

TIMELY ANNOUNCEMENT.

DORCAS SOCIETY EXCURSION.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

The members of the Dorcas Society intend having an excursion to

Pictou and the Lake on the Mountain

ON FRIDAY, JULY 22nd,

By the Favorite

STEAMER "MAUD."

Boat leaves the Ferry wharf at one o'clock sharp, remaining one hour at Pictou. Home early. Tickets—40c.

SIMCOE ISLAND FERRY.

STR. "PIONEER," H. C. ROTHWELL, Master,

Leaves Channel Grove, calling at Spoor's Wolfe Island, every morning at 7:30 a.m., 1 and 5 p.m., returning leaves Ferry wharf at 11:30 a.m., 2 and 6 p.m. On Sundays the Steamer will leave Channel Grove at 9:45 a.m., and 5 p.m., returning at 2 p.m. Fishing and picnicking parties will be arranged with on board. Special evening trips will be arranged hereafter. Fare 20c, good to return same day. Telephone Campbell's Mill. July 12.

SONS OF ENGLAND, ATTENTION!

THE BRETHREN are requested to meet at Leicester Lodge Hall, Montreal Street, on WEDNESDAY (TOMORROW) MORNING at half-past nine o'clock, to receive the visiting brethren from Belleville.

JOSEPH SALTER, Secretary.

Creighton's Ramble to Brockville!

Calling at GANANOQUE.

ON MONDAY, JULY 25th.

The Steamer "Maud" will leave Folger's wharf at 9 a.m. sharp.

July 19.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Joint Stock Companies Winding up Act (Ontario); and in the matter of the Kingston Car Works Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

THE CREDITORS of the Kingston Car Works Company, Limited, are on or before the 2ND DAY OF AUGUST, 1887, to send by post to Samuel Harper, Esquire, of Kingston, the Secretary of the Liquidators of the said Company, their christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the Winding up proceedings herein, and the Liquidators will proceed to distribute the assets of the Company amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which they shall have received notice.

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Liquidators at the office of Messrs. A. Gunn & Co., Ontario Street, Kingston, on the 9th day of August, 1887, at three o'clock in the afternoon, being the time appointed for adjudication of the claims.

Dated Kingston, this 27th day of June, 1887.

S. HARPER, Secretary to Liquidators.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GROCERIES!

There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

HENDRY & THOMPSON,

Fancy and Staple Grocers.

—ALWAYS ARRIVING—

Fine Hams, Pic-nic Hams 10c., Bologna, Bacon, &c.

Canned Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, Gold Dust Cornmeal, Wheat Germs, Rolled Oats, &c.

Fresh Butter Always on Hand.

If you are fastidious about your Cup of Tea we think our ENGLISH CONGOU will suit you.

COFFEE!

Fresh Roasted and Ground.

July 18.

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE.

BIBBY & VIRTUE.

Having purchased the Hardware, Stoves and Tinware business of Thos. Lemmon we will carry on the business. Hardware, Paints, Oils, at prices to compare with any house in the city. Every description of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper ware manufactured. First-class workmanship.

H. D. BIBBY, WM. VIRTUE, Late Manager for T. G. Rudd.

In connection with the above I beg to thank my numerous friends in the city and country for the large patronage extended to me since engaging in Hardware, Stoves and Tin business, and would recommend the new firm as worthy of every confidence.

July 18. THOS. LEMMON.

THE LARDER.

NEW STAND.

ICE CREAM, SODA WATER, FRUITS, and CONFECTIONERY and CIGARS.

All the very best and cheapest.

WM. ROBINSON,

Two Doors Below Polson's.

May 28.

CALIFORNIA BARTLETT PEARS!

Very fine, at the BAZAAR.

Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Apples, &c., at the BAZAAR.

REESBROS.,

July 18. Man. Confectioners.

JUST ARRIVED AT MRS. J. K. OLIVER'S

A Fine Supply of FRESH OYSTERS, FRESH BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, CHICKEN, HAM & TONGUE.

Belongs, Fresh Eggs, Lard and Butter always on hand.

