

TRAVELLING. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM BRANCH LINE TIME TABLE

Trains Leave the City Depot, Foot of Johnston Street: GOING EAST. 2 Eastern Flyer 2:28 A.M. No. 16, Local 8:15 A.M. No. 4, Mail 12:23 P.M. No. 4, Fast Express 1:17 P.M. No. 12, Local 7:18 P.M.

GOING WEST. No. 5, Mail 1:08 A.M. No. 3, Fast Express 2:28 A.M. No. 11, Local 9:08 A.M. No. 1, International Limited 12:23 P.M. No. 7, Mail 3:20 P.M. No. 15, Local 8:03 P.M. No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily. No. 5 daily, except Monday. Nos. 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 16 daily, except Sunday.

Kingston & Pembroke & Canadian Pacific Railways. TRAINS LEAVE KINGSTON: 12:40 p.m.—Express, for Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Boston, Toronto, Chicago, Denver, Seattle, St. Paul, Marie, Duluth, St. Paul, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco.

THE BAY OF QUINTE RAILWAY NEW SHORT LINE FOR. From Napanee, Deseronto and all local points. Train leaves City Hall Depot at 4 p.m. R. J. WILSON, C.P.R. Telegraph Office, Clarence Street.

DOMINION LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS. LIVERPOOL SERVICE. *Ottoman Dec. 13th. *Colonian Dec. 20th. *Irishman Dec. 27th. *California, 1903, Jan. 3rd. *Norman Jan. 10th. *Ottoman Jan. 17th. RATES OF PASSAGE—Saloon, \$50 and upwards.

ALLAN LINE CHRISTMAS IN ENGLAND. From St. John. From Halifax. Corinthian, Dec. 13. Dec. 15, 10 p.m. Pretorian, Dec. 20. Dec. 22, 10 p.m. FIRST CABIN—Tunisian and Bavarian, \$60. Second Cabin, \$55 and upwards. Pretorian and Corinthian, \$50 and upwards.

BERMUDA. THE NOW FAMOUS BERMUDA, WITH cable communication and capable winter temperature of 65 degrees, beautiful scenery and 100 miles of good roads, is situated in the British West Indies. It is situated in its attractions, reached by the first-class iron steamer TRINIDAD or FRETORIA in forty-eight hours from New York. Sailing every SATURDAY this winter.

MAYORALTY 1903. To the Electors of Kingston: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—As an candidate for Mayor for 1903, I respectfully solicit your votes and influence to elect me. C. J. GRAHAM.

MAYORALTY 1903. To the Electors of Kingston: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—As an candidate for the mayoralty for the year 1903, I respectfully ask for your votes and influence to elect me as Mayor for 1903. J. H. BELL.

MAYORALTY 1903. To the Electors of Kingston: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I respectfully solicit your votes and influence to elect me as Mayor for 1903. J. H. BELL.

MAYORALTY 1903. To the Electors of Kingston: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I respectfully solicit your votes and influence to elect me as Mayor for 1903. J. H. BELL.

INVESTMENTS. REAL ESTATE. Mining and Oil Stocks. See GEO. CLIFF, 115 BROCK STREET.



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This thermometer registers the exact heat of the oven, and can be fully relied upon—we guarantee them.

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ARCHITECTS. COWER & SON, ARCHITECTS, MERCHANT Bank Building, corner Brock and Wellington streets. Phone 212.

ARCHITECTS. ARTHUR ELLIS, ARCHITECT, OFFICE site of New Drill Hall, near corner of Queen and Montreal Streets.

STAMPS AND MARKERS. RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL KINDS. See GEO. CLIFF, 115 BROCK STREET.

ARRAIGNS THEM OF WHAT USEFUL PURPOSE ARE THE VERDICTS

Of a Coroner's Jury?—A Writer Criticizes This Body Severely—The Coroner Might Act Alone. Kingston, Dec. 5.—(To the Editor): Please mention some good and useful purpose served by the verdict of a coroner's jury. Can you give any good and sufficient reason for the continuance of a dozen or a score of men to give, upon oath, a verdict which, in these days, is ignored by the officers of the crown and courts of criminal justice, and sometimes, ridiculed by the public and the press?

