will give Canada its natural markets and place it on the high road to prosperity once more.

TALKING RECIPROCITY.

The British minister at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and certain representatives of the British West Indian colonies, had a conference, last week, with one of the cabinet, at Washington, relative to the negotiation of a reciprocity agreement between the United States and those colonies under the tariff act. The colonies are willing to make such reductions in duties paid on the United States products as will not discriminate against the mother country. From what took place at the conference there is every reason to believe that the desired reciprocity agreement will be entered into.

And this is what the Canadian liberals are willing to secure; and in doing so are charged with disloyalty. We venture to say that not one of them will charge Sir Julian, or any of the West Indian representatives, with treason. Then why talk so of Canadian liberals? The tories would willingly agree to such terms, but possibly their abuse of Blaine and other distinguished "Yankees" will prevent.

EARLY LAMBS FOR MARKET.

W. D. Hopkins, in the New York *Tribune*, expresses the opinion that the demand for early lambs has become so settled that there is little danger of over-production. The season of greatest demand begins at the present season and lasts until the spring weather becomes too warm for safe shipment. He says:

"Ewes need not be young although it does not pay to keep them after four or five years old, but they must be strong, healthy, and of good breeding. The best ewes for this purpose are crosses between merinos and some coarse-wool sheep—Southdowns preferable. This produces animals of fair size with wool that weighs and sells well. Each year poor milkers may be weeded out and the flock made nearly perfect. About Dec. 1st the ewes should be isolated in the pens. This time may vary, according to the season, but it is often earlier than later. The fold must be light, well-ventilated, and warm—between sixty and seventy degrees Fahrenheit. If the temperature be warmer than the common living rooms of a house the sheep do not thrive, and if below fifty degrees it is too cold for the lambs. Ventilation and drainage are important to prevent dampness and mold. Almost any basement may be made warm enough without artificial heat by lining the sides with boards and straw or chaff. Paper may be used, but it is not much better. For a few days after shearing the fold should be kept quite warm, as sheep feel the cold; but as soon as the wool starts a little the temperature may be lowered. It is needless to try to raise lambs in winter without shearing the ewes; if the place is warm enough for lambs ewes suffer from heat, and vice versa. Then, too, lambs get ticks from unshorn mothers, which hinder growth; they also look dirty from rubbing against the ewes, which sometimes hurts the sale. Moreover, ewes not sheared lose considerable wool."

These read like practical, common-sense hints, which those who are going into the production of young lambs without much experience in the business will do well to heed.

FATIGUE AND DISEASE.

The relationship of fatigue to disease is coming under the attention of medical men and exhaustive papers are being issued upon the morbid effects of overwork. They hold that the deviations from health caused in this way are usually expressed by heart disturbances and typhoid conditions. Sporadic fevers, known as abortive typhoid, ephemeral, gastro intestinal, billious or malarial, and so-called subacute rheumatism, are often of this nature. And various cardiac abnormalities, such as heart strain and forced or irritable heart, are often, especially among athletes, due to fatigue or strain. Overwork alters normal physiological and chemical processes. It paves the way for the germs of infectious disease. It prepares the soil necessary to the formation of noxious organic compounds and innocuous microbes may develop organic disease conditions. The New York *Medical Journal* adds:

"The fevers of overwork are of three kinds or degrees. The first is of a typhoid state, without rise of temperature, purely dynamic, and soon relieved by rest. The second has for its cause more prolonged fatigue without regular periods of repose. This is the acute form, a true fever, with rise of temperature and alteration of the liquids of the body. The third is a typical typhoidal condition, with transient or permanent lesions. It is the result of arduous effort, such as forced marching, night watching followed by daily toil, the cramming process in superficial schools, or a sudden direction of energy into unaccustomed channels. There are changes in the solid as well as the fluid portions of the economy. The heart and blood-vessels, the kidneys (as in infectious disease), and the spinal cord are the organs most likely to be affected. According to Reudon, this is the grave form of fever due to fatigue, the term subacute being reserved for cases where death from exhaustion takes place too soon for the development of the foregoing phenomena, as in the case of the soldier who fell dead after announcing the victory of Marathon to the Athenians.

