

THE DAILY WHIG.

VOL. LVI

KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1887.

NO. 36.

REMINDERS.

SUNDAY.

LECTURE in St. Mary's Cathedral at 7:30 p.m.

BORN.

OLIVER.—At Kingston, on the 11th of Feb., the wife of Colonel J. R. Oliver, R.A., of a son.
O'CONNOR.—At Napanee, Feb. 4th, the wife of Denis O'Connor, of a son.
VANDUSEN.—At Napanee, 8th Feb., wife of W. Vandusen, of a son.
MEAD.—At Gananoque, 4th Feb., the wife of W. Mead, of a son.
GAMBLE.—At Gananoque, 8th Feb., wife of William Gamble, of a son.

WANTED.

AGENTS, male and female; \$3 a day. Send stamps for particulars. Samples, 25 cents. C. KOWDY, 46 and 48 Front St. E., Toronto.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE BOWLING ALLEY on Wellington St., with residence overhead, and the fixtures and fittings of the Alley. Possession at any time. Apply to GEORGE RICHARDSON & SONS, foot of Princess Street. Aug. 31.

TO-LET.

STONE COTTAGE. Possession at once. Apply to JACOB BAJUS.

SPECIAL MENTION.

FOR GOOD VALUE in Woolen Underclothing go to REEVES.

FOUND AT LAST—A remedy warranted to cure hard and soft Corns, Bunions, Callouses, &c. Hanson's Magic Corn Salve, in boxes, 10c. at Wade's Drug Store.

TO PORK PACKERS—Highest Cash Price paid for pork blade bones, tankage, and fertilizing materials delivered at our works, Hamilton. ROWLIN & CO., Fertilizers, Hamilton.

BUTCHERS AND SAUSAGE MAKERS—prime new small hog casings; by tierce, 500 lbs. 18c. per lb.; kegs, 100 lbs. 20c. per lb.; half kegs, \$10.50; prime new English sheep casings, kegs, 50 large bundles, \$32; smaller quantities 65c. per bundle. ROWLIN & CO., Hamilton.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.—Grasp a Bottle of the DIAMOND COUGH REMEDY. The first dose frequently stops a cough. Composed of Wild Cherry, Horshound, Elecampane and other valuable ingredients. Pleasant to take. In bottles, 25c. and 50c., at WADE'S DRUG STORE.

WADE'S MANDRAKE LIVER PILLS are purely a vegetable Cathartic, being entirely free from Calomel or any Metallic substance. In case of Liver Complaints, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headache, &c., they give universal satisfaction. They are Sugar-coated. One is a dose. In Bottles 25c. at WADE'S DRUG STORE.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his House and Lot on Albert Street. The house contains seven commodious rooms, with pantry, clothes closets, large cellar, well drained, and outbuildings. The lot, 99x132, is stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees and small fruits, etc. Jan. 6. EDWARD MORHAM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARPET SWEEPERS,

The very best made. A trial given if required. See them at

M. KIRKPATRICK'S

Picture Framing & Fancy Goods Store,
Feb. 10. 179 PRINCESS STREET.

TAKE A LOOK!

We would be pleased to have you call and inspect our Fine Line of

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of BRUSH COMB, MONICURE, SHAVING JEWEL, AND ODOUR CASES, in Plush and Leather, FINE PERFUMES CUT AND FANCY BOTTLES, &c.

A. P. CHOWN

124 PRINCESS STREET.
Try our Hot Soda. We lead in Canada.
Feb. 12.

MAKE YOUR HOMES COMFORTABLE

BY PURCHASING THE IMPROVED

Automatic Weather Strip

The above are being manufactured less complicated and cheaper. Due notice will be given to the public through these columns.

Feb. 3.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON OF SATURDAY, the 13th inst., for the several trades required in the erection of a Terrace of Four on Montreal St.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and Specifications may be seen at our office.

P. POWER & SON, Architects,
Golden Lion Block.
Feb. 12.

CENTRAL FLOUR STORE,

Cor. Princess & King Sts., Kingston.

