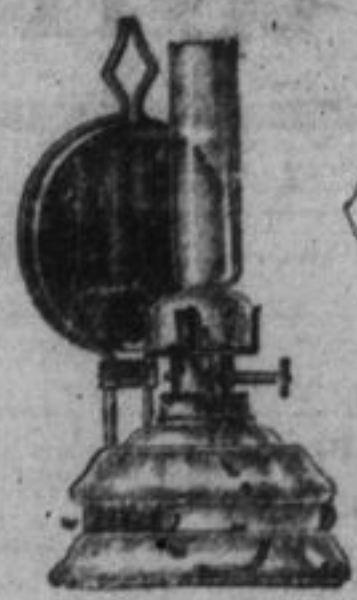


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THE WHIG, 75th YEAR

DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published at 306-310 King street, Kingston, Ontario, at \$6 per year. Editions at 2.30 and 4 o'clock p.m. WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 16 pages, published in parts on Monday and Thursday morning at \$1 a year. In United States, charge for postage has to be added, making price of Daily \$3 and of Weekly \$1.50 per year.

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Daily Whig.

A MAN OF IDEAS.

Hon. Mr. Templeman is said to have resigned his seat in the government and a conservative paper remarks that if he "had been true to his own province it would not have come to this."

Which is simply nonsense. There was a member of the Ontario government who suffered defeat in the election, and it was said that if he had been true to the spoils system rather than to his own high ideals he would have fared better. That was only an opinion, and it was probably entitled to as much respect as this opinion about Mr. Templeman. He and Hon. Mr. Monteith, whose resignation the premier of Ontario accepted, are in very much the same position.

Mr. Templeman, in the Laurier government, reflected the mind of the people as he understood it. He did not endorse the Asiatic agitation which was made the issue in the election, and he would not have endorsed it had he not been a member of the government. There are men who have ideas and hold them at any cost, and Mr. Templeman, to his credit, is one of them.

THE CARE OF THE POOR.

The county council of Kent has called Inspector R. W. B. Smith to account because he has criticised the county refuge very severely. The warden takes issue with the inspector, and contends that the refuge lacks for nothing in attendance, help, and in supplies. The cost of maintenance, per inmate per week, may be increasing and yet the institution may not be a model.

The management of the homes for aged and homeless people is necessarily dependent very largely upon the superintendent and his staff, and experience teaches that these must be carefully chosen. The service calls for a judgment which is somewhat rare, and not always as much appreciated as it deserves.

The government is to be commended upon its efforts to have the poor in every county carefully housed. The law (not a new one, having been passed while the Ross government held office), calls for a suitable building in every county, and the expenditure on capital account, in some municipalities has been very large. The maintenance of a farm and farm outfit is costly, for the reason that the inmates cannot do hard work, and it must be undertaken by hired help.

The counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington have entered into an arrangement with the city institutions for the care of their poor, and the government will be satisfied—provided there is a general acceptance of conditions and the poor are sent where their cases may be enquired into by the inspector of charities. Of the twenty-five reported to one county council how many will be sent to the Kingston house?

SIFTON STILL A POWER.

It is amusing to read in a Toronto paper, the one by which prides itself on being actuated by high and patriotic instincts, that Hon. Mr. Sifton has been removed from the position of influence which he occupied so long in Manitoba.

One has only to peruse the evidence that was tendered in the libel suit against the Winnipeg Free Press to realize the conditions that prevailed in the last federal elections. Mr. Sifton had to fight the "beasts at Ephesus," in his own constituency, where the local government exhausted its favours in seeking to compass his defeat. He had to fight hoodlumism in a great city when he visited Winnipeg in the interest of the liberal cause. Mr. Sifton is worth hearing at any time. He is the superior of any member of the opposition in discussing public questions, and in Winnipeg he had to fight from the platform the organized ruffianism that expressed itself in insane and wild disorder from the gallery.