"In Algeria, for example, too, Bertherand noted two deaths occurring in native runners the instant they reached the goal. Poisoning was suspected, but the autopsy revealed nothing beyond fetid matters in the stomach and intestine, very dark blood in all the vessels, extreme softening and a dark tint of many muscles that had become infected, and extravasations of blood into the mucous membranes and the skin. Cadaveric rigidity and putrefaction set in rapidly.

"This sudden death from over-exertion is really self-intoxication by carbon dioxide, which is formed more rapidly than the lungs can inhale it. Exposure to the sun and 'cold strokes' are also examples of subacute disease from overwork. In other words, intense heat and severe cold are agents that quickly transform otherwise normal efforts into sources of disaster.

"As work produces waste, an explanation of the morbid effects of fatigue is not far to seek. Within the organism the results of muscular activity, as Peter has pointed out in this connection, are creatine, creatinine, lactic acid, and certain nitrogenized uncrystallizable extractives; while brain work produces leucine, cholesterin, etc. Retained products of life and action, of brain or muscle, prejudicial to function and to life, clog the system when the excretory organs are oppressed or fatigued. The entire nutrition suffers, owing to the insufficiency of oxygen due to this accumulation of waste. Blood thus charged injected into animals has caused all the symptoms of over-exertion and even death. The flesh of animals hunted or driven to death is often poisonous to those who consume it from a like cause."

PRESS COMMENTS.

Whitewasher John.

Brockville Recorder.

Sir John Thompson is not "a hewer of wood and drawer of water"—he's in the whitewash line.

Mowat and the Old Traitor.

Ottawa Free Press.

What a contrast there is between Premier Mowat's letter to his Oxford constituents and Premier Abbott's annexation manifesto!

Where Taxes Fall.

London Advertiser.

Taxes, as the New York *World* says, ought to fall mainly on those who can afford to pay. Tariff taxes fall mainly on those who can least afford to pay.

Ingredients For a Sermon.

St. Louis Republic.

The sermon should be a kiss with which to salute saints; a medicine with which to bind up wounds; a text-book out of which to instruct ignorance, but a thunderbolt to smite sin.

The People Responsible.

Montreal Star.

The electors can afford to play no jokes at this crisis. They are responsible for the class of men who go to parliament, and it is utter folly for them to complain of the jobbery of politicians.

A Good Fighting Chance.

Montreal Star.

Kingston, which was delighted to give the late Sir John Macdonald a handsome plurality of 483, is looked upon by the liberals as a place where they now have an excellent fighting chance.

There Might be Something in it.

Barrie Examiner.

It has been stated to us by a close observer that typhoid has prevailed this season most abundantly in those towns which are situated on the shores of lakes, and that inland towns have not been afflicted with it. The cause assigned, or at least one of the causes, is that the water in the lakes is very low and the exposed shorelines have produced an unusual amount of effluvia.

Don't Raise a Row.

Hamilton Herald.

Teachers have always been about the worst paid class of officials in the country. A man would need to teach school until he was as old as Methuselah before he would lay by a competency, and then he would be too old to have any fun out of it. Teaching a lot of unruly children how to behave themselves is no easy job, and any of us who tried it would fetch up in the asylum in short order. So don't let anybody raise a row over the slight increase made to some of the teachers.

AUTOGRAPHIC TRIBUTE.

A Sketch of the Volume in Which Names Will be Inserted.

FOR THE WHIG.

