The Daily British Whig.

Optimi per Orbem Dicor.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN'Y 3, 1877.

REMINDERS.

WEDNESDAY.

Licensed Victuallers Meeting at British American Hotel—7:00 p.m.

Mass Meeting in favour of the Dunkin Bill at City Hall—7:30 p.m.

THURSDAY

Board of Audit at 11 a.m.

Dunkin Bill.—Polls open at 10 a.m., at the City Hall.

Regular Meeting of St. Paul's Literary Society at 7:30 p.m.

Regular Meeting of the Public School Board at 7:30 p.m.

Ancient St. John's Lodge.—Regular Meeting at 7.3 p.m.

Woman's Prayer Meeting for the success of Dunkin Act in St. Andrew's Hall at 10 a.m.

THE SESSION.

The subjects of legislation during the coming session of the Provincial Assembly are, as we write, still matter for speculation, though the House to-day assembles. It must not be supposed that because the *Globe* seeks to bestir the cupidity of the dwellers in the Provincial Metropolis for the expenditure of half a million of dollars for new Assembly buildings, that the leading Reform journal declares upon this point the mind of the Provincial Administration. Nor need we believe that because the *Globe* advocates the construction of an air-line of railway from Toronto to Ottawa that there is the least chance of the dispersion of the surplus among the railway promoters whose ambition and interest it is to make Toronto a Railway centre at the expense of the Province. If there exists any obligation on the part of the people of this Province to promote the prosperity of Toronto at the general expense, that obligation is at this moment fully discharged. We have not yet reached the point in the development of our Provincial resources where it becomes our duty to cast aside all thought for the interests of the community at large, in order to adorn and magnify the principal city of the Province. The progress of railway construction in this Province [illegible] to a craze. Schemes, the wildest that ever entered the brains of projectors, are no sooner spoken of, than all the machinery for raising bonuses, for promoting iniquitous special legislation, are set in motion. It matters not that the country to be traversed is a pathless wild, that its lumber trade has been prosperously served for a quarter of a century by the cheap activity of rivers running to points where logs can be manufactured and the product easily shipped; it matters not that the railway credit of the country is so low in the money market that railway stocks are worthless and railway bonds are an investment always hazardous, and so disputable as to reflect discredit upon the financial character and standing of the country—all this goes for nothing with too large a class of people. It is indisputable that there is not a Railway in the Dominion whose securities are worth par, that the stocks of all are unsaleable, that the traffic receipts show no expansive tendency, that the tide of immigration which was foretold to follow the railway is not a decent ripple. When the question based on this indisputable proposition is put—How can you show that further railway expenditure will be productive? the stock answer is such as is current among certificated bankrupts, assumptions in plenty and a minimum of unverifiable facts, garnished with "buts" and "ifs."

It is not to be wondered at that immigration has not followed the recent railway enterprises of the country. The railway promoter has no genius for colonization. The elements in his little game are a municipal bonus, a Government subsidy, bonds irredeemable in perpetuity, and a finger in the contract, from which he may withdraw a retiring allowance. A large lumber traffic is the only vision in the future which suffices for a base for his dreams. The merchant who conceives that a large volume of freight in this article will flow perennially, ignorant of the fact that the lumber trade of Canada, great and important as it is, has always been the most fluctuating trade in the world; the manufacturer who looks forward to a steady stream in the demand for his wares from the Utopian settlements along the line; the small capitalist who patriotically invests his few hundred or few thousand dollars to help on the town where he made his wealth *without a railroad*, all these are deceived, ruined out, cajoled, disappointed and disgusted.

There is but one of two courses open to the people of Ontario, whereby they may profit from the lessons of the past, and win for themselves abroad some reputation for a common sense appreciation of the difficulties they labor under and the obligations they are bound to fulfil. The extension of existing lines of railway to the points they were destined to attain is a matter to be furthered wisely and steadily. The connexion of these lines by the extension of the line now stretching westward from Ottawa must become the railway policy of this part of Canada. Any opposition to or dictation from Toronto against such routine must be resisted. All rival schemes for cutting out existing railway enterprises are to be consigned to the keeping of the promoters of the Credit Valley Railway, the leader of whom is credited with saying at the inception of his enterprise that he wanted "a boat of his own." This distinctive mark of the founder of some Highland clan who disdained the goodly company in Noah's Ark, no one objects to, but that the boat should be furnished to-day to the people of Toronto at the expense of the Provincial pocket is another matter. Let them put their greed and their boat in their own pockets rather.