MRS. J. K. OLIVER.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE BRITISH WHIG is published every evening, at 336 King Street, Kingston, Ontario, AT SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For four lines, one or two insertions, \$3 50 For four lines, each subsequent insertion, 25 Over four lines, first insertion, 10c per line Each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5c " Once a week, subsequent insertions, 10c " Twice a week, subsequent insertions, 8c " Three a week, subsequent insertions, 6c " Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 50c each, unless when "booked," when \$1 is charged. Special notices in reading columns are charged at extra rates.

The WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 8 pages, 56 columns, is published every Thursday-morning at \$1 a year.

Attached to the paper is one of the best and most busy Job offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; 8 improved printing processes. EDW. J. B. PENSE, Proprietor.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

OPPOSITION WEAKENING.

The only farmer in the vicinity of Kingston who opposes commercial union does so on the ground that it would lead to the destruction of the fruit trade in which he has an interest. It was in behalf of just such men that the Buffalo News, in a late issue, incidentally pointed out "that various kinds of fruit do not ripen so early in New York state—something of a fruit state—as in certain states further south, and yet there has never been a demand on the part of New York fruit growers for a protective tariff against New Jersey and Delaware. They have never seen any necessity for it." By the way there is a perceptible weakening in the opposition of certain conservative papers to commercial union. Why? The foremost advocates of the new departure are conservatives, and the public has come to regard the attitude of the extremists as too farcical for serious consideration. It is certainly very absurd to suppose that so many leading Tories would champion any movement which had for its object only the benefitting of a defeated political party.

THE COLLEGE GRADUATES.

The London Advertiser does not like the idea of the best of the military cadets going, on graduation, to England, and becoming identified with her army. It says: "Eight cadets have completed their course at Kingston military college, and two of them have accepted commissions in the British army. After Canadian taxpayers have footed the bill for the education of these young men the British government kindly consents to take the best of them, for service in India or the East. This sort of thing reversed would be more to our advantage."

The commissions in the British army are highly prized by the cadets, and are esteemed by them, by the college authorities, the government, and the Canadian people, at their fullest value. They are incentives to college competition, and as such are a decided benefit to all the cadets as well as those continually entering into the enjoyment of them. They are also a compliment to our people, which cannot be accepted too gratefully. The fact cannot be disguised, however, that some people—a larger number than we may have conception of—do not like the first-fruits of the college to go annually to England. It has, so far, been quite impossible to give the young men positions suited to their ambition and ability in Canada, but this may not always be the case. By-and-by some way of utilizing the talent—the development of which has cost the people so much—may be discovered, and the sooner the better for the contentment and peace of mind of those on behalf of whom the Advertiser has spoken so candidly.

ECCENTRIC GENIUS.

Every one who has read the writings of Mr. Goldwin Smith has admired them as the product of a great scholar. Few men have greater command of language, and his rare ability to gracefully express his thoughts. But Mr. Goldwin Smith's literary is no offset for his inconsistency, revived so unpleasantly by his recent somersaults upon the railway and tariff questions. His pen, of course, cannot remain idle, and it has denounced the Intercolonial and Canada Pacific railways as political institutions, engineered and carried to completion as such and for party advantages; and it has declared that protection is a failure. It is not good argument to say that great minds as well as minds not so great should be unchangeable, but the facility with which Mr. Smith alters his position suggests the inference that he does not give evidence of the acumen with which he has been credited, that he does not as carefully consider the grounds of his opinions as he should do, and that his sudden whirls about have the effect of shaking the public confidence in his judgment. So far as the Canadian railways and tariffs are concerned Mr. Smith has defended the policy of the government with all the ardour and ability he could command, and that at times when his service was likely to do the most good, during election campaign. The admission now that he has been in error is candid enough, and is to be commended in so far as it marks the completeness of his conversion, but it is a matter of only individual concern. Mr. Smith is enjoying his usual luck, and is most brilliant when the public expect least of him. His whole political life has been brimful of polished eccentricity and salient inefficiency.

A VERY VALUABLE WORK.

