

# Winter

will catch you if we don't, but we want to catch you first and dress you up according to our idea of proper style, and we stake our reputation on being right when we have finished. We can sell you the

## BEST OVERCOAT FOR \$12

that you ever saw, and if you want to raise the price to \$16 or \$18, why we give you such value and styles you have never seen anywhere. Just give us the opportunity to make your Overcoat and we will save you a snug sum.

**J. TWEDDELL,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
131 Princess Street.

## 2 YEARS' PROFITS

By Assuring Now In The

## Canada Life Assurance Co'y.

Public attention is drawn to the interesting fact that persons making application now to the Canada Life Assurance Co. for a full profit policy of life insurance will share in the profits of two full years at the next division of surplus, at 31st December, 1920. This means that new assurers will share in the profits, not only of the oldest, largest and most successful Canadian life insurance company, but of the leading profit-paying life insurance company doing business in Canada, local or foreign.

Further information may be obtained from **J. T. WHITE, W. J. B. WHITE,** General Agent, Kingston Agent.

## Men's Waterproof Boots.

are the kind you want for this weather.

We have two styles that we think are absolutely water-tight.

Would like to have you examine them.

## Haines & Lockett.

## THE BEST COAL IS

The Only Kind WE KEEP.

**S. Anglin & Co.,**  
Foot Wellington St.



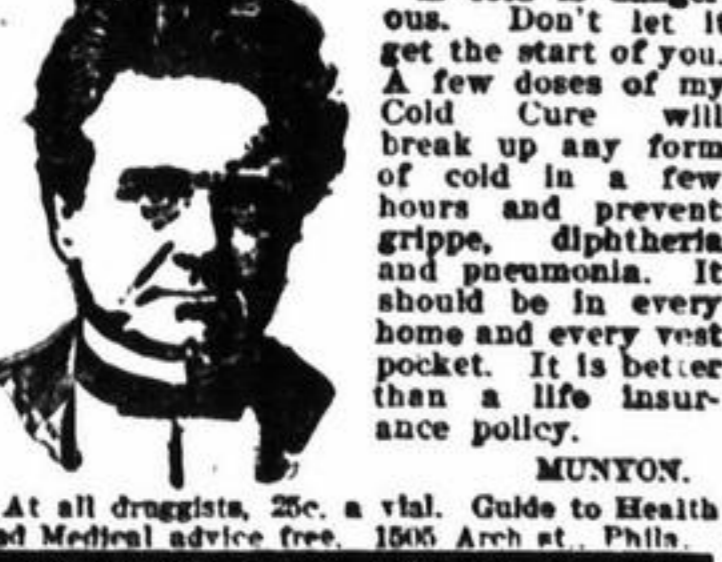
See the line of GAS HEATERS in our window. **L. H. BRECK, - ELECTRICIAN,** 20 KING STREET.

## REMOVED!

HAVING SOLD MY BLACK SMITH SHOP on Brock Street I have opened a First-Class up-to-date shop on **Chesnut St., Next to Wilson's Livery** where I will be pleased to meet all my old customers and as many new ones who wish to have me with their patronage.

**CHARLES H. DEEKS.**

## MUNYON'S



## COLD CURE

**THE WHIG—65TH YEAR.**

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
First insertion, five lines and over, 10c per line. Each consecutive insertion, 5c. Once a week, five lines and over, 10c. Three times a week, 6c. Six times a week, 5c. Readings by a solid scale, twelve lines to the inch, 25c. Births, Marriages or Deaths, one insertion, 5c; two insertions, 7c. Wants, Lost and Found, Personal, Articles for sale, etc., 1c per word in daily issue; minimum charge, 25c. Reading Notices, 15c per line; reduced rate when a display advertisement accompanies, or on contracts for over 500 lines. Minimum charge for a notice, 25c. Contracts for a specified space are made for long terms for permanent announcements, but notices of help wanted, for sale, to-let, partnerships, tenders or anything beyond actual announcement of goods or manufactures for sale are excluded. The publisher will not be responsible for misunderstanding of verbal orders. Written directions should be placed on all copy for insertion. All advertisements are subject to the approval of the publisher. All charges for advertisements and subscriptions are due and payable in advance. Officers of unincorporated associations or societies will be held personally responsible for orders they give.

**THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG,** 12 pages, 24 columns, published every Thursday morning at \$1 a year, if paid in advance; otherwise \$1.50 per year. Attached to the paper is one of the best Job offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; nine improved printing presses. **EDW. J. B. PENNE,** Proprietor. **JOHN O'NEILL,** Assistant Business Manager.

## THE DAILY WHIG.

*"Opiter per Orbem Deor."*

### AMERICA'S STANDING ARMY.

The commander of the forces in America, Gen. Miles, recommends a standing army of 100,000, including the native troops in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. It is a sufficient reminder of the great burden the nation has taken upon itself in its recent acquisition of territory.

The army of the United States wants something besides enlargement. It needs reconstructing. In the late engagement with Spain the army was seriously deficient. The men fought nobly, even the raw recruits with no experience save that which they had in their progress to the front, but they suffered severely from defective commissary and transport arrangements. This suffering was not at an end until long after the troops had been returned from the tropics.

This mismanagement, according to late accounts, has very seriously interfered with enlistments, and Gen. Greely says something must be done to check it. "One of two things," he remarks, "must be resorted to. We must either increase the pay of the privates, or lower its standard, both as to physical, mental and moral attainments." Why? Mr. Carnegie puts it naively: "Men will not enlist as before when they know the miserable task for which they are sought, and that they will be sent beyond our shores." Not a word of encouragement is given that the army will be directed by a war office, or a council of experts, whose effort it will be to mobilize the troops quickly and to provide them with all the necessities for successful campaigning. The army of the United States may want enlarging, but it certainly wants improving, and there is nothing in Gen. Miles' report upon this point.

The United States army covered itself with glory in the Spanish war. It was the one side of military life that the nation had a right to be proud of, and millions of money go towards the navy without a grumble. The taxation of the people on account of the army, however, is a different matter. The state elections afforded some evidence of the drift of public opinion upon the war policy, and it is not at all flattering to the McKinley government.

### SYSTEMATIC CARE OF POOR.

More than the usual attention has been given to the question of relief as it is sought and sometimes found at the homes and by the poor of the city. Those who have made a special study of it assert that the house to house canvass should be stopped in the interest of that enquiry and investigation which is necessary in order to prevent imposture.

In other words it has come to this, that the aid of the poor must be conducted along the most careful lines, and by those who, while moved by sympathy, are still actuated by a desire to do good in the most practical form. This is not to be accomplished by individual effort, or by the independent service of any benevolent society. There should be concert of action. No effort was more clearly brought out than this at the convention which occurred in Toronto last week. In the larger cities the charities are associated. They are thus brought into close contact for a very specific purpose, namely to learn definitely of the situation of the poor, of the aid which should be reasonably given to them, and of the aid which they actually receive. Duplication, and its evils, cannot be avoided without a perfect understanding on the part of those who are engaged in benevolent work, and some of these are anxious that it should be reached without delay. This organization should be centralized as much as possible.

Then, at the convention in Toronto, the editor of the Municipal World touched upon a matter that has been thought of

before. The law, as it exists, leaves it optional with county councils to provide for their poor by erecting, within the county limits, a house of refuge. The government has offered to assist very generously towards the establishment of such an institution, but few are the cases in which this offer has been taken advantage of. The feeling is that this law should be made compulsory, and that the refuge should not be for aged people alone, but for children whose parents have abandoned them. The modern refuge is not a place of ease, luxury and retirement. It is a centre of usefulness. It is situated where land can be had to cultivate, where various industries, on a small scale, can be carried on. The plan is to give employment to all who can do anything to earn, as it were, their daily bread, and falling in that, by reason of ill health and physical disability, to find a place where they fit themselves for exit from this world. The house of refuge is not a place to which one may look forward as a home, but as a retreat in emergency, in the distresses and disappointments and depressions of life.

Some day the heart of the average citizen will be stirred to know what is his whole duty towards the wails, the poor and the homeless, and then one may expect to see that association in benevolent work which will discriminate between the truly indigent ones and the professional pauper, and give to the deserving the refuge they need and the opportunity to contribute towards their living. Some day it will come. Is that day near?

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Men have won in the London street railway strike. They get shorter hours and more wages. But it is a triumph for the people. They refused to use the cars until the mayor announced that the arbitration, at first refused by the company, had ended amicably and satisfactorily. Count one for diplomacy.

Mr. Whitney and Col. Matheson are actually going into Lennox to stamp it on behalf of Dr. Moacham. They will be careful to avoid the offence of the lesser lights and to say that because Mr. Aylesworth is a farmer he should stay at home. The farmers in Lennox are in the majority and they will not be insulted.