Then in the witness box some of the conservatives confessed that they had been approached by the leader of these toughs and asked to get behind him in the opera house and shout and stamp and act like lunatics when Mr. Sifton spoke. This leader of the disturbers said he had been paid the money necessary to make the night a memorable one, and his followers swore that when decent men undertook to quiet him they were assaulted and knocked down. The leader of the rioters went further, and, calling upon a witness who told of the disorder, threatened to kill him! All this came

out in the court, and is said to have made a sensation.

That Mr. Sifton was elected, while pitted against a very unscrupulous local government, is very remarkable, and because his majority has been reduced it is not to be assumed for a moment that he has lost his grip on the people, and that he is not the sanest, the brainiest, and most powerful public man in the Canadian North-West.

A RESULT OF TAXATION.

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents has been in session in New York, and some of the matters which came under review are very interesting. Take the question of taxation. It is almost incredible that in 1907 the American stock companies contributed \$11,000,000 to the funds of the state or 2.1 per cent of the premium income, and in ten years the levy upon the companies has amounted to \$85,000,000. "This," said Hon. Mr. Dryden, of the Prudential company, who discussed the subject "is an enormous burden upon life insurance business and penalizes thrift in its most desirable form."

This fact becomes the more noticeable when the conditions of life insurance in other countries is considered. Germany is not happily financed as a nation, and it might be expected to extract every dollar it could from taxable sources in order to get revenue; and yet in 1907 the state's demands totalled \$300,000, out of receipts amounting to \$120,000,000. Were the companies of America taxed as lightly the annual savings annually would be millions.

The complaint of the companies against the taxers is not so much what has been, as what may be, the experience. In twenty years the rate of taxation, affecting the insurance revenues, has gone up from 1 per cent to 2.8 per cent, and it is expected shortly to reach 2 1/2 per cent. During the Spanish-American war the American rate of taxation went up materially. During the last five years the rate has increased in Ontario. When new revenues have been wanted the insurance receipts have been attacked, because they have been always in sight, and governments act as if there is no limit to the burdens which may be put upon them.

The people who pay insurance premiums are not always the best able to stand taxation. Some policy-holders indeed make great sacrifices in order to maintain their life insurance, and if their "estimates" are sometimes defeated the companies are not to blame. The inroads of taxation are serious, and there are only two ways of meeting them, increasing the rates or cutting down profits.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Santa Claus fund—for the cheer of poor children—is growing in Toronto. Who is going to start the movement in Kingston?

The classification of the civil service is not an easy matter. The work may be ultimately remitted to the civil service commissioner. And why not? What is it for if not this work?

Toronto is disposed to give Mayor Oliver a second term. Mr. Oliver is a liberal, but he has made a splendid mayor, and the Toronto people occasionally forget that they are politicians.

The Belleville Intelligencer thinks Senator Dan Derbyshire must feel awfully out of place in Ottawa. It does not know him. Dan is at home anywhere, and popular, because he is not a groucher.

Saturday Night is not a reliable authority upon the amount which any political party possessed as a campaign fund. The facts will be known in time—if all the protests now talked of are put in.

The Hamilton Herald counsels those who would depose Mr. Bordean from the conservative party to be patient, that some day he will lead his party to success. But there are some young fellows who can't wait.

The medical council is prosecuting the druggists of Toronto who prescribed simple remedies for the ailments of the people. What about those who under the direction of some book presume to act as their own physicians.

Munsiey, of magazine fame, is going to publish a real Sunday afternoon paper in Washington—if the law will allow. His idea is that the people must have the news every day and that they should not have it cut off on Sunday. The people will have what they want, and it does not appear to be the Puritan's Sabbath.

Bargains all over the store at Roney & Co's big sale Saturday.

BLACK WATCH Men should look for this Tagon Chewing Tobacco. It guarantees the high quality of Black Watch The Big Black Plug.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

It Did Indeed.

Toronto Star. Marie La Blonde, poor little woman, is dead. She was sacrificed to make a Toronto holiday. Hers was a thriller that ended in tears.

A Marvel.