The first volume for the autographs of contributors to the Macdonald national memorial has reached Kingston. It is to be sent by the governor-general to the queen for the autographs of her majesty and members of the royal family and of British statesmen and others who sympathized with the imperial and national work with which the name of the great Kingston statesman will ever be associated, and we would advise our readers to take an opportunity of seeing it before it is sent on to his excellency. The Toronto committee, in whose hands the work was left, have done it in a way credit able to themselves and to Canadian art. A more beautiful specimen of the conjoined labors of engravers and other artists it would be difficult to find in any country and it will certainly add to the reputation of Barclay, Clark & company, to whom, as engravers, we believe, the work was entrusted. Both in coloring and design, no better proof of the progress that Canadian art has made could be desired. At the head of the title page are the coats of arms of Britain and of Canada, and at the foot the crest of Sir John, all three on a basis of scroll work beautifully illuminated. The committee had some difficulty in ascertaining Sir John's coat of arms, but Dr. Williamson was able to supply a copy. It consists of a lion on one quarter of the shield, a gauntleted hand holding what looks like a Maltese cross on the other, and below these respectively a ship and a fish, and the motto inscribed below, "Per Mare, Per Terras."

The next two pages contain a brief sketch of his life and the three great principles that animated him and which the association that has undertaken the erection of the national monument desires to emphasize: The making of Canada into a nation, British connection, and an entente cordiale between French and English speaking Canadians. This sketch is inscribed on vellum and illuminated with singular beauty and good taste. At one corner of the first page is a shield with the arms of the city of Glasgow, his birth place, and along that side a bordering of thistle leaves run. At the opposite corner are the arms of the city of Kingston, and along that side a bordering of maple leaves, meeting the thistle in friendly embrace at the top. The next page has the full coat of arms of Great Britain, with the lion and the unicorn on an appropriately illuminated ground. Then follow the pages for the autographs of contributors. Subscription is robbed of its terrors when there is connected with it the privilege of inscribing one's name in such a volume, as well as the knowledge that our autograph is to be preserved in connection with the monument and in the company of those who are willing to honor a great man in death as well as in life.

The Best Yet.

DEAR SIRS,—My mother was attacked with inflammation of the lungs which left her very weak and never free from cold, till at last she got a very severe cold and cough. She resolved to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and, on so doing, found it did her more good than any other medicine she ever tried. MRS. KENNEDY, 50 Smith Av., Hamilton, Ont.

Rev. W. A. Newcombe, Thomaston, Maine, writes: "Suffering from Indigestion when in Nova Scotia a year ago, a package of K.D.C. was given me, and I cheerfully acknowledge that the effect of the remedy in curing the trouble was very marked and prompt as well as lasting."

Auction sale every night this week, at Sine's old stand.

THAT CORNER TAVERN.

INSPECTOR GLIDDEN GIVES THE FACTS ABOUT IT.

A Statement of the Law and the Way Objections May be Made—No Secrecy About the Transfer—Mr. Mackie's Position Discussed—What Party Does Mr. Harkness Belong to?

KINGSTON, Dec. 9.—(To the Editor): As the Rev. Mr. Mackie has said and written considerable about the corner tavern, and as the general public might thereby be misled in some respects were the license commissioners and myself to remain silent on the subject, I feel it to be a right and a duty, in the face of the reflections which the reverend gentleman has cast upon us, to lay a true statement before your readers. Were Mr. Mackie allowed to have his own way it might be taken for granted that we had been acting underhandedly and unlawfully. Firstly, then, as to the law in securing licenses, and transfers and removals thereof. The license year commences on the 1st of May. All applications for licenses must be in the hands of the inspector not later than the 1st of April preceding, and on or before that day the commissioners must decide when they will meet to consider them, which must not be later than one week prior to 1st May. Notice thereof must be published not less than fourteen days before the meeting in at least two issues of a newspaper of the district, if there be one, giving the date and time of such meeting; and this notice has also to be placed on the outer door of the building the inspector's office is in. The inspector must also, "at least fourteen days before the meeting of the board to consider applications, cause to be published in at least two issues of some newspaper published in the district, the name of each applicant, who is not at the time of making application a licensee under the act, or who applies for the licensing of premises not then under license, the description of license applied for, and the place (described with sufficient certainty) where such applicant proposes to sell, and also the total number of tavern and shop licenses issued during the then current year, and the total number of applications for the ensuing year," and so on, all of which has always been done here ever since these provisions came into force. Between 1st April and the first meeting of the board an inspection of the various premises to which the applications refer and a report thereon, as well as on the character and true ownership of the applicants, has to be made by the inspector, and his report laid before the commissioners for their guidance at the meeting. Any ten or more electors of the polling sub-division in which it is sought to secure a license may object by petition, or in any similar manner, to the granting of any license within such polling sub-division, and such person may also be heard in opposition thereto. The objections which may be taken are enumerated in the various clauses of sub-section 8 of section 11 of the liquor license act (chap. 194 O.); one of these is the granting of a license to a house near to a place of public worship. These objections are not binding on the commissioners, though no doubt they would be observed if presented to the board in proper time, which was not done in this case. But a majority of the electors of the polling sub-division can prevent it. (See amended sub-section 14 of section 11 of liquor license act.) Licenses can be transferred from one person to another only in the premises to which they are issued, (see sec. 37) and are open to no objection but that of bad character of the person wanting to come in, or bogus ownership, and a vote on this change, one way or the other, is not provided for. No increase of numbers can possibly be caused by a transfer. Removals of licenses from one place to another in the same sub-division may be allowed to the original licensee (as in this case) unless a majority of the qualified electors thereof object. But no removal of a license to another sub-division can be effected unless a majority of the electors there express their willingness to have it done. (See the same sub-section.) This is the law bearing on this case which has been adhered to throughout.