The only other course open is to resist for a time all further aid and support to railway enterprises in every quarter. The municipal appropriation in aid of railways now reaches several millions of dollars. The worst feature of the debt is one which we think is not generally known, that in some municipalities a system of practical repudiation is going on. Under some by-laws the debentures are retired year by year until the debt is extinguished. In other cases the principal of the debt is payable at the end of twenty or thirty years, and in these provision is by the by-law made for the acquisition year by year of a sinking fund. We are unable to mention an instance of the evasion of this provision under any railway by-law, but happen to know that some municipalities have in the case of by-laws for other than railway purposes evaded the provisions for raising a sinking fund, and have year after year imposed a rate merely sufficient for paying the interest. What the practical and legal consequences of such conduct may be it is impossible to predict, but the matter deserves the inspection of the Government. At the same time we commend the desirability of an inspection of the municipal debt of Ontario. The total municipal debt of Ontario for railways is five millions five hundred thousand dollars—a small part of that enormous contribution of seventy-eight millions of dollars made by the Dominion, Provincial and municipal Governments in aid of railways. Towards the interest on this vast sum not one penny is directly contributed by our Railways, the profits from which are barely sufficient to pay five per cent. interest upon their bonded debt. What the amount of private investments in Canadian Railways is, no reliable estimate can be made—but of the one hundred and seventy, seven millions of capital stock entered as paid it is quite safe to put down twenty-five millions of dollars as the total bankruptcy of our Canadian Railways. While our credit has this appalling figure against it, there is wisdom in the criticism of those English journals whose contention is that where railways do not pay nothing can be gained by an increase of railway facilities tending to reckless competition.

THE MAYORALTY VOTE.

We refer the public to our remarks of yesterday, and our utterances throughout the civic canvass, for proof of the sincerity of our intentions to avoid the admixture of politics into the recent municipal contest. Our contemporary, however, has violated the municipal armistice, and has pretty well removed, by its analysis of the vote, the veil of neutrality. It has [illegible] the public to a [illegible] for the result, and [illegible] the conclusion that the Reform defection from Mr. Britton was the cause of that gentleman's defeat. Several innocent theories are first adduced all as indisputable as these two, viz.: that, in the first place, Mr. McKelvey received more votes than Mr. Britton, and, lastly, that Mr. Britton received less votes than Mr. McKelvey. Others are added, however, that are of greater significance, and that gently draw aside the transparent veil which is supposed to conceal Conservative mysteries from purblind Reformers. The result, we are told, was due "to the fact that some who had voted last year for Mr. Britton thought they might as well cast their ballots this time for Mr. McKelvey." What can this mean but that citizens of a certain political persuasion "might as well" pursue the same policy of Reform disintegration this year as they did last year? That policy was in each case to encourage leading Reformers and their respective personal friends to knock their heads together in order to injure the prestige of the best men in turn, and that the soreness resulting from the mutual pummelling may lead to such recriminations as would demoralize the entire party, and make Conservative victory less uncertain at the next general elections. We do not desire to be understood to complain of this policy; the opportunity was laid open on the one side, and it would have been a remarkable shortsightedness and lack of party acumen on the other side not to have taken advantage of it. Necessity almost compelled that course.

Sir John Macdonald's majorities were growing small by degrees and beautifully less at each succeeding contest, till, at the last election, he squeezed into the House by a pitiable margin of 17 votes. The transfer of nine supporters on that occasion would have rung his knell as M. P. for Kingston. The Local House election had been carried by Reformers for two Parliaments—Mr. Robinson's last election close following Sir John's most doubtful victory, being won by the decisive majority of 144. It became therefore perfectly palpable to the blindest Conservative that, with the certainity of a law of profession, the Reformers were steadily gaining on their opponents, and would be sure to overhaul them at the next Dominion election. Despairing, therefore, of the success of an open attack on a united party, the strategy of undermining and exploding from within the Reform lines is being relied upon to accomplish Reform defeat. Each civic contest, no matter whose should be the nominal and personal victory, was sure to result in a Conservative advantage. Confirmatory of this view the *News* proceeds: "*Doubtless Mr. McKelvey received more Conservative votes than Mr. Robinson did last year.*" Nothing could be more "doubtless" than this candid statement. The vote where the Conservative strength mainly lies clearly shows that Mr. Britton, from a Conservative standpoint, occupied precisely the same position this year as did Mr. Robinson last year. We are further told: "One thing is evident, that there was a considerable holding back among Mr. Britton's Reform friends, as, had he obtained a fair support from that class of electors he would have been elected." Now this is just the thing that is *not* evident. There was no "holding back," since an unusually full vote was polled. Mr. Britton's Reform friends voted for him and supported him heartily, but Mr. McKelvey's Reform friends supported their man just as cordially. In fact, we cannot see how either candidate could be preferred on political grounds, and therefore the attempt to place the onus of Mr. Britton's defeat on his Reform friends is only another blow intended to drive home the wedge of dissension which it is supposed has been fairly entered in the Reform Party of Kingston.

It is more the habit of the Liberal than the Conservative to act on his own responsibility. The true Tory has more respect for the party whip, than to kick over the party traces. We have no fears, however, that the permanent demoralization of the Reform party will be compassed by the Conservative tactics to which leading Reformers have unconsciously lent themselves. Reformers who oppose each other for civic dignitaries, do so on the consistent understanding that politics should not mingle with municipal matters. When the proper time arrives, we have not the least doubt that the gentlemen of the Liberal party who have lately and on former occasions opposed each other for local honors, will be found cordially co-operating in a loyal support to the Reform party and good government.

