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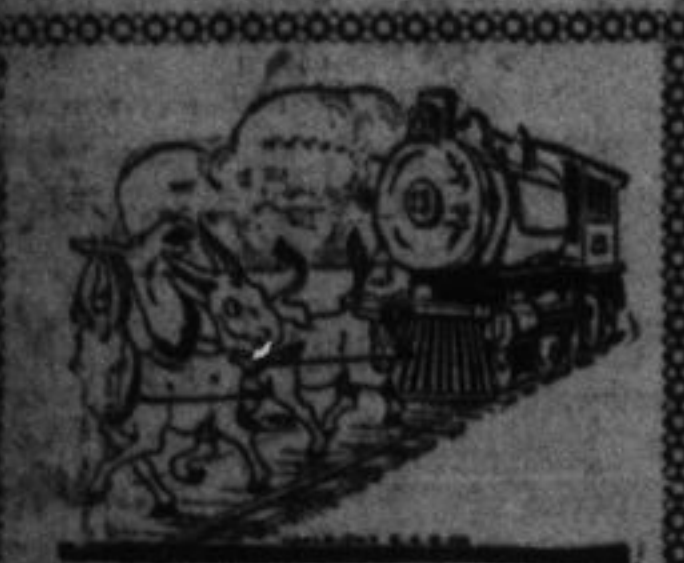
210 BRICK STREET. Double 22 and 24. Broken sizes, to clear out at bargain prices.

Wood's Peppermint Cure. The Great English Remedy. Cures all kinds of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs.

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ING'S Lunch Counter. ING'S Private Dining Rooms. ING (James) Prop. ING ST. Nos. 338-342. INGSTON.

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If coal should suddenly lose its qualities of combustion, can your imagination fancy how this world would look and live?

OUR COAL

is and always will be a poor, inefficient, and unprofitable. Crawford

Plant of Queen St. Phone 6.

THE WHIG, 77th YEAR.

DAILY BRITISH WHIG, published at 205-210 King Street, Kingston, Ontario, at 15c per year. Editions at 2.50 and 4.00 per week.

The British Whig Publishing Co., Ltd. TORONTO OFFICE. Suite 15 and 20 Queen City Chambers, 32 Church St., Toronto, H. E. Smallpeice, J.P., representative.

Daily Whig.

A PROBABLE EXPLANATION. Although the sale of liquor has been prohibited in scores of Canadian municipalities this year, and though the tendency in places where the license law prevails is in the direction of reducing the number of licenses, the manufacture and consumption of liquor goes on increasing.

The annual report of the inland revenue department, recently issued, states that the quantity of spirits produced during the last fiscal year was 5,721,424 gallons, as compared with 5,176,048 in the previous year. As the quantity exported last year was only slightly in excess of the quantity exported during the previous year, there was an increase of fully ten per cent. in the quantity of spirits manufactured for consumption in the country.

It is not easy to explain why this increased consumption of liquor has taken place during a period of unusually active temperance legislation. In the conclusion of the Ottawa Free Press, probably the true explanation is the same one that partially explains Canada's recent large increase in the use of cigarettes. Almost every immigrant arriving from Europe is both a user of tobacco and of liquor, while probably only one long resident Canadian in four or five indulges. Thus every immigrant that arrives increases the proportionate use of both liquor and tobacco. But as these immigrants soon fall into Canadian ways in other respects there is no reason to think that they will not in these also.

OUR HAPPIER POSITION.

A United States statistician estimates that militarism costs the world over \$1,000,000,000 annually, besides taking millions of men from the army of productive workers. That is a frightful waste of money and effort. And the evil has been on the increase. In the United States the cost of war preparations has been much greater in recent years than formerly. The pressure of the "interests" is constantly more.