Now as to the facts. Samuel Harkness, licensee and lessee of the Grimason hotel, was notified by the owner of the property to vacate those premises. It thus became necessary for him to look for another place if he desired to continue in the business, or wished to forfeit his license, or transfer it to a successor in that house. He chose to look for another place and take his license there, if the commissioners permitted him to do so. Negotiations were commenced with the owner of the site on the corner of Clergy and Princess streets. As soon as ascertained that a mutual agreement could be reached as to this property an application was lodged with the board, in regular and lawful manner by the holder of the license, for a removal of it from the old place to the new, and it was granted on condition that the new premises contained the necessary accommodation and were made satisfactory to the inspector. Had there been no unpleasantness between the owner of the old stand and the tenant, I understand the latter would have remained there and not have gone to the new stand or elsewhere, as Mr. Mackie, I believe, can learn from a certain Q. C. of his own congregation. All was done that it was necessary to do, so far as the licensing board was concerned, and in accordance with law. There was no secrecy about the transaction, and no objection was raised by any one, to say nothing of ten or more, or a majority. It seems to me to be useless for Mr. Mackie to put in the plea that no one knew what the intentions were until they were divulged, because in the very first paragraph of his Sunday remarks he established the fact that he, as well as many of those to whom he spoke, had it "before their minds for some time" by "communications, both verbal and written," received by him "from individuals and societies." This knowledge being thus admitted, what becomes of his insinuation about secrecy? Does his own admission not rather go to prove that he and those who had admitted knowledge of the subject neglected their duty in not taking immediate steps, as soon as aware of what might happen, by petitioning the license commissioners against it. Had that been done in time it is not likely there would have been any cause of complaint now. It is not correct to say "that the privilege conferred by the legislature on the citizens has been rendered void by the administration of the law" in this case, as a close reading of it will show. First of all there is no new license. It is only the removal of an old one from one stand to another in the same subdivision—hence no increase. There was no obligation on the board or inspector to publish the fact that an application was in their hands, and they may not have thought about the church at all, as it was not brought to their notice by protest or otherwise from the electors, Mr. Mackie, or any one else, and all I had to do was to report upon the suitability of the premises, and the character of the applicant. These being satisfactory a favorable report was made and the removal granted. I am told local newspaper paragraphs did say something about a tavern going to this corner as long as two months ago, which should have been noticed by those interested. Then what else could be done than has been done?