THE ANTI-DUNKIN MEETING.

THE DUNKINITE FORCES!

Voting Down the Resolutions.

CONFUSION AND COMMOTION.

Last evening one of the most enthusiastic meetings we have ever attended was held in the City Hall. It was called to protest against the passage of the Dunkin Act, but the attendance of temperance men and their supporters, was such that they outnumbered the anti-Dunkintes, and succeeded in defeating the resolutions submitted to the meeting.

Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick occupied the chair, and on the platform were seated those who intended to move and second the resolutions and others.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he had been asked to take the chair by the gentleman who had organized the meeting; and in accepting the position, he explained the conditions by which he was bound—that the question should be fairly discussed by the meeting, 'pro' and 'con,' and that his vote should not be pledged one way or the other. Every one in the audience should admit that the object of the Act was a good one—(applause)—to suppress the evils of intemperance, some of which he lightly touched upon; but the question was, will the Dunkin Bill be effectual in diminishing these evils? and can this object be advanced without inflicting other evils upon the community? He asked an attentive hearing for the speakers who would follow him. (Applause.)

THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

Mr. C. V. Price said he had been asked by several [illegible] last past few days, if he were [illegible] to speak against the Dunkin Bill, and he had answered in the affirmative. When the matter was before the Council, he had felt it his duty to his Constituents to give expression to his conclusions—and these conclusions were that the Dunkin Act would not accomplish the object its advocates had in view. (Applause.) He recognized the evils growing from intemperate habits—it was useless for any man to try or shut his eyes to the sorrowful and terrible results of drunkenness; but while they cannot but see these things they should try to work out the most practical remedy possible. The temperance men were no doubt honest in their purpose, earnest in zeal and disinterested, beyond the interest they may manifest for the welfare of their fellow-beings. (Applause.) He was desirous that all should know where he stood, for he was not one of the milk and water Aldermen who were backward in taking position on the question. He moved the first resolution, as follows:

"That in the opinion of this meeting the abolition of the licenses of the city, as provided by the Dunkin Act, would tend to a secret, illicit and unsupervised sale of intoxicating liquors, increasing rather than diminishing the injurious results following therefrom."

He proceeded to remark, that in considering the question, the broad principles of temperance only should not be considered—they should do more than excite the feelings and arouse the sympathy. The present license system was the result of the deliberation of the wisest men. From the earliest history they had read that intoxicating drink was one of the greatest curses. It had troubled statesmen in every country and in every age, and the best men of the Church and the State had passed down to them the law in its present form. By that license law a certain number of licenses was issued to tavern-keepers which enabled them to sell up to a quart, and the law gave the municipal authorities the power to see that nothing was done improperly in the carrying on of their trade. What was proposed? They were asked to sweep away the hotel and tavern licenses, and by this it is not proposed that there shall be no more drunkenness—that man shall no longer get drunk—but simply that tavern licenses shall no longer exist, and that the trade must go back to where it was years ago—into the hands of the wholesale vendor and the illicit dealer! (Applause.) The experience in the city was that when they attempted to restrain the trade it had a tendency to pass into illicit and improper channels, and did ten times more injury than the open, honest, supervised, legitimate sale. (Applause.) The practical application of the law in Kingston and in other places would be non-successful until the people were educated to a higher degree, until the public were taught to know that it is wrong and injurious and doing much harm, and this will continue until it is stamped entirely out. They had at the present time part of the Dunkin Act in force—since 1864—that is the general provisions of the Act, for the punishment of liquor dealers who sold liquor to drunkards against instructions of friends, but in Kingston a case had never come up wherein the law had been enforced. It had been looked upon as a dead letter. (Applause.) He was not going to discuss the right of the Legislature to alter the law and prohibit the sale, but there was one thing he could discuss, that the Legislature never deals with anything that is sinful, as the license system had been declared to be. The Legislature of the country was not charged with the care of men's consciences or sins. All that was required of them was to deal with crime and offences against persons and property. And here was the grand secret of the British Empire. It knows no sin in the person, but directly sin leads to the committal of crime against a fellow-being the Legislature must furnish the necessary security. (Applause.) It was said to be against the British Constitution to sell anything that injures. He illustrated the effect of this contention by remarking that if some one attempted to have a law passed, binding ladies to lace their corsets to a certain extent, every woman would resent the process of law and claim the privilege of lacing just as tight as she liked. (Laughter and applause.) They were told that if the liquor traffic was right it needed no license, and if it was wrong it should not be licensed.

Voice—It is wrong! (Confusion and applause.)

