

HOUSE WANTED.

To RENT—A small room, in good repair, within five minutes' walk from the Post Office, Apothecary & Walpole Booksellers and Stationers, (site S. Woods) corner Brook and Wellington Streets.

W. H. HENDERSON, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng.
OFFICE—22 William Street, between Wel-
lington and King Streets.
Kingston, May 10th, 1880.

The Daily British Whig.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 13.

REMINDERS.

MEETING of Kingston Cricket Club on Thursday evening, May 13, at 8 o'clock, at Catarquai Park on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

FRIDAY.—Tenders for erection of new houses on William Street received at noon.

CHASPEAU TRoupe at the Opera House, 8 p.m.

FOR SALE.

A VITAL PROPERTY as the four of Princess Street known as the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. For sale by auction to Dr. Fowler.

May 5, 1880.

The labour market of England is again seriously disturbed. The Unions of the old and are evidently engineering the present strike, which may be successful, but which are fraught with miseries only such as the poor and unemployed of large and populous cities have experienced. The oppressed factory hands have reason to assert their opinion in a strike, but unfortunately this way of expressing opinion is not profitable to its champions, and it rarely makes the effect aimed at.

It is evident that Sir John Macdonald will be called upon before long to reconstruct his Cabinet. Hon. Mr. Mason wants out of it, on account of ill health, it is said, and Hon. Mr. O'Connor, who has not been a success, is to be appointed to a Judgeship. Now these contemplated retirements will cause a reorganization of offices. It is stated that Sir John will assume the Presidency of the Council, Sir Charles Tupper will go over to the Interior, Hon. Mr. Langton will take the portfolio of Railways and Canals, Sir Alex. Campbell will become Postmaster-General, Hon. Mr. Chappell will enter the Cabinet as Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Caron's name is mentioned in connection with the portfolio of Militia.

Although three of the most important Appropriation Bills are yet to be reported, and only eighteen working days of this month remain there are men who still believe that it is possible for Congress to adjourn by the first day of June. On the other hand, others, and they seem to be in majority, say that it will be impossible for them to do so. Two more of the Appropriation Bills will be ready for presentation to the President on Tuesday next, viz., the Indian and the Consular and diplomatic. They will be printed, and consequently it will be near the close of the week before it can be called up for consideration. This Bill ordinarily takes up a good deal of time, and the proceedings up to it at this session will hardly be an exception. A member from Tennessee proposes to offer an amendment to fix the salary of the President again at \$25,000, and the proposition never fails to excite a good deal of discussion.

Admitting the unity of an Upper House at all it was a great mistake, that cannot be too speedily rectified, over to abolish the elective system as applied to it. An illustration of this is to be traced in an incident of the squabbles which recently occurred between Sir Alexander Campbell and Senator Alexander. In the course of that unusually acute, in which Sir Alexander certainly compromised that personal suavity and dignity on which the plumes himself, he stigmatized the action of Senator Alexander in opposing him and the Government as ungrateful, since he (Sir Alexander) had personally seen the means of giving him his seat in the Senate! The fact that a taunt like this from one member to another should be possible in a deliberative assembly, supposed in some vague way to represent and set for the people, is a strong argument against the present mode of appointment to the Senate. There can be no such thing as personal independence on the part of the Government, and that they cannot oppose the latter without running the risk of being twitted with the fact of their appointment. This system of Government nomination and life appointment of Senators is wrong in itself and pernicious in its operation, and the sooner it is changed to that of direct election by the people the better.

We are inclined to concur with the opinion of Sir John Macdonald on the question of the Panama Canal and the untenable assumptions of the United States in reference thereto. "With respect to the Monroe doctrine," said the Premier, "it was quite clear that it could have no bearing against Canada on the subject. European countries would never acknowledge it; and even if they did it would not exclude Canada from any rights to which the United States were entitled, for Canada was as much an American Power as the United States. We like the ring of the concluding words we have quoted. The absurd idea that the United States is entitled to the supervision, if not to the possession, of the whole of the American continent cannot be too distinctly and vigorously challenged by our American public men. And particularly should the issue be settled in reference to a commercial undertaking in which the great Maritime Powers, especially Great Britain, is far more interested than the United States with its limited commercial marine, can possibly be. In this latter sense Canada is entitled to an influence in the matter which is not at all indicated by her population as compared with that of the United States. Our commercial marine will bear comparison with that of the adjoining Republics any day, and this fact should emphasize the voice and influence of Canada when expressed in favor of a great commercial undertaking like that by which it is proposed to unite the great rivers and to sever the continents of North and South America."

SENATOR BROWN'S FUNERAL.

An Imposing Demonstration Viewing the Dead—The Pall Bearers—The Last Ceremonies—Etc.

Toronto, May 13. Never probably in the history of Canada has so vast and imposing a funeral demonstration expressed the public sense of a public bereavement as that which followed the remains of the Hon. George Brown to their last resting place yesterday. All classes of society were represented in the vast cavalcade, and the scene was such as will never be effaced from the memory of those who witnessed it. The people of Toronto turned out in numbers thousands to do honor to the memory of their dead friend and Senator, but the Queen's laws did not permit a monopoly of the melancholy duty of paying the last tribute to the man who is now universally conceded to have spent his splendid talents and energies in his country's service, and for the people's welfare.

Proceeding across Yonge street through the attending throng the slow journey of death was made along Carlton and Parliament streets to the Necropolis, where a great gathering was waiting. The cortège and as many of those attending as could find admittance entered the city of the dead and made their way to the grave prepared for the reception of the remains. The pall bearers left their last aid. Rev. Mr. King, assisted by brother clergymen, conducted the burial service and the earth closed upon what was mortal of one of the fathers of the nation.

It is universally conceded that no similar sight, or anything like the same magnitude, was ever witnessed in Toronto, if indeed, anywhere in the Dominion. The spontaneity of this universal sympathy is doubtless in a subordinate degree to be attributed to the cause and manner of his taking off, but it is mainly due to the fact (which was indeed not sufficiently recognized during his life-time) that the deceased was an honest, upright, and upright man of great strength of a vigorous and useful life in the public service and in guarding the liberties and promoting the general welfare of the people of Canada. Those, as a rule, a man after death, but on the other hand, many men, especially public men, are not fairly appraised till after they are gone. This certainly was the case with the Hon. George Brown, who, from the first of his public career to the day of his lamented death, was the true friend of his country, and who manfully battled, according to the promptings of his sincere convictions, for what he deemed to be best for his interests and progress.

Mr. Brown leaves a wife and family of three children, two girls and a boy, the eldest, Margaret, being sixteen, the second, Eliza, fourteen, and the youngest, George, eleven years of age. His sisters are Mrs. Ball, wife of the Rev. W. S. Ball of Guelph, and Mrs. Henning, wife of Mr. Thomas Henning, Treasurer of the Globe Printing Company; Mrs. McKenzie, of New York. His brother, Mr. J. Gordon Brown, is the managing editor of the *Globe*.

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Those without carriages marched four abreast. The funeral procession proceeded along Baldwin, McCaul, Casier, Howell and Elm streets to Yonge street, the sidewalk being lined with a dense mass of people, who stood in reverent silence, broken by the sound of voices of regret, which had raised their hats in honor of the passing dead, and women showed their sympathies in woman's ways. The vast mass of men which constituted the procession proper seemed to have no appreciable effect in lessening the dense crowds which lined every thoroughfare through which it passed. Every vantage spot from which a view of the cortège could be had was black with people, not only the streets themselves, but the windows, house tops, and even the church towers being all occupied by curious and interested spectators.

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