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Extra Good Value at
25c, 50c, 65c, 75c.

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MOONEY'S PERFECTION

Cream Sodas

From the Ovens to You

We bridge distance with our moisture-proof, dust-proof packages. Half-fax and Vancouver are brought to the ovens' doors. Farms and small towns are put on the same plane with the big cities.

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

are packed in 1 & 3 lb. airtight packages, fresh, crisp, delicious—and reach you in the same condition, no matter where you live. AT ALL GROCERS

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All work done and delivered promptly.

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Corner Bay and Wellington Streets

CHRISTMAS CHINA CABINETS

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Handsome Corner Shelves, round glass, \$10 to \$20.

T. F. HARRISON CO.
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KINGSTON - ONTARIO

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W. TELFER Proprietor

Experience is the best teacher. Housekeepers, who have tried them all, say WINDSOR TABLE SALT is the perfect table salt.

VOTERS' LIST, 1907

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voter's List Act, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, at the Council Chamber, City Buildings, Kingston, on MONDAY, 21st day of December, 1906, at one o'clock p.m., to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of the City of Kingston for 1907.

All persons having business at the Court are required to be marked at same time and place.

Dated at Kingston, this 20th day of December, 1906.

W. W. SANDS,
Clerk of the Municipality of the City of Kingston.

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DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published each evening at 206-210 King Street, Kingston, Ontario. 80 Yearly Editions at 2.50 and 4 o'clock.

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Daily Whig.

Force Of Public Opinion.

The grievance, deep and serious, of the age is the apparent incapacity of the national government to deal with certain crises that rise from time to time. The old North-West was threatened with a fuel famine, not because the fuel was scarce or inaccessible, but because the conditions of labour were such that the coal could not be mined. The public opinion which Sir Wilfrid Laurier lauds so highly, as being irresistible in its influence, was expected to make itself felt in Lethbridge, and capital and labour waited for it in vain.

Now it is proposed to have compulsory investigation into the labour difficulties. The government has reached the point, or place which was attained by Sir William Mulock some years ago. The ex-postmaster-general proposed compulsory arbitration and was obliged to drop his bill. Parliament did not support it. Why? Public opinion did not justify a measure at once so drastic and far-reaching. So it was declared.

Once more the conflicts of trade—the strike and distress that followed a lock-out—have compelled some action, but it is limited in its scope. There will, it is said, be an enquiry into every strike. The facts concerning it will be made public. The gentle pressure of wise and thoughtful men will be exercised. But there will not be any compulsion in the acceptance of advice. Public opinion, it is expected, will make itself felt, and the side which is in the wrong will see the folly of pursuing its course too far.

This is the attitude of the United States government towards child labour. The infant of the labour market, so clearly manifested in the declaration that the children between the ages of five and fourteen, forced to toil in factories, mines and slaughter houses, comprise nearly one-sixth of the entire population, has aroused Mr. Roosevelt. He has demanded legislation of a remedial kind, but it is evident, on the authority of American statesmen, that a direct cure for the evils of the day cannot be effected, though public opinion may work some result through the interstate commission.

National governments are not all-powerful. They seem to be capable of great things, but the actual accomplishment is far from that which is usually anticipated.

Inebriate And His Disease.

New interest has been imparted to the liquor question by the report that has been made to the imperial parliament by the officials who have been acting under the Inebriates' act. Drunkenness has been such a national failing, if not a disgrace, that the English government has set special agencies at work, and for the purpose of determining what can be done to remove or reduce its effects.

The subject has been under special consideration, and the results have been summed up in the report of the chief inspector, which has now been published. The conclusions of the examiners are quite interesting. They find that most people who have been abandoned to drunkenness were born defective, that they have been peculiarly susceptible to the social evils of the hour, that they lack in the element of self-restraint, that the abrupt stoppage of their drinking has led to physical deterioration, and that imprisonment has added experience that tend to moral degradation.