The speaker continued that the trade was licensed not so much because it was right or wrong, but because the demands of the country required it. He likened the licensing of liquor selling to the licensing of cabinery (necessary evile)—whose service the country required. He had no sympathy with the cry that the Dunkin Act will injure the poor man. It was a legislation which the people had a right to adopt if a majority of the people approve of it, and he believed a majority had a right to rule. They were told that one great reason why the Dunkin Act should pass was because the people engaged in the sale of liquor gave men nothing for their five cents. If every man in business were prohibited because he gave nothing for the money he received there would be little business done. The only man who cannot be charged with giving anything for nothing is the lawyer. (Applause.) Doctors were different, for some of them give men doses that fix them. (Laughter and applause.) He compared classes and said Kingston had a population of 15,000. Of these he put about one-half per cent. down as habitual drunkards, about 75 per cent. as moderate drinkers, and 25 per cent. total abstainers. As regards the income he said to balance profits and the losses and but little remained to the good. They should continue as they are until they could see their way clearly what to do; and to partially interfere in the trade led to the danger that they might commit a larger proportion of injury than benefit. His idea was that the legislation should move as the public mind justify it. (Applause.) They know that in proportion to the population the drunkenness was decreasing, because men's minds were educated, their morals were lifted up, and because the moral and intellectual beings were developed in place of the animal. He did not believe in abolishing the liquor trade in one sweep. It would disorganize the whole revenue system, and no Government which did it could exist a year. When the drinking customs were removed, the evil would be removed, and not till then. And this must be brought about gradually, by moral influence and force, by moral teaching and intellectual uprising. (Applause.)

A TEETOTAL DISSENTER.

Ald. Medcalfe agreed with the previous speakers that the drinking evils were deplorable, and he would support anything tending to diminish them. He had been for his life time a teetotaller. He did not stand up as the champion of the Licensed Victuallers because he believed some of them (seven-eighths of them) were great frauds (applause)—as great as the Dunkin Act. (Renewed applause.) He was quite satisfied that alcohol was working the ruination of some whose homes should be characterized by peace and love, where now trouble and discontent prevails; but he was also quite satisfied that the Dunkin Act was a fraud, a delusion and a snare. He recited a pointed quotation anent alcohol's doings, which would please the temperance men, he said, and he suggested that others might be benefitted by its application. He had been Chairman of the Committee on Licenses for two years, had visited the different hotels, and spoke of their respectable character. In Picton, where the Dunkin Act was in operation, he had seen more drunkenness in one day than ever he had seen in Kingston.

A QUERY AND ANSWER.

Dr. Skinner (from the audience)—When were you in Picton?

Ald. Metcalfe—Last Dominion Day.

Dr. Skinner—When foreigners were there, perhaps.

Ald. Metcalfe—I did not notice half a dozen foreigners in the whole place. (Applause.) I was in one place where men were lying drunk on the floor, and I felt sorry for them. (Hear, hear.) I saw more drunkenness in a given space of time than I ever saw before, and I have travelled a good deal, in the United States as well as Canada. I myself asked for pop, and another mixture was handed me, which the waiter said was what they called pop. (Applause.)

OPPOSING THE RESOLUTION.

In response to the question if any one desired to speak against the resolution, Rev. Mr. Graffter, who was seated on the platform, rose and remarked that he should be sorry to see the Dunkin Act passed if it was not going to some good. He referred to the manner in which the English Government suppressed gambling, and held that the Constitution would permit of similar legislation in the case of the liquor traffic. The Dunkin Act would put down tippling, the authorities could suppress the shebeens, and sobriety could be enforced. He referred to visits he made to the gaol, and the sad scenes he encountered there—all pointing to the necessity of some restraint being placed upon the drinking customs. He explained that the License Inspector of Prince Edward lived ten miles from Picton; and that those who formerly were licensed were doing everything to violate the law—that their conduct was disgraceful. He alluded to Mr. Plumsell's seamen's bill and the law regulating soap factories, as evidences of what must be done by compulsion when necessary. He moved "that the Dunkin Act, being the best act on the statute book to restrain the effects of the sale of intoxicating liquor, it will be to the benefit of the city to adopt it."

PICTON'S POSITION.

Dr. Skinner, regarding Picton, read a telegram which had been received by Mrs. Youmans from the Mayor of that place, in which he said during 1875, from the 1st of May to the 31st of December, there were 56 commitments. In 1876, during the same length of time, there were only 29. (Applause.)

The telegram was handed to the chairman who read it again, preceded and following by a noisy commotion, which showed the feeling with which the respective parties were animated.

The motion, submitted by Mr. Price, was then submitted and declared lost, succeeded by tremendous cheering.

VESTED RIGHTS REVIEWED.

Mr. E. H. Smythe trusted that the resolution which he was about to move would heartily commend itself to the meeting. He did not wish to be misunderstood—he did not appear as the champion of intemperance. No objection could be urged against his resolution, because it did not tend towards intemperance. They had the privilege of voting on the Dunkin Act, and in placing it before them the Legislature relegated a part of its duty to the people, but the people were to some extent the legislators.