In the good old days, when the cart-wheel that crushed a human being was confiscated to His Majesty and the felon de se was buried at the crossroads with a stake through his body, it was, perhaps, in proper order to have a score or more of able-bodied jurors—good men and true—to weigh the evidence and render a verdict in due and ancient form. At a more recent period, when the finding of a coroner's jury was equivalent to the presentation of a grand jury, or later still, when it warranted the coroner, there was some excuse for the cumbersome machinery of the coroner's court. But the law now forbids commitment by the coroner even though the verdict be direct and positive, charging the accused with wilful and malicious murder! In all cases, where the proceedings do not end with the coroner's court, the accused must be taken before a magistrate and the evidence heard and recorded as if no verdict had been held. True, the evidence taken by the coroner is often of great assistance to the magistrate, but the finding of the jury is utterly valueless and cannot be taken into consideration! Still, we are going on just as we did thirty years ago, summoning men under threats of pains and penalties, to appear at a certain place at a certain hour, to inquire, on behalf of our sovereign lord, the king, when where, how and by what means A. B. came to his death. And these men are sworn in due and ancient form; they are charged by the coroner; they are made to view the body; they are again charged; they are taken to all the evidence; they are taken to a room (formerly without food, fire or water) for deliberation. Having agreed upon their verdict or finding, the coroner embodies it in a formidable looking document and it is attested by the hand and seal of each individual juror, and then the body is viewed over again and the verdict is read aloud and passed it round for digestion by a sensation-loving and hypercritical public! But, in any subsequent proceedings before a magistrate or at the assize, which, by the way, may be instituted by anybody who sees fit to lay information, this verdict, which is supposed to contain in its recital the eloquence of counsel and the wisdom of the jurors, counts for absolutely nothing? Why should we continue the waste of effort required to produce something, in all respects, worthless and, in some respects, mischievous?

Coroners' inquests are necessary to the safety and well-being of society! In all cases where death occurs through criminal violence, foul play, culpable, careless or negligence, either known or suspected, a thorough inquiry should be made and evidence as to the remote, proximate, and immediate cause of death, should be taken, upon oath, and recorded. But, all necessary evidence—expert testimony, autopsy, etc.—can be taken and recorded without the assistance of a jury. At the close of the investigation or at any stage thereof, the coroner may issue his warrant for the apprehension of any party or parties implicated by the evidence, or he may pass the evidence over to the crown attorney and leave the responsibility of further action with that official. If the evidence justifies or demands further action, the case will come before the magistrate just as it does at present, without prejudice from a previous verdict, with a large saving of annoyance to citizens liable to be summoned as jurymen, a saving of trouble to the coroner and a saving of expense to the public. Nor would the heavens fall or the interests of justice suffer if boards of jury and their verdict were omitted from the law.

The awful tragedy whose sombre shadow still hovers over our city like a horrid nightmare did not suggest this letter, nor does the unpleasant sequel to the coroner's inquest more than confirm an opinion which I had, long ago, ripened into conviction. The sad occurrence is referred to simply because its sequel furnishes an object lesson which may serve to impress upon the reader the issue joined with a custom tolerated only because of its antiquity. Here is a case where the coroner's jury was composed of reputable and intelligent citizens. Unquestionably, they agreed to and presented a certain verdict. Of what use was it? It was canvassed and commented upon by everybody; it was adversely criticized by many; it was ridiculed by some, ignored by the officials responsible for the administration of justice and, practically, set aside by the magistrate's court. Still, there are but few, if any, who will question the integrity or the intelligence of the jury, and, perhaps, none who will doubt that the officers of the law acted under a proper sense of duty and a full sense of their responsibility to the public.

Impersonation And Plugging. Toronto, Dec. 5.—(To the Editor): Toronto has redeemed herself. The adverse vote of four thousand in 1898, has been changed into a vote, favorable to prohibition; of almost sixteen hundred. Nor does this splendid majority indicate the victory of the moral reformers, as fully one-fourth of the ballots cast against the prohibition party were for the "plugging" party. The liquor party resorted to the most unscrupulous methods possible in our subdivision, having four scrutineers appointed who were favorable to their interests, and refusing to allow one of our men to act in that capacity. This vile stratagem was effected through their agents, whom they sent to the prohibition committee meetings, ostensibly for the purpose of aiding our party. These agents succeeded in intercepting the scrutineers' certificates sent to the prohibition workers, and gave them to men of their own party, who, presenting themselves at the booth at half past eight with duly signed papers, were sworn in by the deputy returning officer, himself a strongly suspected character.

One of these quasi-supporters of our cause gave me at half past three, a list of the voters who had not cast their ballots. Suspecting that the men named were anti-prohibitionists, I showed the list to the owner of the store in the rear of which the polling booth was situated, who informed me that my suspicion was correct. During the day there were fifteen cases of impersonation at our poll, one case being that of a cripple known to the scrutineers, and a man resembling by none, this case being the only one of which the scrutineers were aware.

The most sanguine did not predict such a triumph for prohibition in Toronto. Even the organizers looked for a slightly adverse vote. The result is largely due to the faithful labors of the friends of the cause. A house-to-house canvass was made of the greater part of the city. The magnificent masses meetings also contributed, in no small measure to our success. Moreover, the student body nobly supplemented the efforts of the local workers, Victoria, Knox, McMaster and University College, standing shoulder to shoulder, and furnishing over two hundred workers, speakers and singers, for the campaign.