The military budgets of the great powers are a very important part of their annual expenditures. That of Russia for 1908, ordinary and extraordinary, amounted to \$253,750,000; of Germany for 1909-10, to \$224,500,000; of France for 1909, to \$183,410,000; of Great Britain for 1908-09 (estimated), to \$137,295,000; of Italy for 1908-9, to \$55,000,000; the annual amount used for this purpose by Japan is usually \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The United States army budget for 1908-09, not including the sums paid by various states for the maintenance of their national guards and exclusive of pensions, cost \$95,935,862. Pensions alone cost very much more annually.

One of these days civilization may succeed in getting these nations to agree to settle their difficulties, as individuals settle them, before a tribunal that will apply the principles of justice to the work, as the Hague court does, instead of relying upon blind force, as do wild animals and savages, remarks the Hamilton Times. Then the world will see a great advance. Happily in Canada, we have not yet taken up such a crushing burden, but we have need to beware. The defence force of this country is almost entirely composed of the patriotic citizen soldiery, whose devotion to Canada lends them to serve in the militia while taking their part in the world of professional life. This citizen army has always done Canada credit, and it is growing yearly more efficient. May we never need to supersede it with a professional militarism. Canadians are proud of their volunteers.

SIR JAMES A TAIL-ENDER. The premier of Ontario is earning a distinctly undesirable reputation throughout the province because of his obstinacy in resisting tax reform. He seems to have shut his eyes and his ears with Bourbon-like thoroughness to the world-wide movement in the direction of taking a share of the unearned increment of land for public purposes. He evidently believes that Lloyd-George in Britain, the Prussian civic authorities, the governments of Australia who have laws permitting the taxation of land and improvement values at differential rates, and the people of Vancouver and other cities in Western Canada which place taxes entirely or almost entirely on land values, are all heretics, and that he is the orthodox taxationalist. The fact is that Ontario is falling to the rear of the procession, and that Sir James is only a tail-ender. No one is asking, re-

marks the Toronto Globe, for legislation that would force the taxpayers of rural Ontario to raise all their taxes from land value. For several years, however, the Tax Reform League has been asking for an amendment to the law that would enable any city, town, or rural municipality—the electors of which desire to do so—to place a larger share of their taxation on land values than on buildings and other things now taxed.

Sir James was quite in favor of local option in matters affecting the liquor traffic because that relieved his party of the necessity of settling a question politically dangerous. He opposes local option in taxation not on any logical grounds whatsoever, but because he has a prejudice against it. He may make up his mind that his brow is not Olympian enough to stay a world-wide movement, and one that in Canada is entirely non-political. The publishers' petition for tax reform that will go up to the legislature next session will have on it the names of the principal conservative journals of Ontario. If Sir James persists in holding his prejudices as of more weight in the government of Ontario than the earnest wishes of his own political backers he may discover that the Bourbon in politics, as on the throne, provokes revolution.

THE FARMERS' INCOME.

The Canadian Farm, of Toronto, rises to say it is not among those who believe that the farmer is making more than he should from the land. The farmer works hard, and should have a liberal reward for his toil. At the same time he often looks upon the dweller in the city with envious eyes. The man in a city with an income of \$1,500 to \$2,000, and even \$3,000 a year, is considered by many to be in affluent circumstances as compared with the farmer. But there may not be so much to envy after all. With food and clothing for himself and family to buy, and with house rent, coal bills and light to pay for, the city man has to live very economically, even on these salaries, to save anything worth while. If he can save a hundred dollars or two during the year he may consider himself lucky. The farmer measures his income by what he saves. To make an exact comparison between himself and the city man he should measure his income by what it costs himself and his family to live in addition to what he saves. The city man has to pay taxes on his income over a certain amount. A new taxation law has been passed in Sweden, which taxes the farmer on income. This is got at by crediting the farm with house rent, all home-grown products consumed, the expenses of carriage and riding horses, not used in farm work, etc., in fact, everything contributing to the farmer and his family's personal comfort or pleasure must be charged as personal expenses in making up the farm income. This is pretty radical legislation for an agricultural country, and will not be needed in Canada for many a day, we hope. At the same time it serves to draw attention to the fact that the farmer's income cannot be measured alone by what he saves.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Toronto Globe insists that if "small" bread can be sold in the form of several loaves joined together, the Nettle act is not worth the paper it is written on.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is indeed a maker of Canada. His whole aim as a statesman has been to build up a great nation, fit to take her place with any in the world.