He moved,

"That the Dunkin Act is objectionable in rudely depriving a large and respectable class of our citizens of the means of a livelihood without compensation, and in so far as it aims at the compulsory prevention of drinking, it is a despotic infringment on the liberty of the subject."

He said a large number of persons was engaged in the liquor traffic. They went into it supposing the traffic to be legitimate, and it would be a hardship if the Government did not respect vested rights, and took away from these people the means of livelihood. He alluded to the fact that they had a right at any rate to be able to carry on business until the 1st of May, while if the Dunkin Act passed they could not sell publicly after the 1st of March. He returned to some of the absurd legislation of ancient times, when people were obliged to attend church so many times a year, and take the sacrament so many times, when boots had to be of a certain style, &c., but the legislation of modern times was to wait until the feelings of the people called for it. He disapproved of anything of a tyrannical or oppressive nature, as he declared the Dunkin Bill to be, being liable to produce an injury in endeavouring to enforce a good. (Applause.)

A LEGAL OPINION.

Mr. T. H. McGuire was glad to see so many of the fair sex present. It had been said they did not like Dunkin, but their presence controverted the fact. (Applause.) It was wrong to deprive men of their vested rights without compensation. A wrong must never be committed in order that a right end may be reached. Never rob in order to do right. (Applause.) In the first place the Licensed Victuallers constituted a large and respectable class of the community; and if they were criminals they would be entitled to fair, open-handed justice. These men had been induced to spend large sums of money in their business, and it was unconstitutional that they should be deprived of their business, and the material used in it rendered useless. (Applause.) A man was always under restraint for the good of the city, but there were certain rights which were the people's birthright, and which no power can rightly deprive them of. A man can walk, and breath and eat as he likes, and none can rightly dictate to him. So with drinking. He can drink what he pleases, when he pleases and where he pleases.

Voice—"No, no."

Mr. McGuire should say "no" to a certain extent, it being a fixed principle of British law that in exercising the functions of citizenship one must not interfere with his neighbour's rights. (Applause.) He declared the Dunkin Act unconstitutional, because it aims to infringe upon the liberty of the constitution. He agreed with Mr. Price pretty much as to the percentage of drunkenness. He found that during the past year there were 410 cases of drunkenness, but some of these had been repeated offences on the part of some of the prisoners. On analysis he came to the conclusion that there had been 150 individual cases, and these did not all belong to Kingston but were wayfarers to a large extent, so that Mr. Price was about correct when he said that the habitual drunkards numbered about one-half per cent. A large number in the country were guilty of larceny, and the only way to prevent these people from stealing was to put them in gaol. According to the Dunkin argument they would have to put every man in gaol to keep him from drinking. (Laughter and Applause.) He reviewed some of the causes which brought about the agitation of the Dunkin Act—one being that the age was one of novelty, and that a change was desirable; another that some men liked to parade their own virtues before the public. He pronounced the Dunkin Act despotic and unconstitutional, and held that, to be successful, any law must be backed by moral suasion. As long as men indulged in drink moderately no law can prevent it. He should always resist illegal infringement. And if he wanted a drink he should have it even if the Dunkin Act passed, because he believed he was right, and would submit to nothing which was wrong. (Applause.)

The second resolution was put and met the same fate as the first. It was voted down amid a perfect storm of cheers.

DIVERTING THE TRADE.

Dr. Evans moved,

"That whilst the abolition of licenses would fail to accomplish the beneficial effects anticipated, it may have the adverse effect of diverting the business of the city to other channels."

In moving this resolution the Dr. said he knew something of the operation of the Act—he had lived where the Act had been tried, and he had been dissatisfied. It had caused a great deal of trouble and embittered friends. He referred to the fact that beer would be prohibited, which would drive men to the use of a worse stimulant, and probably alcohol. He had a conversation with a Picton man lately who said he had sold more liquor now than formerly. In one day he sold 57 decanters of brandy, while under the license system he only sold one occasionally, and if there was anything that would burn the liver and lights out of man it was brandy. He had been in Canada 20 years and knew men to be drinking whiskey all that time and they were alive yet. But he did not advocate drinking; he would not recommend any one to drink whiskey. He read a statement, which had been published in the Picton *Gazette*, a professed temperance paper, holding that the commitments in 1874 were only 10 and last year 16. (Commotion.) In Picton he found public opinion greatly against it (the bill.) Many would vote to repeal it. In some eastern sections the bylaw has been repealed and County Councils had refused to put it to a vote when asked to do so. The revenue in the city from the license system amounted to $15,000, $5,000 of which went to the Government. It had been said that if the Dunkin Act passed they would need no policemen, no gaol, no doctors, no ministers, no nothing. (Hisses and applause.) That would be a desirable end for some, but it would not be arrived at. Instead of decreasing the expense of police, etc., it would be increased. There would be no taverns but many shebeens, into which the police would not have the same access as into the licensed inns. He noted the absence of the usual yard accommodation for travellers, and what the city would lose by this deficiency. He looked upon the Dunkin Act as an emanation from the United States, that land of free loviam and every other ism. (Applause.) He then referred to the use of tobacco, against which compulsory measures should be taken the same as against the liquor trade. He quoted several countries, Germany, England, Tartary and Africa, and spoke of their drinking usages, and their systems of making fermented wine. His remarks about winebeing stated to be the work of the devil, were amusing. The grapes went through the usual process of fermentation, and became fine and healthy, and enticing to the taste, and how had the devil anything to do with it? The same with currant wine. The juice naturally fermented, and the wine was made, but the devil had nothing to do with it. (Loud laughter and applause.) He did not advocate the use of alcohol, except for medicinal purposes; but he added that the men would have stimulants of some sort, and if not alcohol, they would have something else. (Applause.)