Toronto Globe. The sale of town lots in the neighborhood of Lake Abitibi scarcely occasions a faint breeze of surprise. Five years ago it would have been as marvelous as a sale of corner lots at the north pole.

Keeping The Compact.

Hamilton Times. Japan is living up to its agreement as to immigration to Canada. Only 285 men, 123 women and 26 children entered Canada from Japan for the past seven months. This is a decrease of 6,214 from the figures for the same time of last year.

Abnormal Conditions.

Montreal Herald. Saskatchewan criticisms on sex problems and problem plays ought not to be taken as absolute criteria; for that statement is not quite normal where the men are the wall-flowers at every dance and there are not enough girls to go round.

The Great Graft-Killer.

Toronto Telegram. There might have been fewer sins revealed by the full, searching inquiry before Hon. Justice Cassels if Canada's great auditor-general had been continued in office. The very name of J. L. Macdougall was a terror to evil-doers in all the departments.

Time For Action.

Ottawa Journal. One of each dozen weddings in the United States ends in a divorce. The parties to the one-twelfth are probably not worrying very much. But the eleven-twelfths will have to do something if they want any of their country left.

GREAT HOTEL.

(Continued from page 1.)

better place, one which would attract by its intrinsic beauty and worth, aside from Kingston's natural advantages, if it were to be a paying venture. We accordingly prepared extremely expensive and comprehensive plans, and an institution of cost approximately six hundred thousand dollars, and have exhibited these plans at great additional expense that every citizen might have an opportunity to see and know definitely what we contemplated and to what he would be asked to give his aid. Our first financial proposition was based upon the city's offer to us, except that the project was so much more extensive than was first contemplated that we required a larger guarantee—the proportionate security, however, being even better. That proposition, however, acceptable, we now present another which is again based on the suggestion made by some of the members of the hotel committee. Everything, therefore, up to the present time has been done at our expense and in the interests of the citizens of Kingston, and no suggestions made by citizens, so that such terms as "gang of speculators," etc., are entirely unwarranted and out of place. It is true that all such projects are speculations, but the company is taking all the risk, and has no confidence in its success, or it would not enter into it.

Now what are the advantages to be derived from this project both by the city and the company?

In the first place the money to erect this hotel will be spent immediately in Kingston; the contractors will only go outside of the city for such supplies as cannot possibly be obtained in the city, and the labor will, of course be paid in Kingston. Three or four hundred thousand dollars will be spent in about one year, giving employment to hundreds of men, and this money will, of course, permeate every avenue through which these men and their families obtain their existence. Any money that the city gives, therefore, will not be taken out of the city (as is the case with many proposals) but will be returned to the taxpayers direct through the medium of trade, and in addition to the city's one hundred thousand dollars and at the same time, the company will spend about four times the amount. When the hotel is complete the city will at once have a source of general revenue amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly, not only in the money spent to maintain and supply the hotel, but the people who visit a place of this high character spend freely outside the hotel and there is not a business of any sort in the city that will not be materially benefited. This would mean more employment, new shops or enlargement of existing ones to meet increased demands, more work in every line (the hotel itself will employ about 150 people) and a general increase in the city's business, which would be lasting and progressive.

A very brief calculation will suffice to show what could be expected. This will be an hotel of 300 rooms which will without doubt be filled to overflowing during three months of the summer season. We will assume, however, for the sake of example that there is only an average of one person to each room. These guests would represent the very best class of moneyed people, here for recreation and amusement, and to say that these guests would spend an average of \$5 daily outside of the hotel in shopping, boating, fishing, driving, etc., is putting it ridiculously low; but even at that there would be an average of \$1,500 a day, or from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a month of new money spent in Kingston, and this would continue season after season, and increase in amount as the place grew in popularity. Any shopkeeper or banker knows that without argument what the effect of such an increased circulation would be upon the city as a whole.