Now while not approving or condemning what has been done in this matter, and admitting the undesirability of having a public house established in the vicinity of a church, the fact must not be over-looked that two taverns existed for years in this very block, close to the church, too, and also a third one, not long ago, on the corner of the block above, until lopped off by the license commissioners, and yet no protest ever came from the people of the church, clerical or lay. Why was this? And why the delay in protesting to this removal till after the lease has been executed, and the necessary changes, additions and improvements have been made? Mr. Mackie blames almost everybody but himself. He quarrels with the liquor dealers by consigning their places to the "bottom of the lake," at least those near his church, and insults the temperance people at the same time, and all because he is given a somewhat better view of a public house than he had before, notwithstanding his admission that he heard about the change before he raised his late objections, when he should have taken steps to stop what has since occurred, if he desired to do so.

Not satisfied with his denunciation of last Sunday I see by your paper of to-night that Mr. Mackie, though expressing anxiety to confine this question to the region of morals, fears there is a political complexion about it, because Dr. Dupuis withdrew his name from the published memorial, and because the commissioners, inspector and the owner of the corner premises are all reformers, while the owner of premises from which the license came is a conservative. Evidently some designing, tricky politician has been using Mr. Mackie to make a point for his party, which is very unfair. Although all these people may be reformers, with whom have they had to deal in this matter? No one but the licensee, Samuel Harkness, who is well-known as a very prominent and pronounced conservative. You forget, Mr. Mackie, to mention this fact. Why was that? You forget, also, sir, to state that but for a misunderstanding between Mr. Harkness and his former landlord, also a very strong conservative, there would have been no removal to this now prominent corner, made more prominent by your efforts to draw attention to it, which must prove an excellent advertisement for the new occupant, for which he should be very thankful to you. But for the differences, then, between these two tories, unfortunate so-called, grits would not have been exposed to this terrible charge, and all would have been lovely, no matter how much liquor might be consumed in the neighborhood, so long as it was not done in view of the reverend gentleman's study.—Yours, W. GLIDDEN.

HON. JAS M'SHANE, M.P.P.

Recognizes Honesty and Merit—Canadians Must Commend Him.

The Hon. Jas. McShane, mayor of Montreal, is a man who possesses many strong characteristics, which help to make the successful ruler, politician and business man. Some of these characteristics are strongly developed in mayor McShane's every-day life, and are worthy of our admiration. When the worthy mayor knows he is following the great path of duty, honesty and truth, no human power can cause him to swerve from it. He is always opposed to charlatanry and deception, but ever ready and willing to hold tenaciously to that which bears the royal stamp of worth and merit.

Last spring mayor McShane, owing to overwork, was completely run-down and prostrated. He was confined to his house for a time, and was truly a sick man. At this critical period it was natural that the worthy mayor should seek for the best means of recovery—the most effective recuperator, so as to once more fit him to carry on his manifold duties. He acted as many other wise men have done; he decided without hesitation to try the efficacy of Paine's Celery Compound, having heard so much of its wonderful results. Was he mistaken or disappointed? No! His experience with this great remedy was so satisfactory and gratifying that a few weeks ago he sent the proprietors a strong testimonial which speaks volumes and proves conclusively that of all the remedies now before the people of Canada, Paine's Celery Compound stands elevated far above all others in honest and great results.

Mayor McShane says that Paine's Celery Compound has given him great strength and a good appetite—two requisites which every man should possess. He writes as follows:—

Mayor's office, City Hall; Montreal, 17th Oct., 1891.

Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal.

GENTLEMEN:—It is with extreme pleasure that I give you a testimonial in favor of your great remedy, popularly known as Paine's Celery Compound.

I used it at a time when I was overworked and run-down. The use of the Compound has given me a good appetite, and made me much stronger than I was before I used it. I cheerfully recommend it to all in need of a tonic and strengthener.

Yours very truly,
J. McSHANE,
Mayor of Montreal.

Useful Receipt.

To prepare at a small cost a good tonic wine, for improving the appetite, aiding digestion and strengthening the system.