A New York woman mangled and ironed a dirty bill and it was so nice that a banker declared it was counterfeit and sent it to Washington. Chief Wilkie sent it back, saying the only matter with it was that it was clean. Would that all bills were the same!

Kingston should have a better means of publicity than it has, because it has advantages to advertise. Just as a business cannot be made to succeed without advertising, neither can the advantages of a city be known without some means of publicity being employed.

The republicans of New England, of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and of the middle western states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, can be counted upon to demand the renomination of Mr. Taft, but Senator Cummins will declare himself a candidate for president soon. He expects the support of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, some mountain states, Washington and perhaps California.

Zealous policemen who like to see business slowing into the police court can give a city a bad name for statistics are made to do harm. This is the reason Hamilton, just now, is in the limelight, an evangelist saying it is "the most drunken city in the whole of Canada." Considerate policemen usually help binoculars to their homes and only arrest when disorderly and uproarious, at least that is the plan of Kingston bobbies.

The Man On Watch.

Strangers express surprise at the strength of Kingston whiskey. When they drink well, break out a hard Scotchman, the Lampan thinks it is time there was a gathering of the clans and a demand made for an investigation by the food inspector. The Lampan is positive that four drinks of real whiskey would never make a Scotchman wobble, especially so near St. Andrew's day. There is no distillery in Kingston, and yet it is openly said that whiskey is being daily manufactured here—at least it is said to be whiskey and sold for whiskey, but it is of the squirrel variety. Even a Scotchman can't stand a dose of bluestone. It's up to the inland revenue department to get on the trail of the local "distillers."

Queen street, says the Lampan, is becoming a highway of institutions and places of worship. At the head of it, there is a business college. Immediately below is the Catholic Apostolic church, and just a block below, the rear of the Scotch kirk looms up. Then at the corner in the Queen Street Methodist church. Below that is the military hospital. Two blocks further down St. Paul's Anglican church graces one corner, while the new Hebrew synagogue is rising into space across the street. At the Bagot street corner stands the Salvation Army barracks. What other highway of the town, the Lampan asks, can boast of so many public places?

The back door is a very convenient exit, but the Lampan would advise married men who call on other men's wives to leave the back door to the woman or the groceryman, and, when in danger, to hustle out of a side window instead. A few nights ago, a man got wind of the fact that his wife was in the habit of receiving a caller when he was out, so he decided to make a bluff at going out for the evening, and, coming back within a half hour, he rang the front door bell, and then he hustled quickly around to the rear entrance, and was in time to plant his walking stick on the head of the townsman who had hurriedly used the kitchen door as a means of escape. The Lampan learns that there was some lively bumping done by the aggrieved husband.

The Lampan is interested in the work done by the Children's Aid Society. For some years he knows that a small band of men and women in Kingston have been doing what they can to assist children who have the misfortune to be the offspring of unworthy parents. There would be many more sad homes in the town were it not for the Children's Aid organization. There are however to be more energy put into the work for there is a great deal to be done in Kingston. It is useless to ring the curfew bell any more, the Lampan declares. When children roam the highways of the town at night, there are neglectful parents to blame, and it is these parents who should be brought to line. Let the Children's Aid Society officer chase home the kids who hang around the five-cent show entrances at night. In front of them there is a big work to do. The Lampan says at times ago pointed out and he sees that the head of the provincial Children's Aid Society, has also discovered the pitiful conditions in the rear of this country, where people are very illiterate, and where the work is very low. Talk about sending missionaries to China and North-Western Canada! The Lampan advises that the church people heretofore set to work to better the conditions in their own district.