JOSEPH QUIGLEY,

Central Flour, Feed and Grain Merchant.
Sept. 13.

CITY FLOUR STORE.

CHOICE FAMILY & BAKERS' FLOUR,
SEED GRAIN, PRESSED HAY, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

C. D. FRANKLIN,

Feb. 4. MARKET SQUARE.

DAMAGED WHEAT.

THE WHEAT damaged by the sinking of the Propeller Myles will be sold by the bag cheap at the Kingston Wharf. This is the finest damaged wheat sold in Kingston for years. Apply to JAS. RICHARDSON & CO. Nov. 3.

GENERAL TICKET AGENCY.

For cheap tickets to all points, and information pertaining to all Routes, apply to

F. A. FOLGER, - General Ticket Agent.

Ferry Wharf, Foot of Brock Street, KINGSTON, ONT.

THE THOUSAND ISLAND ROUTE BY

Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R.R.

To Utica, Albany, New York, Philadelphia,

Washington, Baltimore and all Points in Northern New York, via G.T.R. and N.Y.C. Rys.

T. HANLEY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

The Spice of the Morning Papers and the Very Latest Telegrams.

Heavy snow storms are prevailing in Spain causing the stoppage of traffic.
The Boston horse railroad is again in operation, but the cars are guarded by policemen.

Thos. F. McGowan, Duluth, fell from a private box to the orchestra in the Theatre Comique and was killed.

Henry Schwartz received between \$6,000 and \$8,000 for the part he took in the Rock Island express robbery.

Miles Dempsey, Rossmore, Prince Edward county, was killed on Thursday by the kick of a colt.

The French government is purchasing timber in Bohemia for the purpose of constructing barracks.

The nationalist meeting, announced to be held at Loughrea on Sunday, has been proclaimed.

The British war office committee, at their final sitting, decided to recommend Lee Burton's magazine rifle.

E. Case, Hamilton, has issued a challenge to any man in America to run a mile for \$500 or \$1,000.

The National line steamer Holland, 700 miles from Queenstown, broke her propeller and is returning to that port.

Paul Belanger, the Intercolonial railway car-inspector at River du Loup, is the father of thirty-three children.

Gen. Boulanger has promised his colleagues that he will order no more war preparations without their approval.

Cholera has made its appearance in Esseg, Slavonia. There is an average of eight deaths daily from the disease.

The eccentric engineers, New York, have refused to obey the order of District Assembly No. 49, knights of labor, to strike.

A married man in Seymour eloped with another man's wife a few days ago. He left a wife and sixteen children and she a husband and four children.

A railroad smash-up occurred on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, south of Cleveland. The bridge gave way under the express train, but luckily no lives were lost.

Edward Warren, Brockville, near Perry Sound, was attacked by a buck deer. He struck it with his gun which exploded. The charge entered his leg, shattering the hip joint. Death ensued.

The German national party in the Reichsrath, consisting of forty-five members, has dissolved, owing to the secession of eighteen anti-Semetics who will form a separate faction.

Wallace Ross has promised to go to England and make a match with Bular. He defeated Bular in 1884 in a race of over four miles and allowed Bular 10 seconds start.

Kölnische Zeitung says one-third of the French army has already been armed with repeating rifles, and that by the end of the month 250,000 men will be competently drilled.

The steamer Waterbury, of the Bridgeport line, was run into, off Glen Cove, by a large schooner, and her port side completely wrecked. There was a panic among the passengers, but no one was hurt.

A Missouri sheriff went home in disguise in the evening to see if his wife would scare. She fired three shots at him so promptly that he dropped his experiment and began looking for the end of one of his fingers.

A few days ago, Edna Peaslee, of Warwick, was married to Abraham Warren, of Vigner. They had been married but a week when the bride was taken suddenly ill with inflammation, and in four days died. Deceased was 28 years of age.

News from St. Petersburg says the fears of European war prevail. It is announced that the German colonists in the Caucasus have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to return to Germany and join the reserves.