The cry to-day, is, "Forward to further victory." We have made an advance of many steps during the light, nor shall we rest until complete triumph crown our labors. Congratulations to Kingston upon the gallant struggle maintained in the face of such terrible odds, including organized vice on the part of the active opponents of the act, and unbecomingly apathy on the part of many church members.—W. Temperate In All Things.

Kingston, Dec. 6.—(To the Editor): People who have of late been intemperately advocating temperance, which word and comprehensive word they have narrowed, till it means to them merely total abstinence from intoxicants, must have had their vision widened, their view point shifted, by the strong, fearless words of the

strong man who rules the diocese of Ontario, himself a total abstainer for example's sake. Not often has the sin of gluttony, usually the prominent and distinguishing vice of the so-called temperance reformer, had such denunciation hurled at it, as came from his lordship's lips last night. Overeating—the weight that clogs mental effort, that keeps down all higher aspirations, that stands as a barrier between the soul and heaven, that makes its slaves hewer than the beasts that perish (for they desire at nature's order) that mauls and makes gross, beauty, that finally slays by an ignominious death, got many a shaft from the bishop's quiver. And yet again our bishop counselled sobriety in speech, a form of temperance which we all, prohibitionists and abstemious men and women alike, forget. How do we all our tongues waggle to be sure. Politics, scandal, religion, our neighbor's linen chest, so-and-so's matrimonial prospects, the newest sleeve and the servant question, why the Jiggs had Irish stew for dinner, and the malicious story that can blast a life—recklessly round them all rolls our "unruly member," and yet very probably we may sing with much piousunction, "We'll let our drink be water," and feel that on this asseveration hang all the Law and the Prophets. It takes just such wise, outspoken champions of the truth as it is, and not as the intemperate in any cause deem it to be, as the hard-working Bishop of Ontario, to advance the cause of sobriety, righteousness, and godliness in any community.—M.

Mr. Muddie's Reply. Kingston, Dec. 8.—(To the Editor): Sir, A reporter of the Whig stated he replied in writing to a letter from me as follows:—"I can assure you that the contents of the Whig report concerning the Rev. J. Philp's statement, I would be willing to swear that I reported him correctly."

Another thoroughly trustworthy reporter who heard that sermon has assured me verbally that Dr. Philp assured me of both misquotations and misapplication. Dr. Philp, therefore, by his strong denial of having done so, raises a question of veracity between himself and all those who say he did so speak. That denial admits the accuracy of my quotations and ends the case in my favor on that point, but Dr. Philp, in his letter of December 1th, gives what purports to be a full rehearsal of our conversation and in five different places imputes a "misstatement" to me as if that "damnable iteration" could contend against truth and Heaven instead of simply opening his armour for another shot.

The present issue between him and me is this, did he admit to me the substantial accuracy of the Whig's report (as truth required that he should do) and yet refuse to make amendments, or did I merely ask him for his views about those quotations. In deciding this issue it is wise to consider the object of the conversation. It was I who sought for the interview and my only motive was to get myself put right before the public. I say he admitted the offence but refused to do so and so I had to appeal to the public press.

His statement that I merely asked for his views is to be absurd I have no regard for the views of any man who does not prize truth for its own sake and can even twist facts so as to support his own previously formed belief. In his letter Dr. Philp admits that his memory is not good and possibly he draws upon his imagination to fill in the blanks of which there is some evidence in his letter to the Toronto newspapers, from the concluding paragraph of which the following is an extract:—"We repeat it as one present at the debate no better answer could have been given to the pamphlet."

Truth will out, no letter answer can be given and as my opponent did not advance one tenable argument against it, Dr. Philp—most of necessity—mean that the pamphlet is unanswerable, and I am of the same opinion. Now as he and I agree on the fundamental essential of our controversy let us bury our hatchets.—JOHN MUDDIE.

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10 Excellent Cigars 75c. You can buy ten cigars in any cigar store for seventy five cents—you can buy them for much less—but you cannot buy a cigar that will even nearly equal the SURPASS CIGAR

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Remit by postal note, costs 3 cents. We pay postage. Larger quantities at the following prices:— Box of 25 for \$1.75. 50 for \$3.50. 100 for \$7. Your money back if not satisfied. CANADIAN CIGAR SYNDICATE 821 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

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It prevents the usual waste, of unsystematic factories—the delay in Style-transmission. It discards the antique method of making many-priced-lines under one roof. It cuts out the Shoe Wholesaler's profit, giving you the best specialized footwear at the Makers valuation. Stamped on the soles \$3.50 and \$5.00.



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