We are indebted to Mr. C. F. Peck, the commissioner of the bureau of the statistics and labour, New York, for a bound copy of his fourth annual report. It is a bulky volume, and deals comprehensively with every phase of the labour question—apprenticeship, manual training, technical institutions and trade schools, strikes, boycotting, and street car services. The statistics are very carefully prepared, and the information generally is of the most valuable kind. Mr. Peck's work is a credit to him and to the department of which he is the head.

In regard to strikes, a so-called "phase in labour institutions peculiar to the present day, and of quite modern growth," the com-

missioner has had a great experience, and it will be of interest, therefore, to note what he has to say of them. "A strike," says Mr. Peck, "is a protest in its most direct form. The wisdom and policy of it depend on the extremity of the case or the improbability of solving the issues under dispute. It is a hard lesson for the employer, but it is a terrible experience for the employee. Its expediency is matter for argument; its justification is established by its success." Mr. Peck then details the steps taken by him to secure the views of all classes in regard to the courses taken by strikes and the results of them. Employers as a rule were against strikes, contending that wages would ultimately increase without them. The trades unionists, however, found ample justification for the weapon, though reluctant to use it. Many a strike failed, but principally by the bad management of those who, on behalf of the workmen, undertook the adjustment of the difficulty. Such incompetency in representation has set back good organizations.

The number of persons refused work after strikes during the year was 6,821, chiefly because they were suspected of a connection with labour organizations. "This fact," says Mr. Peck, "furnishes the reason why men, who, knowing they were not paid fair wages and were otherwise ill-treated, lacked the courage to demand and insist on a change. This accounts for men less able or familiar with the work agitating for redress. But the trouble can be remedied. Only let the employers make it understood that the workmen need only assert their rights decently and temperately as men and citizens and the occupation of those who complicate matters will be ended. It would be better for all concerned if the example set by a few of the older trade organizations were more generally followed, and only experienced men selected to conduct affairs." That there is a great deal of truth in what Mr. Peck here asserts those will admit who have had to do with labour difficulties. The trades should be represented in cases of difficulty by men having these objects in view: (1) The settlement of it as soon as possible; (2) the settlement of it successfully; and according to well-defined conclusions; (3) the exercise of patience and an expressed desire for reconciliation. That this suggestion is based on common sense will appear by the following summary of facts, in reference to the settlement of strikes, taken from the report of the New York bureau under review: Conciliation, 249; conciliation with employes, 81; conciliation with the knights of labour, 321; conciliation with union, 511, a total by conciliation of 1,162. No formal settlement, 20; arbitration, 11; abandoned, 430; pending, 52; blank, 386; grand total, 2,061.

OCCURRENCE OF STRIKES.

Ordered Because They Seem to be Unavoidable—The Men Now Out.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 19.—A general strike occurred yesterday at the Fishback rolling mill of the Pottsville iron and steel company, participated in by some seven hundred hands.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—The striking coke workers have called a convention at Everson to consider the advisability of causing a total suspension of work in the regions.

TORONTO, July 19.—Representatives of the striking plasterers and their employers gathered at the rooms of the Federated Trades' association to consider the questions at issue. A three hours' discussion brought them no nearer a settlement than formerly.

HAMILTON, July 19.—The moulders have refused the offer of the iron founders for a 5 per cent. advance, with the prospect of another increase of 5 per cent. six months hence. The moulders ask for a 10 per cent. increase, to take effect from the time of settlement and remain twelve months. The iron founders offer to submit the whole matter to arbitration. The moulders reject the proposition.

DETROIT, July 19.—Mr. T. C. Mewburn, inspector of Canada customs, had a talk with U.S. District Attorney Black in regard to the alien labor question. He said he had heard that Collector Campau's staff stated that they have power to arrest and imprison any resident of Windsor who is found coming to Detroit in daily routine business, and was anxious to know if it were true. The district attorney informed him that nothing of the kind would be permitted, and that the case now under consideration by the authorities of the United States was for the purpose of testing the law. In the meantime her majesty's subjects would not be molested.

THE BULGARIAN MUDDLE.

Prince Ferdinand in a Quandary—Opinion by the King of Servia.