It is announced in the Globe that writs have been issued at the instance of the central reform committee against W. B. Northrup, Belleville, and D. R. Murphy, Trenton, conservatives, agents for Hastings, and Northumberland, for \$10,000 for corrupt practices under election act.

A Very Sad Case.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Foley, of Hungerford, died of a broken heart a few days ago, leaving 10 children unprovided for. Her husband borrowed money upon the farm, to enjoy himself with, until it was gobbled up and the mother and children were turned out upon the road. The woman thereupon died. Foley, preparing to leave the country, was arrested on a capias, and now languishes in goal.

Quebec Elections To-day.

Quebec—Shebyn, by acclamation.
Berville—Duhamel, by acclamation.
Kamouraska—Gagnon, by acclamation.
St. Hyacinthe—Mercier, by acclamation.
Chicoutimi (dominion election)—Gagne, ministerialist; Coutre, liberal; Martin, conservative.

The Miners' Strike.

GLASGOW, Feb. 11.—The situation caused by the miners' strike in Lanarkshire is becoming menacing. The pickets at the mines are stopping men who wish to work from going in the miners. At Airdrie, however, order has been restored, the employers having conceded the demand of the strikers.

Successful Church Diplomacy.

ROME, Feb. 12.—The pope, in response to friendly overtures from China, has instructed Cardinal Simeoni to prepare a convention securing complete liberty for missions and Catholic residents in the Chinese empire.

Ten per cent. off hosiery, to-night, at Hardy's.

BROADBRIM'S LETTER.

THE GREAT LABOUR MOVEMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Complications of a Most Serious Character—The Government Labourers Affected—A Very Eccentric School Trustee—Some Things Quite New to Our Philosophy.

Special Correspondence to the Whig.

New York, Feb. 11.—Fifty thousand men on the strike, and more going out every day! What does it mean? They are offering the men along shore, and indeed a majority of those out, thirty cents an hour for day work and sixty cents an hour for night work, and it requires but a very limited knowledge of arithmetic to figure up the loss to the strikers at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a day. This is not very far from a million of dollars a week, and they have now been on the strike nearly four weeks. Such a dreadful drain as this would have tried the combined capital of this nation, and would soon force the mightiest representative of capital in the world into bankruptcy. How heavy is the evil on those who have no capital but their daily earnings, and with whom the week's wages are mortgaged before they are received! It would be bad enough if this suffering was precipitated on the poor in summer, but in the freezing winter the calamity is doubled.

And now let us ask ourselves why thousands of poor people are suffering for want of food and perishing for want of coal? Why is the commerce of New York and Brooklyn paralyzed? Why are men assembled in the streets? Why is property destroyed and lives threatened? A couple of hundred coal handlers in a small town away from New York demanded twenty-two cents an hour instead of twenty. The company insist that the demand was never made before the men quit work. The demand would have added twenty cents a day to each man's wages. Now it is a pretty safe calculation that each one of these hundred men who struck drink five glasses of lager beer each day, for around all of these coal dumps the saloon has a heavy mortgage on the laborer's wages at the end of the week, and that mortgage is always settled before the claims of the butcher, the grocer or the landlord are considered, so that if these men had sacrificed their beer they would have been just as rich as they were before, and we would have had no strike. But you say the rich mine-owners might have advanced the men the extra 20 cents a day, and then there would have been no strike. So they might, but they did not, and between them both we are made to suffer. There is no denying the fact that the trouble was precipitated in the first place by the coal barons. By a very limited combination of a few companies and their roads they control the coal consumption of the entire United States. This amounts annually to hundreds of millions of tons. They met last fall and resolved to advance the price of coal twenty-five cents per ton. They were already receiving immense profits on their investments, and by that single resolution they added over a hundred millions of dollars to their already enormous profits and added it to the coal consumed alike by the rich and poor. When the workmen heard of the advance they proposed to share its benefits, and hence the demand of two cents a ton on which the capitalists had advanced fifty. Now come the complications. On this strike eight men out of ten have no complaints to make. They have all the wages they ask; the hours of labor are entirely satisfactory; they confess that their employers have used them well, but they have determined to paralyze all kinds of trade till these two hundred coal handlers get their two cents an hour.