As to the value of the great advertisement such an institution would be to Kingston little need be said. Kingston would become noted (as Quebec has through the Chateau Frontenac), throughout the entire North American continent. Even Queen's University, of which all Kingstonians are so justly proud, would share in the general

benefit. Not only would the hotel afford the finest accommodations through the season for many professors who perhaps do not care to keep house, and possibly many students, but in my opinion would result in increased attendance at the university. Not long ago the secretary of one of the American state medical examining boards said to me: "When graduates from Canadian universities appear before us, we don't care much whether we read their papers or not. We know they are all right." This impression is general, not only amongst medical men, but with others, and I believe there is no question that many wealthy people who are aware of this, visiting this hotel and becoming familiar with Kingston's delightful surroundings and high moral tone, would undoubtedly be glad to send their sons and daughters to Queen's—certainly a very desirable class of students.

The many other advantages to Kingston have been so clearly set forth in the pamphlet we distributed that it is not necessary to dwell longer upon them in this letter. Let us, therefore, look into the advantages to be gained by the hotel company. The company will not only have a million cash into the building and when completed will conduct it. This money is tied up, and the only possible source of remuneration is in conducting the hotel. The suggestion was made by one prominent member of the committee that the company might sell its stock and get from under, and let the bondholders carry the burden. Under the agreement now offered there will be no bondholders, and, who, I ask, would buy the stock of a new hotel building if the company did not conduct it? I am sure the gentleman in question would not pay much for it. However, as the company agrees to conduct the hotel, such a question can be eliminated at once.

The members of the company are going into this matter as a purely business proposition; they are trying up and risking their money because they have confidence in the ultimate success of the venture. They do not expect dividends perhaps for some time, and in the meantime the city is benefiting every day the hotel is open. And what dividends could the company expect eventually? The Windsor Hotel, Montreal, is regarded, I believe, as being the best paying hotel stock in Canada. It pays about fifteen per cent, annually. Now suppose the Chateau Rideau should pay even ten per cent. Is it to be expected that men would risk such large sums in addition to their time, trouble, etc., in any venture that would be expected to pay less? So that the question of the City building the hotel and the company reaping the profits is an absurd one. The city reaps profits from the turning of the first spade. The hotel company only makes a much less degree, by risking its money and time and labor, and waiting for returns which can only be secured by its own subsequent efforts, i.e., the successful operation of the hotel—the bringing of crowds of well-to-do people to Kingston year after year.

In the event of failure (of which some citizens seem greatly afraid) the company would lose, not the city. The hotel would still be there and in event of forced sale for a small sum it could then be readily rented by any experienced man and made to pay handsomely on the smaller valuation. Under any circumstances which could arise the city in general would be the gainer. Therefore the company takes this attitude. We have shown you, at your suggestion, definitely and clearly what we believe the city ought to have. We believe that the benefits to the city will be so great, and so much greater than can ever accrue to the company, that it is clearly the city's duty to help the project in the way we ask, if they desire to see it completed.

We believe that there is no investment the city could make to-day that would be of such immediate and lasting benefit. If the city wants it we are prepared to fulfil our obligations. If it does not, we offer the city our best wishes for the complete success of any other proposition they may see fit to take up.—Very truly yours, D. R. DUPUIS.

To The Ladies:

At Home cards, visiting cards, etc., cheapest and best, at Whig office.

He Knew The Disease.

Pittsburg Dispatch. "When Justice Brewer," said a Kansas lawyer, "was on the Leavenworth circuit as a criminal judge he had no patience with the pleas of hypnotism and such new-fangled notions that then were coming to the fore. Once, I remember, a man was being tried before him for shoplifting. A witness said he thought the prisoner had kleptomania. 'I presume, judge,' he added, 'you know what kleptomania is, eh?' 'Yes,' said the judge, 'I do. It is a disease that I am sent here to cure.'"

Furs For Christmas Gift.

When you buy here you are certain of both quality and style and we are offering values not to be found elsewhere. Campbell Bros., the busy fur store.