LONDON, July 19.—The Times correspondent at Vienna has had an interview with Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. The prince said he had not decided whether he would go to St. Petersburg to personally request Russia's recognition of his election to the Bulgarian throne. He would not allow himself to be enticed into taking any course that would be likely to further estrange Russia and Bulgaria. He said he was disappointed that Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, had omitted to congratulate him on his election. King Milan, of Servia, in an interview with the same correspondent, expressed belief that Russia would never sanction the occupancy of the Bulgarian throne by Prince Ferdinand. Alluding to the idea of the federation of Servia, and Bulgaria under himself (King Milan) he was willing to enter into such a project but only under her king's protection.

THE BOULANGER SENSATION.

A Letter That Made a Great Stir—Government's Action on It.

PARIS, July 18.—M. Laur, the deputy to whom General Boulanger wrote the letter which caused so much talk, is the man who went to Berlin at the time M. Schnaebele was arrested by the German police on the frontier, and interested himself in behalf of the prisoner. Many people are convinced that General Boulanger knew that the letter would be published. The cabinet is divided on the advisability of taking official notice of the letter. General Boulanger has censured M. Laur for publishing the letter. The government has decided to ignore the Laur-Boulanger incident.

The I.C.B.U. picnic will, without doubt, have the greatest base-ball match of the season.

DRY GOODS.

DRESSGOODS.

DRESSGOODS.

BIG REDUCTIONS!

BIG SALES!!

We must close out every vestige of Summer Goods. Seven shipments of Fall Goods to hand and more coming.

All-Wool Black Nuns Veiling 121-2c.

20c Summer Dress Goods marked to 15c.

38c Summer Goods marked 25c.

Muslins, Embroideries and All-Overs subject to 10 per cent. discount.

Silks and Velvets all this month subject to 10 per cent. discount.

400 yds. of Dress Good Remnants marked to sell in two days.

—AT—

-HARDY'S,-

ONE PRICE STORE.

No. 88 Princess Street, Kingston.

July 11.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

SEASONABLE POETRY.

How dear to my head was the Fur Cap of winter, The nice curly cap that now I am fain To swap for the sable and felt newcomer, Which, because it's so light I return to again. But like to the Crofters' thatched hut of Kilkenny, That the soft summer breeze may creep thro' any day, Is the welcome Straw Hat, because lighter than any, And cheaper; it costs but a quarter in May, And GALLOWAY'S is the place to get it.

The above soliloquy forced itself upon me in consequence of the return of spring weather, and as others sing it let them remember that GALLOWAY sang it first, and give him a call at

84 PRINCESS STREET. April 23rd.

KEEP COOL!

Straw Hats, Seersucker Coats at very low prices. Ties, Shirts and Braces cheaper than ever at

RATTENBURY'S. First-Class Laundry in connection. Telephone No. 22. July 7.

S-U-I-T-I-N-G-S

Cool as a Cucumber, at

DORLAND'S.

MORE BARGAINS THIS WEEK AT THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, 98 PRINCESS STREET, 2 doors below Wellington Street.

In Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps. Another Big Out in Boys' Jerseys and Blue Flannel Suits. Big Bargains in Trunks and Valises. This line especially must be sold at any price to make room for other goods. Remember if you want Big Bargains call at the "STAR," 98 Princess Street.

H. WOLF. June 29.

THE PALACE FURNISHING STORE. Has the best assortment of Balbriggan Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., for men, at Cash Prices, imported direct for our own trade. Gentlemen can depend on getting Reliable Goods from

ASHLEY, The Popular Shirt Maker, 124 PRINCESS STREET. Ma 19.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Late of D. F. Armstrong, begs to inform his friends that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Store on

PRINCESS STREET, Directly opposite Parkhill's Old Stand.

He has on hand a large and well assorted stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Boots of all varieties; also Trunks, Valises, &c. I intend making Custom Work a specialty having secured the services of the best workmen. May 16.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

'RUDDIGORE,'

OR— THE WITCH'S CURSE,

Gilbert and Sullivan's NEW OPERA.

Get a copy and become familiar with the Airs and Ideas before the presentation here on June 1st and 2nd.