Any wealthy men in Kingston, who have made their wills without leaving some of their estate to hospital or other charitable work should immediately get to work and revise their last testaments or make a codicil to them in what the Lampan would advise, and he intends to do something of the kind himself. He intends to take to heart the advice of the minister of St. Andrew's and in this way live up to his duty. The Scotch church minister he admires for the fearless way he preaches and the good advice he gives his flock. After the "Jambastine" he received from St. Andrew's pulpit last Sabbath, the Lampan expects that some of Kingston's rich will give their consciences a shake and see if they cannot, for themselves, by a vigorous effort, to part with some of their gold and call up a special delivery wagon and have the package sent to a hospital or refuge for the poor.

THE TOWN WATCHMAN.

Fashion's Latest in Hats. \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, at Campbell Bros.

No, Alonzo, a man who studies the habits of ants ain't necessarily an antiquarian.

A few odd dinner sets, short a few small pieces, thirty per cent. off at Robertson Bros.

It takes an expert to stand a cross-examination without getting confused.

Out of Health. Is a very common expression. Are you one of the unfortunates, and what is the cause?

There are hundreds of people right in this vicinity who have poor blood, are run-down, all tired out, with no strength, vitality or ambition.

We want to ask all such people to call on our store and get a bottle of Vinol, our delicious food liver and iron tonic, which is made without oil and very palatable. We claim it will make pure, rich, red blood, and impart new life, energy and strength to every person who does not feel well. If it fails to will return your money—without question. Isn't this a fair and generous offer?

DR. SOPER-DR. WHITE



Specialists in diseases of Skin, Blood, Nerves, Bladder and Special Ailments of men. One visit advisable; if impossible, send history for free opinion and advice. Consultation free. Medicines furnished in tablet form. Hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE, 25 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

MEN'S WEAR On Easy Payment Plan

Men's Suits and Overcoats, many styles and patterns, \$10 to \$18 each. Men's Sweater Coats, Socks, Shirts, Underwear, Heavy Winter Pants, at lowest prices. Also Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Underwear, etc.

ALL KINDS OF JEWELLERY and FINEST BLANKETS at low prices.

Progressive New Buildings in Suburbs of London.

Homes without kitchens—progressive homes—are to be built in the London suburbs. The idea of the architect is to form a co-operative system, so that more leisure will be given to housekeepers for more mental and physical recreation and for the better care and training of children. Householders, though living separately in their own houses, will be enabled to avoid household drudgery and cooking, and the expense and trouble of servants by getting such meals as they require sent into their houses from the central hall, or by taking their meals in the common dining-rooms there. The tenants will also have daily or hourly domestic service provided in the houses from the staff of maids to be kept at the central hall. There will be a nursery in which children can be left in the charge of a matron, a billiard room, recreation room, and a library in the central hall, and in the grounds tennis courts, bowling greens, and playing fields are to be provided. Modern labor-saving appliances will be provided for the common use. The proposal is to build 122 houses and three small quadrangles of flats. It is stated that applications for most of the houses have already been received.

Most Women Attractive After 30.

Some men have said—and many have echoed his sentiments—that the most attractive woman in the world is an unmarried, good-looking woman between thirty and forty—providing her spinsterhood has not soured her disposition. A woman at that age has usually acquired a certain poise, has kept her person exquisitely groomed, and her wit sharpened. Cares of her household have not deterred her from keeping up-to-date in plays and books and music, and even though she may be a bread-winner, she is more than likely to have found time to acquire some accomplishments which will make her sought after; occasionally she even has that rare one of being a good listener—and every man will agree with me that that, of all feminine accomplishments, is quite the most charming. The man has never seen her with hair screwed into "natural waves," or pouring the coffee in a soiled dressing gown, but naturally sees only her best side. She, too, has another side—but what side does it matter since only she herself knows it? When a maid arrives at the age of twenty-five, from then until forty let her buckle on her strongest armor and take up her spear well sharpened for the fray. She will need them—for it is during that inclusive period that she is most dangerously attractive to men, especially to married men.—Phillip Lyman, in Smart Set.

Making English.