This week the government labourers, who were receiving 30c. an hour, struck for 40c. The secretary of the treasury immediately ordered the advance, and although the men had no grievance to complain of they refused to go to work. Several of the strikes have been to compel the employers to take back men whom they have discharged. The men insist on the employers taking their fellow workmen back whether they want them or no; that is to say they will give the workmen perfect freedom to say who his employer shall be, but they deny to the employer the right which they claim for themselves, there by making him virtually a slave. It would seem on the commonest principle of justice that, if the man is free to work for whom he will, and to come and go when he pleases, subject to no control whatever, that the same right which he claims for himself should be accorded to the employer. Let the motto be emblazoned on the banners of the workmen: "Equal and exact justice to all employers and employed." It is pretty evident that matters cannot go on very long as they are at present, and whatever way the battle is decided it will be some time before either side is willing to enter a struggle like that which now entails such dreadful suffering on thousands and thousands who had no hand in precipitating the strike.

A very eminent literary gentleman, in writing on the labor troubles, suggests as a panacea, education; and I think Long Island would not be a bad place to begin the experiment. Those who are deeply versed in geography are doubtless aware that Long Island is a neck of land which stretches out in an easterly direction about 130 miles from the goodly city of Brooklyn. It was originally settled by the Dutch, and their descendants are to be found to this day settled on the same farms where their ancestors squatted in the time of Wouter Van Broom. A suburb of Brooklyn is the delightful village of Pearsalls, and one of its principal magnates is T. J. Mott, who is one of the present school trustees. A gentleman by the name of Selvaige thought Pearsalls would be a delightful place to live in, and, acting on the thought, abandoned his home in Brooklyn and moved into the country. It did not take him long to discover that the educational advantages of his new home were not equal to those he had left behind. The school was not warmed, and he was not satisfied with the teachers, and finally his grievances found vent in a letter to the school trustee. The trustee aforesaid was a most estimable and worthy citizen of some substance and by profession a butcher, but who had not enjoyed in his youth the advantages of either Harvard or Yale. His advantages had been on a par with the trustee of a neighboring town, who replying to an applicant who wanted to teach the village school, at a salary

of ten dollars and fifty cents a month, said, that "Squantum Center wanted fast rate ability and must hev it, and that she wuz perfectly willin' to pa fur it, and pa a gud prise too; that purnsally he did not go much on grumner, but rithmetick and geography must be fust chop." When the trustee at Pearsalls got Mr. Selvaige's letter his blood nearly boiled. He had lived in Pearsalls for fifty years and had been a school trustee for twenty. He had hired all the teachers, bought the cordwood with which the school was warmed, he had had the roof shingled twice, and got a new desk for a favorite teacher, and his authority had never been questioned. And now to have a city fellow come to Pearsalls and tell him now to run the school, no wonder his blood was hot. He sat down, seized his pen and hurled this 250 pound dynamite shell at the unfortunate Selvaige, and it is lucky it did not strike him square or that city gent would have been heard of no more at Pearsalls. Here is the letter:

"PEARSALLS, Jan. 31st, 1887, Mr. and Mrs. Selvaige, T. J. Mott, trustee of the Public School, am Very Sorry that my time has been taken up so much in Keeping your fowels of my Strawberys that i have not took as much intrust in the School as i might have Done if you stop Crossing my land and keep your Chickings home you Will Oblidge me Very much and if you want Jameter you had better apply to the trustees and see what you Can do you and Some others seem to be very much alarmed a boutt th School how much would you like to have Charge of the School in full."

"T. J. Mott."

In view of the above it is gratifying to know that if in the evil convulsions which now shake this land, education should perish from the rest of the United States, Brother Mott will rescue a spark of the promethean fire from the destruction and ruin which surrounds him, and in a happier time when peace shall have been restored, re-kindle the fires of education in the classic regions of Pearsalls.