The people of Dawson City want representation in the local council and in parliament. And they should have it. It would take a member most of the time travelling between Ottawa and home, but he would be the responsible medium between parliament and the people and would be such a mouthpiece as the Yukon needs.

The election of Hon. Mr. Dryden has been protested. That of Hon. Mr. Gibson is contemplated. The scheme is to drive them out of public life by persecution. It cannot be done. The electors are not wooden men. They can stand appeals as often as the opposition, and with better results. Lay on Macdaff, and—be who you first cries, Hold, enough!

The Ottawa Free Press, referring to the Harold Frederick case, quotes Judge Tachereau as saying that if magnetism or hypnotism become more commonly practiced the law—of holding one responsible for the death of another—will have to be changed. But Christian science is not hypnotism nor magnetism. That is not changed as we understand it.

Hall Caine is a better writer than reader. This is evidenced by his Philadelphia experience. The Times, after ridiculing his appearance, advised him to go home. "From it," says the Times, "as a novelist you can claim the attention of a listening public—perhaps as a writer—but not in other acceptances." Candid, to say the least of it. It is more than candid—it is abusive.

Le Soleil, of Quebec, is losing its head. It declares that confederation will be smashed into pieces before the Quebec people will submit to those (the prohibitionists) who seek to impose upon them laws "repugnant to their conception of individual liberty." This is the way Le Soleil proposes to illustrate Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tribute that the Quebecers are a most peaceful and law-abiding community.

### Destroyed by Fire.

Edward Landin had a letter from John Causton, of Folger, on the K. & P. RR., in which he stated that his barn was burned to the ground on the night of the 13th inst. The barn was filled with hay, besides containing his sleighs and cutters and other articles, all of which were destroyed. Four fine hogs were also burned. Mr. Causton had no insurance, and his loss is considerable. It is inferred that Mr. Causton was away from home at the time.

### In A Responsible Position.

Miss Leah Sherwood, who took the natural sciences course while at the university, and who graduated in 1897, has been appointed chemical analyst in a large smelting establishment at Deseronto. As this is a very responsible position, Miss Sherwood is to be congratulated upon having shown her ability to fulfill the requirements. Miss Sherwood was the third woman to take the first science course at Toronto university, and has been qualified as a teacher of science at the Ontario Normal college.

### A Dominion Official Analyzes.

The Dominion official analysis, in a recent analysis of Abbey's Effervescent Salt, says: "Abbey's Effervescent Salt contains no ingredient of an injurious or unwholesome character. The compound contains saline bases which form fruit salts when water is added, and is then a very delightful aperient beverage, highly palatable and effective." The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in good health. Sold by druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25c.

Miss C. Lockett of the Elgin street public school, Ottawa, formerly of Kingston, has been asked in her resignation to the public school board.

## THE CHAMPIONSHIP LOST.

THE CADETS WERE NEAR BUT TWO SHORT.

They Led in the First Half and Then Fell Behind—The Teams Were Quite Evenly Matched—There Were Quite a Number of Scuffles Made.

The cadets failed to tow in the championship. It was a narrow margin, however, by which they were defeated. They proved themselves thorough sports and well deserved to win the intermediate championship. Saturday afternoon the final game in the series was played off on the R.M.C. grounds. Their opponents, 'Varsity II, found a stubborn match in the men in uniform. The R.M.C. team won the toss and played with the wind, blowing very strongly down the field. At 2:45 o'clock the whistle blew and the contestants gathered for the fray. The teams lined up as follows:

McLaren	Back	Varsity II
Harvey	Halves	McArthur
Baker	Quarter	Coleman
Oster	S. Rimmage	Key
Milson		Shaley
Car-Harris		Hunt
Booth		Kussell
McConkey	Wings	Montgomery
Keith		Elliott
Rathbun		McMillan
Harcourt		Armstrong
McIntyre	"Buntly" Dal on umpire	C. K. Webster

The first score was made from a kick off by cadets over the dead line, chalking up to their credit one point. Another free kick was made by cadets which Aylesworth failed to return. R.M.C., 2; Varsity, 0. Aylesworth passed to McArthur, but the latter was interrupted and Davidson was forced to rouse. R.M.C., 3; Varsity, 0. The kick off was muffed and the ball went to cadets' end. There ensued a succession of scrummages on cadets' line, after which Varsity got the ball. Coleman passed to Aylesworth and he went over for a try. R.M.C., 3; Varsity, 4. McArthur tried to convert a difficult kick. Caldwell kicked over. Davidson was again compelled to rouse. R.M.C., 4; Varsity, 4. Caldwell kicked over the line on a free kick. At half time the score stood: R.M.C., 5; Varsity, 4.