THE LOSS TO DEALERS.

Mr. G. J. Tandy, in seconding the resolution, announced himself as a temperate man if not a teetoteller. He pointed to the fact that if the Dunkin Act passed, the liquor trade at Kingston would suffer to the extent of $200,000 in loss or depreciation of property, and in the deficit of $10,000 to the city revenue. He denied that intemperance prevailed to a very large extent among the working classes of England, probably not more than one per cent. He dwelt upon Kingston's financial condition, and to the fact that in meeting the liabilities, the Council can illy spare $10,000 revenue. He viewed the Act as a coercive measure; and he disapproved of clergymen taking part in such discussion. So long as they attended to their ministerial duties, he could respect them, but when they took part in municipal politics, they should be rebuked. (Voices—"No," "yes," and general uproar.) He dwelt upon the question of the abolition of slavery, and argued that the policy pursued by Great Britain in that matter, should be copied in this—if they wanted the liquor traffic ended, those in it would be compensated for any loss they would suffer. He hoped for the Bill's defeat. (Applause.)

THE FINALE—THE LWERAHS!

Dr. Jarvis (in response to a general invitation, for any one to speak who chose) said he never stood upon the platform with greater pleasure. He never felt more confident that the law would carry, than then. (Applause.) He was astonished to see gentlemen occupying the positions which they did, giving expression to such clap-trap as they had done. (Cheers.) One of the speakers had referred to seven-eighths of those whose cause he advocated as what? Frauds! (Renewed cheering.) "Frauds" mean men who would impose upon their fellow-men. (Applause). They had been taken all over the world—taken to Africa. Were they in the 19th century to be compared to Africans? (Applause.) This was a progressive century, and we were of a progressive people, and in 72 hours they would show more practically what they meant. (Applause.) And what had they to do with the Tartars and their mares' milk? (Laughter and commotion.) He was sorry men of the medical profession should advocate liquor for medicinal purposes. He was but a young man yet, but in the United States he had seen a tent with 300 patients ill with typhoid fever, and yet not one of them tasted liquor. (Applause.) He had nothing to say against the men in the liquor traffic; his opposition was directed against the traffic itself. After a few general remarks on the effects of intemperance, on the meeting to-night and the voting on Thursday, he retired.

Dr. Evans' motion was then put and lost by a large majority.

The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m.

"All Things to All Men."

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Dear Sir,—Your contemporary applies the moral reflection, "a man never loses anything by consistency," to the stand taken by Dr. McCammon on the Temperance Question. This is another rendering of the adage that "honesty is the best policy," the truth of which was illustrated by the Doctor's election. It is to be feared, however, that the *News* is a trifle less consistent than the Doctor, as in the matter of Frontenac Ward election it blows hot and cold in almost a single breath. With the result, *i.e.*, the re-election of the old members, it declares Frontenac Ward "has no reason to complain." On Saturday and yesterday the *News* complained that a "number of persons combined to defeat Dr. McCammon on account of his temperance principles," but congratulates the latter on foiling the combination, adding an expression of its own pleasure at the Doctor's success. But the funny feature of the business lies in the gusto with which the *News* refers to the "splendid run" of Dr. Evans, who came "within a few votes" of securing his return, while the figures say that Dr. McCammon was the very gentleman so nearly overhauled by the "anti" Dr. Now, if Dr. Evans' run was so "splendid," as it was, how much more so it would have been had he obtained the few more votes and "run" into Council. Had this transpired, however, the "number of persons combined to defeat Dr. McCammon on account of his temperance principles" would have accomplished their purpose. It is easy to agree with the *News* that "considering the opposition brought to bear against him, Dr. McCammon has every reason to be gratified with the result." But it is not so easy to see the consistency of patting on the back as "splendid" the opposition, whose success would have reversed the "result," at which the *News*, so pleased itself, tells Dr. McCammon also to be "gratified." In view of the above, the generous desires of your contemporary could not possibly be gratified, except by the admission of a *fourth* Alderman on the delegation to the City Council from

Frontenac Ward.