The labor troubles have affected us in every department of trade. The strikers had no money to carry home on Saturday night, and many homes were destitute of fire and food. One of the most pitiable cases was in the Catholic orphan asylum of Brooklyn. There are 600 little children cared for by the good sisters of charity. Their coal gave out on Saturday and the strikers refused to aid them in getting a supply to warm them and cook their food over Sunday. This is barbarity and worthy of the severest condemnation. Several of the rich coal dealers, when their men deserted them, stripped off their coats, loaded up their coal carts, and drove them from place to place, delivering coal to fill orders. The price of coal has doubled in three weeks. Retail dealers are now asking eight and ten dollars a ton. Strange as it may seem the theatres are filled night after night and I rejoice to record that.

Quite a number of religious revivals are doing good work in our midst, though the crop of sinners is abundant and not of particularly good quality.—BROADBRIM.

CHARLEY RYKERT'S BOODLE.

His Timber Limit Experience in the Cypress Hills—A Great Pull.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—The liveliest meeting of the campaign in Ontario was held at St. Catharines last night when the charges against Mr. J. C. Rykert, in connection with the Cypress Hills timber limits, were ventilated. An affidavit from Louis Sands, of the city of Manistee, Michigan, which was read, was to the effect that he had been induced to pay \$10,000 to R. B. Hunter, a broker in Winnipeg, for the refusal of the Cypress Hills timber limit at the price of two hundred thousand dollars, if it was represented. He engaged Henry T. Huddell, a land surveyor, to inspect the property, who subsequently reported that it was as represented. He believed Huddell had been bribed \$100,000 in notes for the limit. For nine thousand dollars of said notes were made to John Adams, and by him endorsed, "with recourse" to N. M. Rykert, and in her name discounted at the bank of Montreal in Winnipeg. Twenty thousand dollars were given to R. B. Hunter and by him discounted, and the balance, \$30,000 were retained or disposed of by the said John Adams. After purchasing the said limit he found that the Canadian Pacific railway company was entitled to every odd section of the said limit, which composed one-half of the whole limit. He then was compelled to pay an additional sum of \$4,680 to the Canadian Pacific railway company before he could do anything thereon. That the license for said timber limit was in the names of Joseph Benjamin McArthur and Charles Rykert. Mr. W. T. R. Preston, who exposed this scandal at the meeting, read a letter written by J. C. Rykert from Ottawa in 1883, showing that Sands had applied to him for a refund of the money paid for the timber limit, and that the writer said he would not refund the money.

Saved From the Wreck.

If the delicate organization of woman gets out of order, prompt application of remedial agents is required to save it from total wreck. In all such cases, whether to assist nature in the discharge of her functions, or to repair damages caused by diseases of special organs, there is no remedy so mild, and yet so effective, as Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," prepared at the World's Dispensary, at Buffalo, N.Y., and administered for many years to thousands of patients with the happiest results.

Peace of Europe Secured.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The *Sun* has a cablegram which declares that Pope Leo's action in Germany secures the peace of Europe. Emperor William will withhold the warlike manifesto he would otherwise have published.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The *Kölnische Zeitung* says it is nonsense to suppose that Germany would lift a finger to restore the temporal power of the pope.

Keeping up the War Feeling.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Metz advises say that German officials have done their best to spread alarm. Director Kries set the example by buying a quantity of provisions. The town was immediately inundated with peasants offering enormous quantities of corn, poultry and potatoes at ridiculous prices. Hundreds of laborers have been engaged to strengthen forts.

Ten per cent. off hosiery at Hardy's to-night.

PARNELL IS DEFEATED.

HIS AMENDMENT TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH REJECTED.

Mr. Sexton, the Orator of the Nationalist Party, Makes a Speech—Nature of the Division—Mr. Bright is Very Outspoken in His Opinion.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Thomas Sexton, parnellite, resumed the debate on Parnell's amendment, taunted the government on its inability to rule Ireland, without the assistance of an army as large as the one needed in India. Parnell's amendment, Mr. Sexton continued, raised questions of vital and practical importance. The whole policy of the government in Ireland, whether it was called reform of the criminal procedure law or coercion, hinged upon the relations between the Irish landlords and their tenants. All offers on the part of the tenants, to arbitrate the question of rents, had been spurned, and the tenants now stood with their backs against the wall, defying oppression, even the oppression of the law, because their position was morally impregnable. The tenants everywhere in Ireland were willing to pay fair rents, but the speaker believed if all the deposits banked under the plan of campaign by the small farmers, (and which represented the utmost they were able to pay) were put into a common fund, the sum would not suffice to pay three months rent on the basis demanded by the landlords. Mr. Sexton said the further attempts to cause more of his countrymen to emigrate would meet with passionate and fierce resistance.