During the last half, in which by far the most brilliant play occurred, cadets kicked against a stiff breeze. A series of scrummages on cadets' lines opened the play. Varsity finally secured the ball from the scrum, and Brown kicked over the dead line.

This evening up the score, each team having five points. Armstrong muffed the kick off, but Brown saved, and kicked into touch on cadets' fifteen yard line. The ball went to cadets on their own thirty-yard line. Brown again kicked into touch in goal. R.M.C., 5; Varsity, 6. Armstrong secured the kick off and made a neat run into touch. A succession of lively scrummages followed for possession of the ball. Baker broke through for a fifteen yard line. Elliott and Keith got mixed up in a scrum, and the ball went to the cadets. For their little bout they were allowed for five minutes to watch the progress of the game from behind the ropes. When play was resumed the cadets, on a free kick, put the pigskin into touch. McCollum secured the sphere of a throw in, and Brown made a long kick. Harvey gained possession of the coveted air bag and tried a run, but was tackled by Percy Brown, and lost his wind. The five minutes being up, Elliott and Keith went on again. Scrummages ensued on cadets' twenty five yard line. Varsity got the ball, but the moment later kicked through scrummage and lost it. Varsity secured a free kick and kicked the ball almost to the goal line. For a long time scrummaging continued on the goal line. Finally Harvey relieved by a fine run of fifteen yards. The ball went to Varsity's territory. Brown secured it, kicked over and forced a rouse. R.M.C., 5; Varsity, 7. On the kick off Varsity retained possession of the ball on their own forty yard line. Brown kicked into touch on a free kick at cadets' ten yards. The game followed a series of scrummages on cadets' fifteen yard line. The soldiers carried the ball to their own twenty yard line by a mass play. For their weight they did remarkable work in this instance, and it proved one of the strong points in the game. A moment later they gained more territory and had the ball at the thirty yard line. On a third similar play they carried the pigskin to their forty five yard line. From here they won a free kick, but Davidson relieved into touch at exactly the same spot. The cadets broke through the scrummage for fifteen yards, but Varsity gained possession of the ball on their own thirty five yard line. Brown kicked to the R.M.C. full back, McLaren, who muffed. The game ended with the ball in the cadets' twenty yard line. Score: R.M.C., 5; Varsity, 7.

The game was free from much of the roughness characteristic of rugby games. Baker and Murphy put up a great game for the cadets, while Brown and McArthur were the stars on the visitors' side. Outside of the cadets, not many witnessed the game, though a few ladies were present. The field had been scraped and, though wet and slippery, was in as good condition as could be expected under the circumstances.

### A PECULIAR REMEDY.

Something About the New Discovery For Curing Dyspepsia. The Rev. F. L. Bell, a highly esteemed minister residing in Westport, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in a recent letter writes as follows: "There has been nothing that I have taken that has relieved the Dyspepsia in which I have suffered for ten years except the new remedy called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Since taking them I have had no distress at all after eating and again after long years of sleepless nights. Rev. F. L. Bell, Westport, N. Y., formerly, Italia, Colo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remarkable remedy, not only because it is a certain cure for all forms of indigestion, but because it is a safe and healthy remedy in all chronic cases of dyspepsia as well as in mild attacks of indigestion or biliousness. A person has dyspepsia simply because the stomach is overworked, all it wants is a harmless, vegetable remedy to rest the food and thus give it the much needed rest.

This is the secret of the success of this peculiar remedy. No matter how much the stomach is overworked, the digestion may be stopped. The Tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. New life and energy is given not only to the stomach but to every organ and nerve in the body. A trial of this splendid medicine will convince you of its merit. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, all druggists, or sent by mail for 25 cents per package. Send for book on stomach diseases free.

## ARCHBISHOP'S SERMON.

He Had an Important Message For His People.