Jan. 3, 1877.

A Question in Point.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Sir,—I do not care a brass button about the result of the squabble between the Dunkinites and anti-Dunkinites, but would like to ask the public, through your columns, whether it is the worse offence for a tavern keeper to sell whiskey, or for a druggist to sell female pills publicly advertized as *not to be taken at a certain time!*

Yours,
Bystander.

Jan. 3, 1877.

THE GRAND TRUNK STRIKE

THE MILITARY ESCORT.

Attacking the Strikers.

TWO MEN WOUNDED!

Belleville, Jan. 2.—The train from Toronto conveying the Queen's Own arrived at Sidney station, six miles west of Belleville, about 9 o'clock. It was drawn by four locomotives, on each of which were several men with fixed bayonets, whose instructions were to use their weapons freely in case any one attempted to tamper with the engines. The train, which left Sidney at 10:15 p.m., will not come down to the station until to-morrow morning. This afternoon a bench of magistrates met and issued a proclamation forbidding all persons who have no legitimate business there from visiting the station.

Belleville, Jan. 3.—Early this morning things grew worse at the station among the strikers, and on several occasions the military had to use bayonets. They, however, exercised great patience, and only two cases are reported in which any one was hurt. A man named Jas. McLaughlin was stabbed by one of the volunteers when persisting to go when warned to turn back. It was reported that he could not live, but since it is thought he will recover. The other case: "A man fell when running with the crowd before the soldiers. He sustained a slight flesh wound. When a team was leaving the depot last night, the crowd poured a shower of stones, coal and frozen snow and mud after it, and several shots were fired. A few of the daring strikers boarded the train, and endeavored to disconnect the cars or put on brakes. When a short distance away from the station, one of the engines, from some unexplained cause, jumped the track. The whole repairing force was called upon and repaired the mishap, the military protecting them while doing it. Owing to the deprived settlement of the matter, everything is now quiet. It is expected the troops will return to Toronto this evening.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—The greatest satisfaction is expressed on all sides at the termination of the Grand Trunk strike. Work is to be resumed at once. Manager Hickson, it is understood, meets the men almost on their own conditions, leaving, however, several inner points to be discussed.

Montreal, Jan. 3.—The striking engine drivers met Hickson at his residence late last night, when negotiations were entered into and the men of this division promised to go to work again to-day under the old agreement. The men are doing so this morning but at present are negotiating on behalf of the strikers in Belleville, Brockville, Toronto and Stratford divisions. All engines are being got ready for service, and freight and passenger trains started as usual. The train which left Toronto at noon yesterday left Landsdowne all right at 10:40 and is of enormous size, thus having to proceed slowly.

Opening of the Legislature.

The Speech of the Lieutenant Governor.

At 3 o'clock to-day the third session of the Ontario Legislature was opened by Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald in the usual form.

In His speech from the Throne His Honour welcomed the members back to their duties. He rejoiced to announce that the Commissioners for the consolidation of the statutes had completed their important labours. He hoped that it would be possible at this Session to give the Province the benefit of the work. Bills embodying the Judge's recommendations will be submitted—among others a bill extending the Voter's List Act, with modifications to municipal elections, and a Bill giving votes to the sons of farmers, in certain cases. Further improvement may be looked for in educational matters. It is proposed to ask assistance towards improving the qualifications of teachers. Reports would be laid before them as to the working of the license law of last session. The Act had already led to the diminishing of the evils of intemperance. A bill would be submitted, embodying further amendments calculated to increase the efficiency of the law. An agreement has been arrived at with the Government of the Dominion for the purchase of the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, subject to their approval and the approval of the Parliament of the Dominion. Should this agreement go into effect the criminal lunatics now confined in this asylum will be removed and room will thereby be obtained for other patients, but he regreted to say that it seems that still further provision must be made at this session for the accommodation of the insane, if our means of receiving and caring for those afflicted persons are to keep pace with annual requirements which unhappily are to be anticipated. He regreted to find there is a necessity for increased accommodation for the blind and for deaf mutes. The propriety of an appropriation for additions to the existing establishments for the instruction of these classes will demand consideration. Notwithstanding the large sums hitherto applied in aid of railway enterprises, applications are made on behalf of unfinished as well as other projected railways for fresh grants. He commended their attention to these applications. The safety of the records in the Crown Lands Departments being of great importance to the whole community, he invited them to consider whether there is any sufficient reason for further delay in erecting such a fire proof building. While the laborious and prudent character of our people has saved us from much of the depression which still prevails in so many countries, their energy and intelligence are opening up new markets for the produce of the Province. He rejoiced to give testimony to the success, which attended the exhibition of Canadians at Philadelphia. Since last session the differences between Ontario and Quebec received the attention of the Government. Members of the Government met at Ottawa a Committee of the Government of Quebec, and an authoritative decision as to the award of 1870 was mutually arranged, such a decision being found to be essential to either an acceptance of the award or any settlement of the important matters embraced in it. For the determination of the provincial boundary by the agreed method of an arbitration the appointment of a new arbitrator on behalf of the province recently became necessary, the distinguished judge who was to occupy that position having requested to be relieved from it. Meanwhile a provisional line had been mutually determined upon. At a former session a considerable amount of additional materials for the ascertainment of the ultimate boundaries had been collected. A new statement of the case of Ontario had been prepared. Everything is now ready for the final decision within a few months. He had given directions that the Public Accounts for 1876 shall be laid before them. The estimates for public service have been prepared and will be submitted.