Take a 25cts packet of Indigenous Bitters which can be had of all Druggists in the Dominion, infuse it in three half pints of boiling water; when cool strain and pass through the marc which remains in the strainer three bottles of sherry wine at from $1.75 to $2.00 per gallon. This wine is very valuable on account of its medicinal properties. It strengthens the stomach, increases the appetite, prevents or arrests nausea, regulates the bowels and invigorates the whole system. If care be had to take it regularly in doses of at least one table spoonful before or after meals it will prove of wonderful service to all whose stomachs do not perform their proper functions and every one knows the importance of the stomach in the human organism. As the Indigenous Bitters are only composed of plants, roots and barks, and contain no mineral drug nor any dangerous medicine whatsoever this tonic wine may be administered without the slightest inconvenience alike to the weak and the strong.

Important notice.—Do not take any thing in place of the Indigenous Bitters. If your Druggist has none ask him to get them for you. Without the true "Indigenous Bitters," this receipt is worthless. And they are not sold by weight but only in 25cts. packets.

A Fine Publication.

The *Review of Reviews*, London and New York, is the greatest success journalism has attained. It is the most complete dissemination of the world's news, thought and knowledge yet perfected. It gives the very best parts of the magazines, the comic papers, and the leading lights of the daily press of the world. It furnishes a complete record of events and new publications, classified for ready reference, as well as portraits and biographies of the men of the hour. It alone will keep any person well informed.

A Good Verdict.

SIRS,—I have great reason to speak well of B. B. Bitters. I have taken six bottles for myself and family and find that for loss of appetite and weakness it has no equal. It cures sick headache, purifies the blood and will not fail when used. I heartily recommend it to all wanting a pure medicine. MRS. HUGH McNUTT, Truro, N. S.

At a New Location.

Ladies leave your orders for corsets now. The famous Star corset is the best in America; fit and wear guaranteed; shoulder braces, side, front back steels for ordered corsets; also wigs, waves, switches, hair jewellery at Miss Richardson's, one door from Seven Cent Store, Princess street.

Excursions to Pacific Coast.

Take the Bay of Quinte and Canadian Pacific railways, new short line for Peterboro, Toronto and all points west. One way excursions to British Columbia, and California on Dec. 2nd, 16th and 30th. R. J. Wilson, ticket agent, C.P.R. telegraph office, Clarence street.

A Favorite Garment.

With many ladies nowadays, is a fur lined wrap with double fronts and it will be good news to intending purchasers to learn that at the Boston Fur Store these beautiful garments are cheaper than ever before.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have a Cough—Use it. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

Do you want a comforter this winter! We can supply you with a good one for 65 cents, extra large for 90 cents. Come and buy one at R. McFaul's.

Rebove removes paints and grease from clothes without injuring the color.

REVIEW OF "POW WOW."

THE UNANIMITY ABOUT MR. METCALFE'S NOMINATION.

All That the Liberals Propose to Do—The Dodge Has Served a Purpose—Harmony Promoted by a Club—What May be Expected in the Campaign?

KINGSTON, Dec. 11.—(To the Editor): It had been my intention to be present at the formal nomination of Mr. Metcalfe in the city hall, on Wednesday evening, until my attention was drawn to the fact that the invitation was extended only to "every friend and supporter of the government." Not being within the description I feared my presence might be regarded as a trespass, and accordingly I took prudence by the forelock and stayed away. I am rejoiced, however, to see by the local papers that the gentlemen who were present and permitted to air their sentiments have not abated a jot of their per-fervid loyalty to a "crown on a cushion." I regret to observe a tendency to revert to the tory tactics which distinguished the campaign last spring. According to some of these worthy gentlemen the liberals are all traitors, who are only waiting the opportunity to hand over the Canadians, who are still left in Canada, to the tender mercies of the neighboring republic. There never was a more dishonest dodge. All the liberals ever proposed to do was to do their best to arrange a satisfactory reciprocity treaty with the Americans. Where was the disloyalty or treason in that? Within the last few months, driven to it by the persistent advocacy of reciprocity by the liberals, Sir John Macdonald's government made a most humiliating spectacle of itself in a vain attempt to secure the same boon. Yet no liberal or tory raised the cry of treason.