Archbishop Gauthier, addressed the congregation of St. Mary's cathedral at high mass yesterday. Before speaking on the subject of the sermon he referred briefly to the public reception given him on his arrival in the city. His grace thanked the congregation for the cordial and enthusiastic reception accorded him on his taking possession of his cathedral. The archbishop remarked that it would be impossible to refer individually to the persons who had charge of the programme of reception. "It would readily be understood," he said, "that such recognition would not be expected, but he felt that they themselves would be disappointed if he did not mention one under whose prudent guidance and judgment the whole proceedings were so successfully carried out. I refer to the very able and energetic secretary of the cathedral. In the address presented to me and read in your name by my friend of many years—Dr. Sullivan—allusion was made to the first bishop of Kingston—Bishop Macdonell, the Scotch bishop who did his great work for the establishment of the hierarchy in Upper Canada. Truly these works will ever perpetuate the memory of this great pioneer bishop of Ontario. Your address also contained allusions to what Kingston owed to the French of the province of Quebec in giving us the noble sisters who established our religious houses which are doing such great things in our time for the cause of religion and charity. Whilst I commended these references as conveying delicate compliments to myself personally, I confess to recognizing an omission of still another nationality whose zeal for the Catholic faith is attested in many lands; and in this province of Ontario and in this diocese of Kingston when we recall the line of bishops who have ruled the line of bishops of the diocese, and find the names of the Plunkets, the Dolanys, and O'Briens, and the name of our dear archbishop Cleary, whose goodness of purpose, and earnest zeal are still fresh in the memories of all—an omission that there was in the address an omission that it is my desire to supply. I cherish the hope that the happy and cordial relations between Kingston and Quebec will continue now, as they have in the past; and that we will preserve a grateful memory of all we owe to the great men of our country. But we must also look to the traditions which are strongly bound up with the life of the Catholic church in the province of Ontario. We recall the names of our bishops, and these names witness what we owe to Ireland, the Bennans, the Timmins, the Lawlers, the Dolanys who labored in the early days when the life of the missionary meant more of sacrifice than it does now. We recall the names of our nationality, and we are grateful to you, I wish to encourage the Irish people to preserve their own glorious traditions, to celebrate their national festivals, to increase their societies and to hand these on to their children. We must stand with them in whatever concerns their welfare and the preservation of their national character."

The archbishop, after these references, entered upon his sermon, the subject of which was the devotion of the month of November, which is called the month of the holy souls. The archbishop delivered the doctrine of the church on purgatory, or the middle state, and the advantages to be derived from praying for the souls of the departed. He proved the church's doctrine from the sacred scripture, the traditional teaching of the church, and from reason itself. Having established the doctrine, he dealt in a pathetic eloquence on the suffering of the holy souls and appealed most earnestly to the congregation to be constant in their prayers for the faithful departed.

The sermon was listened through out with wrapt attention. His grace's delivery is full of earnestness; his diction is graceful and appropriate; his voice is clear and distinct and reached every part of the large church and was heard with attention and deeply affected consciousness. The congregation as they slowly filed out of the church were of one opinion that they had, in their new archbishop, a capable and holy leader, one who would do all that he could for the good of the church, and who would be a link to the illustrious hierarchical chain of the ancient see of Kingston.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### Municipal Reform.

Kingston, Nov. 12. — A short time ago I saw in the Whig an invitation for suggestions on the above subject. I have waited to see what action the council would take on watering of the street leading to the water tank. In 1894 Daniel Cooper got up a petition to have that part of the street watered; we got up a counter petition against watering and had a majority of both a footage and number of votes though the other side was returned from one house and two from another. The council for some cause continued the watering, though petitioned each year against it. Last year they referred the case to the board of works, attended the meeting, Alderman Carson, chairman proposed to send their own clerk to take the vote. I agreed to his proposal and the vote resulted in a majority on our side of three beside four of our party who would not vote. This past summer there has been petition for and against watering the balance of said street to the city limits and though the petition for watering had a majority of three still it was rejected. All the minority had more territory. How true is the old saying, "Kisses go by favor." I cannot see how the corporation can reconcile their action in both cases. Still further the council at its second last meeting referred the case to the finance committee. I applied to the mayor for permission to attend the meeting while our case was under discussion but was refused. I see by last night's Whig the committee in place of reporting on it themselves, referred it to the city solicitor. What a humbug, as though it were a matter of law in place of conscience! I suppose they think we are a set of know-nothings. Will it calm their conscience to see the solicitor advised no action. The solicitor did right, he's sworn to do the best he can for his client. As I said it's a humbug from first to last and every right minded citizen will use influence to put down a set of such knaves.