Vocal Score—Price \$1.

Piano Score—Price 75c.

Libretto—Price 25c.

Ballads—Price 60c.

Lancers—Price 60c.

Quadrille—Price 40c.

Leave your orders now for the Jubilee Number of the Montreal Star. Price 25 cents. Have you read the New Book by the author of "Ben Hur," entitled "The Fair God." Price in paper, 50c; cloth, 70c.

Views of Kingston and Vicinity.

We have in stock a collection of Beautiful Photographs—size, 8x10 inches—taken by Henry Henderson, Photo Artist, which for Artistic Excellence and Superior Finish cannot be surpassed. We append a partial list of subjects:—Bird's Eye View of City from Fort Henry, Market Square (on a Saturday) from City Hall, City Buildings, New Queen Street Methodist Church, Rockwood Asylum, Court House, Queen's University, Roman Catholic Church, Royal Military College, Fort Henry, Tete de Pont Barrack Gate, Kingston Mills, Jones' Falls, St. George's Church, Merchants' Bank, Congregational Church. What more suitable memento than a few of the above sent to an absent friend.

J. Henderson & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS, Princess Street. Kingston. May 30.

F. NISBET'S

Spiritualism Exposed.

Preliminary Report of the Commission appointed by the University of Pennsylvania to investigate MODERN SPIRITUALISM in accordance with the request of the late Henry Seybert, \$1.20.

PROGRESS AND ROBERTY, an answer to Henry George, by J. B. Miller, 30 cents.

F. NISBET'S,

The Corner Bookstore. July 18.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS

Second-Hand Books bought and sold by A. SIMMONDS, AUG. 9. PRINCESS STREET

INSURANCE.

Liverpool And London And Globe INSURANCE COY.

ONE of the best and Safest companies doing business in Canada. Insurances effected at as low rates as any other good Company. Invested Funds, \$35,300,700. Net income for the past year was \$2,354,390. This enormous Premium Income ought to convince assured of the desirability of placing their insurance in a Co'y so perfectly secure. The Company still maintains its claim to doing the largest Fire Business in the world. The Company has actually paid since its incorporation the following large sums: For Fire Losses, \$2,040,265 For Life Losses, \$5,900,225

THOMAS BRIGGS, Agent. AUGUST 9.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Nearly all the litigation and resisted settlements in Life Assurance arise from clauses and conditions in the policies. They often read "indisputable after two years from any cause whatever," "provided only that the conditions are kept intact. The "SUN" is absolutely UNCONDITIONAL, and therefore absolutely indisputable after two years. We have no "provid only" clause.

Surplus over all liabilities, \$94,452.97 Total surplus to policy holders, 204,452.97 Assets, 1,573,027.10 New Life business for 1886, \$114,785.40

LIFE AND ACCIDENT. For rates apply to E. C. HILL, 304 GORDON STREET. June 13.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, \$2,000,000 Total Invested Funds, \$2,921,000 Total Income, \$1,573,027.10 Insurances against Loss by Fire accepted at the lowest current rates and claims settled without reference to the Board at London.

W. H. GODWIN, Agent for Kingston, BRITISH WHIG OFFICE, Mch. 18.

THE AYNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD CONN.

Cash Capital, \$4,000,000 Total Assets, January 1st, 1886, 8,502,272.90 Losses paid in 63 years, 43,400,000.00 The leading Fire Insurance Company on the Continent. Its Annual Premium Receipts in Canada and the United States are larger than those of any other Company, and it has an unblemished record of 63 years.

ALFRED R. MARTIN, Insurance Agency, Brook Street. FIRE—City and County Agent for the Glasgow and London Insurance Company. LIFE—General Agent from Kingston to Prescott for the British Empire Mutual Life Insurance Co. of England. May 14.

THE BEST DRY HARDWOOD,

Four feet long, SOFT WOOD, KINDLING WOOD and SAWED WOOD cheap at E. WILLIAMS' YARD, Atlantic Dock, foot of Princess St. Office—Upstairs over Libbeck & Murray's. Feb. 12, 1887.