* * *

The situation, to borrow and adapt a well known figure, is just this. The Old Man found the liberals in swimming and ran off with their clothes. Not content with Beaconsfield's dodge he set up a hue and cry that the clothes he had stolen and which all the while he carefully kept out of the popular sight were traitors' garments. To drop the figure, he said, reciprocity with the United States had been offered to Canada by Mr. Blaine, and on the pretence that he wanted the sanction of the country before he felt free to talk business with Washington, he dissolved parliament and went to the people on voters' lists four years old! Afterwards Sir Charles Tupper was forced to admit, what the liberals all along asserted to be the fact though the tories, high and low, denied it with oaths, namely, that no proposition whatever had been made by Washington to Ottawa, that the propositions had in fact come from the Macdonald government and that Mr. Blaine had only consented to discuss reciprocity informally, provided the matter were kept a perfect secret. How the secret was kept Mr. Blaine, Sir Charles Tupper and the world knows and the result of the breach of confidence by the Canadian government was that when Sir Charles went to Washington under the pre-election arrangement he was politely and very properly snubbed and sent home again and then the whole story came out. But the dodge had served the purpose for which it was invented and the tory government could laugh at the people and inquire what they were going to do about it.

* * *

Another pleasing feature of Wednesday night's meeting was the unanimity of Mr. Metcalfe's nomination. No matter, though harmony had been promoted by a club, didn't all disappointed aspirants make speeches agreeing that Mr. Metcalfe was the proper person to represent the tory motto of "the old flag and an appropriation" at Ottawa? And then Mr. Metcalfe said: "Gentlemen and fellow electors, I thank you for your magnanimity in tendering me this nomination. I appreciate my unfitness," and so on. From all of which it is as plain as the new tower on St. Mary's that the nomination sought Mr. Metcalfe and not Mr. Metcalfe the nomination. In the language of the resolution, moved by Capt. Gaskin, it was a resort on the part of the conservatives "to show their appreciation of the long and valuable public services of J. H. Metcalfe." In other words the good conservatives of Kingston in consideration of the commanding abilities and the eminent public services—generally with little to do and plenty to get—of Mr. Metcalfe, met together and spontaneously tendered him the highest political honor in their gift! In these days of intrigue and chicanery in politics such an exhibition of truthfulness is highly refreshing! The famous case of spontaneous combustion, related by Dickens in Bleakhouse, doesn't begin to compare with it as a natural phenomenon.

But seriously now, when so much fiction is found necessary to the inauguration of the tory campaign, what may not the liberals expect before it is concluded? Something of what they may look for was outlined by the Honorable George Washington Kirkpatrick. That truthful and patriotic gentleman rang the changes on the old flag and the old policy, and then he declared that during the last session the liberals had raised a "bugaboo cry about boodle and corruption." In this strain the honorable George belittled, or rather sought to belittle, the importance of the recent revelations before the committees at Ottawa. Not much of anything, he said, was discovered, and the credit for what was found out was not due to the grits! Evidently the honorable member for Frontenac was too close to the scene for a proper perspective. He would get a point of view if he would take the trouble to ask some intelligent farmer, who has been reading an independent paper for the past year, his opinion of McGreevy and Sir Hector and Senecal and Chapleau and Haggart and the rest of the compromised gentry.

* * *

The candidates and the principles for which they stand are now fairly before the electors. The election of Mr. Metcalfe would be an endorsation for Langevin, Chapleau, Haggart and the Abbott government as a whole. Mr. Gunn has no axes to grind. Not an elector in the city but knows him to be an honest man and that his support will be given only to an honest government. The liberal motto is "Gunn and Good Government."—W. E. R.

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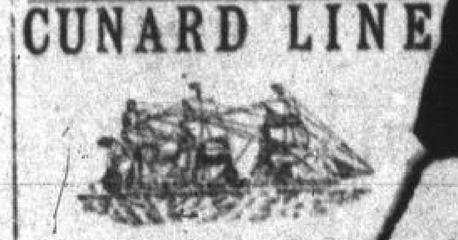

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