The public officials see no hope of reform or cure in the drunkard's case, by incarceration in jail. The only salvation for him is treatment, special in its character, in a place which is not subject to prison discipline. His detention should be limited or extended according to varying conditions. The jail, however, should not be used, but for the custody of criminals, and the drunkard is not a criminal in the ordinary acceptance of the term. He has a disease, which is aggravated generally by his unfortunate associations.

The report is attracting large attention and it would not be surprising if the moral reforms of the times became more solicitous about the hospitals. Leaving the inebriates out of account, and providing for their care and treatment in "reformatories," very few of the prisons that now loom up in every town and city would be necessary. Half a dozen jails would be enough for the province, located centrally and containing only those who are awaiting trial for serious offences. With these neither the unfortunate drunkard and homeless individual should be brought in contact under any circumstances.

Where The Council Stands.

If the Citizens' League will reflect for a moment the change in the form of plebiscite which is to be submitted to the people in the municipal election is not a disadvantage. The amendment, to be sure, might have been made clearer. It could have been specifically mentioned the liquor licenses as those which were under discussion, yet there will be very little doubt in the mind of the electors when they undertake to pass upon the subject. The campaign which has been so far conducted would have been a failure had it omitted to impress upon the people's mind the object which has been so persistently aimed at.

The motion put the question as to whether the electors favoured a reduction of liquor licenses by twenty. The answer would have had to be a plain "yes" or "no." There might have been a desire for fewer licenses, and all the way from five to twenty, and, according to the original resolution, there could have been no expression of opinion upon this point.

Suppose the voters, in the majority, had voted "no." That would have been the end of the matter. The council could have no ground for action—so far as revocable opinion was expressed in the polls. Now an affirmative declaration casts upon the council the onus of deciding what it should do. The "yeas" being in the affirmative it must do something.

Some people are ready to infer that the council has not been disposing of this question in the best way. It cannot be accused of shirking the responsibility that attaches to it, since the amendment, as adopted, places that responsibility on the aldermen as the original motion could not.

Editorial Notes.

It is pretty hard to help those who dictate the terms under which this help is given. The autocratic pauper is the peer of his fellows.

The Tory party is forever, through some of its leaders, talking about public ownership, but Tory Toronto fights shy of it in any form. How is that?

The intimation is made by several aldermen that they have been asked to run for the council. By whom? There is no word of any requisitions being in circulation.

The drainage referee for Eastern Ontario was not really required. He has now been in office six months and has not had a case. What suggested the appointment anyway?

The passenger railway agents, in caucus assembled, have condemned Mr. Maclean's scolding lull. Just what Mr. Maclean expects and wants. He likes opposition. He thrives upon it.

The only way that a city can be managed economically and well is for its people to elect the best men to office, and expect them to manage the people's business as they manage their own.

Can't Mr. Maclean do something to have municipal ownership in some form adopted in Toronto? The foremost city in Ontario should be giving pointers to all the other and less pretentious municipalities.

Mr. Foster made a mistake in whinging about the backwardness of business in parliament. Sir Wilfrid Laurier showed, in a few words, that in no year, at least under conservative government, had as much been accomplished in so short a time.

The Toronto Telegram admits that Toronto needs F. S. Spence in the council, because of his clear-headedness, but for his own sake he ought to keep out of the contest. What is the inference? That Toronto does not appreciate the man as it should?

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Exceedingly Wise.

Buffalo Times.

The members of the House of Representatives have decided not to raise their own pay. It is a wise decision.

A Coincidence.

Ottawa Journal.

To its own solemn satisfaction the Montreal Gazette proved that a two-cent railway rate is a financial impossibility in Canada the very day C.P.R. stock went up to 200.

The Secret Is Out.

Montreal Star.

Peary now says that he marked the spot farthest north with a bottle. We wondered why the Ontario politicians had been so interested in Arctic topics all of a sudden.

The Other Extreme.

Toronto Star.

The church unionists set a pastoral term without limit. This seems to be rushing to the other extreme from the present system, by which a congregation loses a good man before he has had time to hang up his hat.