Mr. Henry Matthews, home secretary, followed and bitterly denounced the plan of campaign. He said the government would not be deterred from vindicating the law, because the name coercion was used.

The debate was continued by Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Healy, in favor of the amendment, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in opposition.

At his conclusion, Parnell's amendment was rejected by a vote of 352 to 247.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The *Post*, commenting on the defeat of Parnell's amendment, says the majority against the amendment ratifies the country's mandate, and the government may now proceed with the full assurance of power and support.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The close of the debate on the Parnell amendment last night was comparatively tame. Mr. Bright was absent. All the conservatives and sixty-three unionists, including Chamberlain and Collings, voted with the majority, and eighty Parnellites, and the bulk of liberals, including seventeen members of Gladstone's government with the minority. There was much cheering, but little enthusiasm, the result being a foregone conclusion.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The *Times*, commenting on the vote on Parnell's amendment to the address, says the united forces of separatists only succeeded in showing that they are in a hopeless minority.

Mr. Bright in a Critical Mood.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—John Bright has written another letter in criticism of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. Mr. Bright says: "My views regarding liberal reunion have remained unchanged since I spoke at Birmingham in July. What has happened since has confirmed the views I then expressed. I attributed the break in the liberal party to the unwisdom of its leader and to the most deplorable abandonment by the bulk of the party of its position and policy at that leader's invitation or command. They talked and voted on measures few understood, accepting them from a popular minister. I dare not surrender the interests of the Irish people to a conspiracy bent on destroying the land owners of the country as a first step towards severing Ireland from England, a conspiracy to which so much of Ireland's present suffering and demoralization is due. I have been associated very intimately for twenty years with this popular minister. I have spoken for Ireland for thirty years. I have implored successive premiers to do the utmost legislation could do for Ireland. My sympathy for Ireland is now as warm and real as ever. I believe the majority of instructed and thoughtful Irishmen prefer the protection and justice of the imperial parliament to the rule of conspiracy under the Irish parliament."

Affairs in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11.—In the case of Farmer Moroney, who at the beginning of the year sold his cattle at auction, turned part of the proceeds over to trustees under the plan of campaign, and then went into bankruptcy to avoid the payment of what he called unjust rent, and whom Judge Boyd sent to Kilmainham jail on a charge of fraud, the court to-day confirmed the declaration of bankruptcy on Moroney's appeal from Judge Boyd's decision.

Eight fellows and professors of Dublin university have issued a manifesto, urging that in the future the institution be represented by independent members in parliament. It declares that the signers desire the discontinuance of the system of reserving the constituency for law officers of the crown "hampered by ties of office."

The catholic pupils of Michaelstown, Ireland, refuse to enter the schools till the protestant pupils are expelled.

Sir Capel Brooke, whose tenants at Kellagh, Ireland, had adopted the "plan," has finally accepted the rents less eighty-five per cent.

At Abbeyfeale, Limerick, on Thursday an evicting party was attacked by a mob who for two hours assailed the bailiffs with bailing water, stones and other missiles.

Statement in the Commons.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, in the house of commons this evening, in answer to inquiries, affirmed the truth of reports that moonlighters had attacked the houses of three farmers in Mill street, county Cork, and cut off the hair of every woman met in the houses. The only reason given for the outrages, said the chief secretary, was that the women had been seen speaking to the police. Sir Michael also said that the government could not release Cross maglen convicts.

They're Living Too Fast.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The *Times* Washington says several army officers, within the past few months, have duplicated their pay accounts, but the settlements have been affected without disagreeable notoriety.