GENERAL DESPATCHES.

Solution of the Presidential Election.

Disposing of the Geneva Award

WHEELER INTERVIEWED.

Judge McCully of Nova Scocia Supreme Court, died last night at nine thirty, aged sixty eight years.

—Railway accident at Copenhagen; nine men killed, and thirty wounded.

—The outlook of the eastern war, dark. Turkey will fight rather than submit to the Russian demands.

—The President of the United States will send a message to Congress suggesting the investment of the Geneva surplus award, and devoting the interest to the payment of subsidies to American shipbuilders.

—A. T. Stewart's will is to be contested by Irish relatives.

—Mr. Sewell's winter navigation is now succeeding.

—W.A. Wheeler (Rep. Vice-Prest.) rebukes the idea of a compromise. The issue must be settled by the strict carrying out of the spirit of the Constitution.

—Crew of British brig "Louisa" saved by SS. "Olympic."

—Fire in Watertown this morning, destroying the tannery of Geo. Parker; loss $7,000.

—Mines still burning in Pottsville, Pa.; mines caving in; two men buried.

—It is believed that Hampton will be declared Governor of South Carolina by Judge Carpenter.

—W. B. C. Barber, late Assistant Accountant of the bank of Montreal, was again before the magistrate at Toronto this morning, and still further remanded until the 9th inst.

—A *Tribune* Washington special says the favorite solution of the Presidential complication now is to hold a new election next Fall, and to allow President of the Senate to administer the office *ad interim*. This will be brought about by Democrats in the Senate debating questions arising in count until noon on March 4th, when it is claimed that the operation of counting votes necessarily ceases.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Jan. 3.

Bank of Montreal—183 3/4, 183 1/4, sales 1 at 183 1/4.
Merchants Bank—Ex Div, 90, 89 1/2
Bank of Commerce—Ex Div 122 1/2, 122,
Ontario Bank—103, 102 1/2.
Bank of Toronto—175 1/4, 174 3/4.
City Bank—97 1/2, 91.
Montreal Telegraph Co—119 1/2, 119, 914 at 119 1/4.
Dominion Telegraph Co—91 3/4 asked.
National Bank—90.
Quebec—100 1/2.
Richelieu Bank—89 1/2, 89 1/4.
City Passenger Bank—141, 136 1/2.
New City Gas—157.
Montreal Tel—Ex Div, 119 1/2, 119.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Jan. 3.—Flour receipts none; sales 100 bbls; market quiet and steady at generally unchanged rates and the demand small. Sales 100 choice pollands brought 3,75. Grain nominal and provisions unchanged. Dressed hogs sold at 7,15 to 7,25 per 100 lbs. according quality and weight. Ashes 4,40 to 4,50. Pearls no ninal.

—A well known Boston physician has declared that it is his desire to be cremated after death.

—The best authorities declare that an eel is not as slippery as a politician, but he can live longer in water.

MARRIED.

In Kingston, on the 2nd instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Wilson assisted by the Rev. John Gallagher, Mr. Wm. John Gibson, B.A., son of James Gibson, Esq., J.P., of the Township of Kingston, to Isabel, eldest daughter of Wm. Robinson, Esq., M.P.P.

On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John C. Garrett, Mr. E. K. Funnell, of Portsmouth, to Miss Rosa V., daughter of Mr. P. Myers, of Harrowsmith.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FOR THOSE

Who Intend to Make Them

No more elegant or acceptable Present can offered to a friend or relative than a

Rich Black Silk Dress
A Handsome Colr'd Silk Dress
A Real Lish Poplin Dres.
A Lyons Silk Velvet Mantle.

A choice assortment of the above Goods offering at specially low prices, at

R. & J. GARDINER'S.

Also—a large assortment of

CHEAP DRESS MATERIALS

In Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and other Fashionable Shades, with Trimmings to match
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs.
Ostrich Feathers.
An unrivalled Stock of Josephine Kid Gloves
Also—a very large assortment of WOOLEN GOODS for present wear. All offering at popular prices.
Inspection invited. Sales for cash.

R. & J. GARDINER

PRINCESS STREET.

Dec 16, 1876.

TO-MORROW.

WOMAN'S PRAYER MEETING

A PRAYER MEETING will be held in the St. Andrew