You Don't Say.

Toronto Mail.

The House of Lords is throwing out hasty legislation. That is where it differs from our senate, which adopts everything sent to it by the Laurier government without even asking a question.

Elegant overcoats, \$15. Bibby's. The Blue Grass lumps for that open fire. Swift's coal yards. Perfumes in fancy boxes at Chown's drug store. The best \$1.75 gloves, Bibby's.

IS THERE A SANTA?

NOT AS MUCH DECEIT FOR CHILDREN.

As is Manifest at a Later Period in Life—Who Would Consent to the Abolition of the Illusion?

Toronto Mail and Empire.

Although some excellent citizens object to the Santa Claus illusion on the ground that it introduces juvenile humanity to something of the nature of deceit, the strictest among us would not like the old custom to pass away. For after all, it gives pleasure to multitudes of little people; and what could be better, than that? True, it could be a fatal mistake to cultivate in children the worst of all faults, duplicity or falsehood. At the same time it must be remembered that childhood cannot be regulated upon a mathematical basis, and that a representation of the non-existent is often a most potent influence for good.

There is for infancy, as for riper years, an unreal world, a species of poetry, which speaks to the imagination. It consists of story and rhyme, game and custom that have become the property of the race, and that live wherever mankind exists. The fable contributes to the development of the reflective and moral faculties, while the games and customs, with the fun and the mental effort accompanying them, help to sharpen the budding intellect, and to make known the power to think. It is not true that Jack-slew-the-giant; but the child discovers in the story the lesson that even small individuals may overcome great wrongs. Nor is it a fact that Little Red Riding Hood fell a victim to the ravenous wolf; but the little maid touched by the anecdote reflects for the moment, the danger of disobedience. Whoever invented Santa Claus—blessings on his name—must have had a double purpose in view. One would think that his desire was to stimulate the curiosity or to bring into operation the investigating power, and at the same time to teach the doctrine that it is good to make people happy by stealth. It is quite possible that the child believes for the moment, that the articles found in the cot on Christmas morning were the work of the good fairy; it may be under the auspices of a grey-whiskered gentleman, who comes even when there is no snow, with a sleigh full of the very best toys. But soon the phenomenon becomes the subject of youthful investigation. A species of higher criticism is applied to it, and by putting this and that together, the conclusion is reached that the miraculous is really wanting. Then comes close observation, with the result that the mystery is solved, and the actual benefactor is discovered. What is the consequence of the solution of the problem? The idea of giving something unostentatiously, is presented, and is permanently impressed upon the mind. There is as much deceit in Santa Claus as in any other juvenile illusion, and not nearly so much as in the fiction of a later period of life.

Who would consent to the abolition of illusions? We have them in youth; we have them, in fact at all times. Without them existence would be a very monotonous affair, for the dull realities would be too prominent. Then let the children have their innocent share of the enjoyment, and let the grown-up folks contribute liberally towards it, making sure, however, to ship early and to carry home small parcels.

DESERTER CAUGHT.

He Was on Steamer Scout For Some Time.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Journal.

Chief of Police Michael T. Power returned Saturday from Sagketa Harbor where he delivered at Madison Barracks James Hagen, a deserter from "M" company, 7th United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Brady, Salt Lake, Utah. Hagen volunteered his identity to the police, and said that he was glad to go back and face the situation. He said he had been in constant fear of an officer, Lattin, who he thought was waiting to catch him. Hagen, however, to the lunch car, Friday night, and ordered a meal. Joseph David, who was on duty, gave the man what he wanted, and then he failed to pay. David marched him to the lock-up, where he confessed his identity. Chief Power telegraphed his description to Fort Brady, and in reply was ordered to turn the prisoner over to the nearest army post. Hagen has been in the army but a short time. He was a company cook and ran away in October. He shipped on a boat and of late has been firing on the Dominion Lightship tender Scout. He has been drinking heavily.

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SEE OUR Special \$2.50 Fancy Vests.

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Women's Overshoes, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50.

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