Bibby's for men's fine underwear. A bright and promising life was cut short when John A. McCormick, Montague, passed away at his father's home. Deceased had only been ill since Sunday of scarlet fever. John was a bright, cheery boy, aged fifteen years.

Secure your income against either sickness or accident in the Fidelity & Casualty company; one of the largest and oldest companies in the business their pamphlet of "Important Claims" paid between June, 1907 and June, 1908, will be found interesting. Write or call on W. J. Fair, agent.

See Bibby's \$1 silk scarf. The death occurred at Smith's Falls hospital, Wednesday, of Wesley Burns, at the early age of twenty-two years. Deceased had been ailing for some weeks with typhoid fever, and leaves a wife and two children.

Roney & Co's big sale is a hummer. Rev. S. T. Bartlett, Sackville, N.B., will succeed Rev. Dr. A. C. Crowe as general secretary for the Sunday school and Epworth League of the Methodist church in Canada. See Bibby's \$2 fur-lined gloves.

The H. D. Bibby Co. Our Clothes Satisfy. A FEW FACTS ABOUT CLOTHES. You never hear one of our customers complain about his clothes. The fit is right, the cut and tailoring is right, the fabrics are right. Our New Cambridge Suits, at \$12.50, \$16 and \$18. Our Swell Baltimore Overcoats, at \$12.50, \$15 and \$18. Our Nobby Trousers, at \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.00 will satisfy any mortal man, no matter how critical he may be. We wrap satisfaction and clothes in the same parcel. Don't let prices influence you. It's the clothes at the price that satisfy. UNDERWEAR. We've Underwear to suit the preference of every man, and a size to fit him correctly. 50c., 75c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$3. GLOVES. Fown's English Gloves, Gloves for all purposes in splendid variety, 25c., 50c., 75c. \$1 to \$4.50. SWEATER COATS. We have a particularly nice range of All Wool Coat Sweaters, for Ladies, for Men, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50. NECKWEAR. The man with a taste for exclusive and elegant Neckwear can find it here to the limit of his heart's desire, 50c. The H. D. Bibby Co. Kingston's One Price Clothing House.

THE RESULT OF YEARS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT. YOU GET EVERLASTING EYEING COMFORT. NO HOINING NO GRINDING. Firm of A. L. SILBERSTEIN, 478 Broadway, New York, N.Y. For sale by McKelvey & Birch, 69-71 Brook St., Kingston, Ont.

Xmas Buying. Everybody knows that the early buyers get the best choice. Many people have their purchases laid aside for them by making a small deposit. We have a bigger and better stock than ever, at lower prices. These goods are being put on display, and we would be pleased indeed to have you come in and inspect the pretty things. THE BEST DRUG STORE. 124 Princess St., Kingston.

ACME CUSHION SHOES. Walking Made Easy. Made with an all-wool felt insole, which relieves all jar on nerves, stimulates blood circulation and protects the foot from heat or cold and dampness. FOR SALE BY THE Sawyer Shoe Store.

American Oils. Coal Oil, Lubricating Oil, Gasoline. We make a specialty of handling Lubricating Oils of all kinds. Prices on application. W. F. KELLY & CO. South Cor. Ontario and Clarence Sts. Phone 486.

Take Notice. Highest prices paid for House Furniture. Will buy all your effects, or a part of them. If you intend moving away, let me about selling your goods. Special price paid for Antique Furniture. L. Lesses, 507 Princess St., Cor. Chatham St.

Wm. Murray Auctioneer. 27 BROCK ST. New Carriages, Cutters, Harness, etc., for sale. Sale of Horses every Saturday. LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORING. We fully guarantee superior quality, correct style, artistic workmanship and perfect fit. J. B. Ouellette, 228 Princess St.

OUR ROOSTER BRAND OF TOBACCO. Smoking and Chewing, at forty-five cents a pound, is a good tobacco. Why pay eighty-five cents. Andrew Macleod, Ontario street. It cost \$8,500 to run the Ottawa professional hockey team last winter. See Bibby's \$1 silk scarfs.