London Daily Chronicle. It was Lord Spencer's uncle, the third earl, who added a word to the language in consequence of a wager. The bet was that by cutting off the tail part of his overcoat he could bring into fashion overcoats so short that the skirts of the undercoat would show beneath. He won his wager, and "Spencer" became the name both of that garment and of the feminine one afterwards constructed in its likeness.

The peerage has added more than one name to the terminology of costume. Everybody knows "Welling-ton" and the billycock hat is said by some to be really "Billy Coke," from Coke of Norfolk, Earl of Leicester.

Put none of these examples in the sphere of clothes rivals what the Earl of Sandwich did, when he contrived the slice of meat between bread as a device to enable him to go on gambling without leaving off for a meal.

Whistling Arrows.

London Globe. A curious weapon has arrived at the offices of the Festival of Empire. The weapon, which was sent as a sample by the patentee's armorer, is an arrow of Henry VIII's time, to which cunningly fixed is a small whistle which sounds shrill and clear if the arrow is only just thrown across the room. It is on record that the archer who formed King Henry's bodyguard tipped their arrows with such whistles so that they "sang through the air."

The largest and best variety of dinner sets shown in Canada. See them at Robertson Bros. We feel sorry for the 250-pound girl who had a wild desire to dance. Occasionally a man breaks loose and gets tight.

Bibby's Saturday Store News

Store Closes Saturday Evenings at 10 o'clock



KEEP POSTED!

Special Values

Handsome, Stylish Overcoats in Smart Designs and New Fabrics.

BLACK OVERCOATS, \$10.00. COLLEGE ULSTER, \$10.00. We show an English Black Cheviot Overcoat, 50 inches long, with Silk Velvet Collar, Italian Wool Linings, well tailored, absolutely correct in every way. This coat would look good at \$14.00. Don't miss seeing our College Ulster with new Two-style Collar, in rich shades of Grey, Brown, and Bronze, made after the same models as are the more expensive ones. This Coat would be good value at \$13.50. Overcoat luxury and protection combined. Smart patterns in rich shades of Grey, Brown, Bronze, Herringbone, Stripes, Diagonal Cord, Rich Overplaid, etc. Double-breasted style with neat fitting two-style collar. Regular \$18 and \$20 values. BIBBY'S SATURDAY, \$12.50. BIBBY'S SATURDAY, \$10.00. BIBBY'S SATURDAY, \$12.50. BIBBY'S SATURDAY, \$15.00. BIBBY'S SATURDAY, \$15.00.

Boys' Overcoats

SPECIAL \$2.00 OVERCOAT. SPECIAL \$6.50. For Boys 2-3 years to 7. In the new two-style collar, Double Plain Reds, Blue and Greens, with Military Collars. For Boys 10 to 14 years. In the new two-style collar, Double Breasted Ulster, New shades Brown, Grey and Green.

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The Big Store With Little Prices.

ACADIAN

Ganong's Bitter Sweet Chocolates 50c. per lb.

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LAZY LIVER

"I find Cascarets so good that I would not be without them. I was troubled a great deal with torpid liver and head ache. Now since taking Cascarets Candy Cathartic I feel very much better. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as the best medicine I have ever seen." Anna Bazinet, Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass. Pleasant, Palatable, Pungent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 25c, 50c, 1.00. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped E. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Our "Harrison Fisher" subjects make natty Christmas Gifts. Come in now and choose one. The best go first. D. A. WEESE & CO.

At Brewer's Mills.

Brewer's Mills, Nov. 18.—A number of young people from here attended a dance at Battersea last Wednesday evening. The farmers of this vicinity finished plowing. Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. J. Boyle Taylor, at J. Smith's; Miss Loreta Murphy, spent Sunday at J. Rochester's; J. McGarry, Mount Chesney, at J. Thompson's; J. Turner, at J. Rochester's; M. Murray and D. J. Muligan, Atkinson, spent Sunday, J. Smith's.

Some people try to substitute a pleasant smile for honesty.