Now is this the only way these parties are acting unarily. It's an undeniable fact that business men never contribute to the city expenses; what ever taxes are levied they put on their coats and make the city pay. They pay their taxes and his own. For this reason we should never select business men for our council. See the expense they put the city to in the purchase of the bar ground, \$17,000, and about \$200,000 years ago. The two elevators cost \$300,000; the poor consumer pays for all and gets no return only the work of construction business men. Send no more money to the council. It's the most effectual municipal reform is practical if we could get it in operation. When Mr. Britton was

## Coming Along To Christmas.

Thinking caps are being put on and the worry of "What shall I do" is beginning to press for action. It is a good plan to remember that we give Trading Stamps, and that if you fill your book up by Christmas that one present, made possible by shopping here, is in sight.

### ART EMBROIDERY and DECORATIVE WORK.

We are making a pretty display of these goods, priced very modestly. Looking them over you will get many good ideas from them, or you can buy them and save any trouble. Little novelties keep coming. It is a time for watching!

### ABOUT A MANTLE OR CAPE.

Have you bought yet? Thinking of it? Our stock is worth considering. Don't take our say so for it. Investigate it. We know we have the right styles, values and materials, else why such selling each week.

### CHILDREN'S ULSTERS.

Several lines now lumped in together. Prices clipped on them to even up the range.

### DRESS GOODS AT \$1.25 YARD.

Handsome Braid Effect bright finish Black Goods, entirely new in style, \$1.25 yard.

## Starr & Sutcliffe,

FORMERLY RICHMOND & CO.  
118 and 120 Princess Street.

## Substitution

the FRAUD of the day.  
See you get Carter's. Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand CARTER'S Little Liver Pills. The only perfect Liver Pill. Take no other. Even if Solicited to do so Beware of Imitations of Same Color Wrapper. RED

## THE GREAT DEMAND

FOR Spence & Co's

## JACKETS AND CAPES

is a sure guarantee of the superiority of their goods and the reasonableness of prices. Ladies who have not yet purchased should call at once while all sizes are in stock. They are also showing Brocade-Wear SKIRTS in Serge, Brocade, Lustre, Etc., almost as low as the material can be bought for.

## Spence & Co.,

The Leading Millinery Store,  
143 Princess Street.

## A CARPET SNAP.

We secured at an extremely low figure, and share the same with our patrons. 100 yards of Union and All Wool Carpet, ranging in lengths of 1 to 1 1/2 yards, and very suitable for mats. Some patterns 4 and 5 pieces shill.

### SLAUWATER PRICE LIST.

39 Pieces worth 35c, 40c, 45c and 50c. Sale price, 15c each.  
35 Pieces worth 50c, 55c and 60c. Sale price, 20c each.  
66 Pieces worth 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1. Sale price, 25c each.  
Do not tarry or you will miss one of the best Carpet bargains of the season. Book holders, ask for your Cash Coupon Book tickets or Blue Trading Stamps. Both given freely on all purchases.

## Crumley Bros.,

ON THE CORNER

## Catarrh.

In a climate so variable as ours—extreme heat and extreme cold—the very nature of catarrh makes it the most common disease of the Canadian people; thus it is that medical statistics compile the alarming figures that nine hundred in every thousand are in a greater or lesser degree victims in its ravages; and with all the searching after truth and the many so-called catarrh remedies, there is but one remedy advertised and the sale of which is guaranteed to cure—that is Japanese Catarrh Cure. Wery it is an untried and untested remedy, this could not be done; were it not that many cases of catarrh from one year to twenty five years' standing, had been permanently cured, and their unsolicited testimony in the hands of the compounders, this would be vain boasting, but the constant testing only proves the constant truth that it will cure.

### MORE BARGAINS.

Having recently purchased the greater portion of the stock of Fogarty Bros. of Montreal, one of the largest manufacturers of Boots and Shoes in Canada, at a very low figure, I am now in a position to offer to the public the greatest bargains in these lines ever offered in Kingston. Now is your time to take advantage. I have also great bargains in Ready-Made Clothing and Gent's Furnishings, Etc.

**L. ABRAMSON,**  
20 Princess Street, next Carnegie's Warehouse.  
**PIANOS FOR RENTAL.**  
A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT PIANOS for rent on very reasonable terms. Apply at 20 Princess Street.  
Excellent Handmade Pianos will relieve the pain in the head. 10c a box of Pills.