The Daily British Whig.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

MONDAY EVEN'G, MARCH 5, 1877

REMINDERS.

MONDAY.

BUSINESS Meeting of Y.M.C.A.—8 p.m.

ANNUAL Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society at 7:30 p.m.

MINDEN LODGE.—Regular meeting; dedication and supper.

MISSIONARY Meeting at St. James' Church—7:30 p.m.

TUESDAY.

TENDERS for additions to B. A. Hotel received till noon.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—Monthly Meeting at 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.

SALE of valuable (Rourk) property, Princess Street, at noon.

TENDERS for building work received for M. Morrison.

Y.M.S.B.A.—Shamrocks to the front in St. Patrick's Hall, at 8 p.m.

IN THE SAME BOAT.

About the time of the last vote in the House on the Orange Incorporation question, the fact was pointed out as a suspicious coincidence that several members of the Ontario Government were entertained at dinner by Archbishop Lynch. Some of the lynx-eyed Conservatives professed at once to see a direct collusion between the R.C. hierarchy and the Government on the anti-Incorporation policy. Such social amenities must possess a political significance. Through the mutual friend of the Church and the State, Mr. Fraser, the members of the Government were invited to seats around the Archiepiscopal board as a recognition of their past opposition to the Orange Institution, and as an encouragement to future fidelity to the cause of the Church. All this was more than hinted by some of the knowing ones of the Tory party. Rather unfortunately for this plausible little bit of misrepresentation, however, it turns out that the Archbishop's hospitality includes several leading members of the Opposition as well. If, then, ministers were guilty of an impropriety in dining with his Grace at such a juncture, what will the grumblers not say when they hear of the wild indiscretion of Opposition leaders who represent so large a preponderance of the supporters of special Orange legislation? We would sincerely deprecate any hasty condemnation of the Archbishop's Conservative guests. Still we think the matter should receive the serious consideration of those who are interested in their consistency. We think it should be ascertained whether they went merely in a social capacity—to share an excellent dinner and enjoy a good time—or whether in addition it was not their desire and intention to relax the Archbishop's opposition to the measure so as to further its final success. We make this suggestion as a possible extenuation of those Orange champions, who, it might otherwise be suspected, had compromised their followers, to say nothing of themselves, by dining out at the palace of the metropolitan Archbishop at such a peculiarly inopportune time.

THE RAILWAY BONUS.

While Opposition critics are so noisy about the pro convict intentions of the Federal Government in reference to further operations on the Military College Buildings, their comparative silence in regard to the grant of the Ontario Government to our local railway enterprise is, to say the least, very interesting. Such significant consistency furnishes us with a key to the animus which is prompting Conservative criticism. One Government is denounced in unmeasured terms for an intention to employ prison labour in the preparation of the material for a Government building, a perfectly legitimate procedure, but one which is misrepresented as in conflict with the interests of Kingston and her workingmen. When, however, the Ontario Government generously supplements its former liberality to the railway undertaking on which the future prosperity of Kingston will be so largely dependent, the organs grudge the scantiest meed of commendation. The Railway Resolutions which recently passed the House, assign a grant of $8,000.00 per mile for the 30 miles of road from the Mississippi to the Madawaska. This section was, of course, included in the original grant of $3,500 00 per mile, but that grant, like the Renfrew bonus, has been forfeited by lapse of time, so that the Government was not under the least obligation to carry out the original promise in regard to this portion of the road. On this view the Government has set apart an additional sum of $240,000.00 for this further extension of the K. & P. RR. Had the primary grant of $3,500.00 per mile for this section not been cancelled, however, there would still remain $4,500 00 per mile of entirely new grant, making a supplementary subsidy of $135,000 in addition to the restoration of the cancelled bonus. This timely assistance from the Government will infuse new energy into the enterprise, and enable the directorate to push on the work with redoubled vigor. When this stretch of 30 miles shall be completed, as it soon undoubtedly will be, we shall be within the trifling distance of 18 miles of tapping the Canada Central. It may be thought that our gratitude is a lively sense of favours to come when we say that this final section of the road will be just as much entitled to Governmental assistance as is the section to which the recent grant is to be applied. The grounds on which the latter was granted will apply with equal force to the link that will unite our road with the Canada Central. In each case the railway will traverse a sparsely inhabited country, will open up tracts of at present unoccupied land for settlement, and will serve the purpose in every sense of a colonization road. However, we may well let the future take care of itself, and leave the last section of the railway to its own claims for assistance when the time shall arrive to ask it. Meantime every one really interested in the general prosperity of Kingston and in the success of the enterprise which will largely contribute to that prosperity, will thankfully appreciate the action of the Government in granting the additional subsidy, and will recognize with hearty approbation the untiring efforts of our local member, Mr. Robinson, for the faithful and zealous representation of the just claims of our railway to a liberal share of Governmental assistance.

THE NEW MINISTER.

We are not yet in a position to announce the gentleman who will shortly be called upon to accept the sixth portfolio in the Ontario Cabinet. The new department, that of Minister of Education, will be assigned to Hon. Mr. Crooks, who has for some time discharged the duties of the office without being, so far, relieved of that of Provincial Treasurer. The combination of these two important positions would prove a piece of impracticable economy. The attempt to discharge the dual duties has already proved most damaging to Mr. Crooks' health, and, pursuant to the announced intention of the Government, that gentleman will soon be relieved of the office of Treasurer, in order to enable him to devote his entire time and undiverted attention to the important interests of our educational system. With the exception of a little carping objection by Mr. M. C. Cameron, first to the change itself and then to the salary of the new Minister of Education, the proposed change seems to have met with the general approbation of the House. Whoever may prove to be the added member of the Government, we are sure there will be no difficulty on the score of a scarcity of able men behind the treasury benches. Messrs. Williams (Hamilton), Hardy (South Brant), and Messrs. Bethune and Hodgins may be named as an eligible quartette from which the new Minister may be safely selected. We may confidently predict that the choice by the Government of their new colleague will commend itself to the approbation of the Reform party in the House and country. As for the opposition, the recent resignation and resumption of the leadership of it by Mr. Cameron has sufficiently shown the desperate straits to which that party is reduced even for a leader. Judging from their present demoralization it will be many a long day before the Conservative party cross the floor of the Ontario Legislature.

THE INAUGURAL.

President Hayes to-day made his inaugural address, and proceeded, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on subjects that now chiefly engage public attention. The President did not lay down any measures of administration, but rather spoke of motives which should animate him. He alluded to the fact that the nation was still impoverished, and whatever may be the cause of this condition of things he held that the time had come when it is the imperative necessity that a wise, honest and peaceful local self government was required in the public and private interests of the States—that is, a government which will recognize and maintain inviolate the rights of all—a government which guards the interests of the two distinct races, and which will submit to the laws of the nation. At the outset of the discussion which preceded the Presidential election he had made known his sentiments in regard to several important questions; and now, following the example and in part adopting the language of his predecessors, when every motive for misrepresentation had passed away, he wished to repeat what he had said before the election, feeling assured that these sentiments would be accepted as the standard of his conduct in the path before him. The permanent pacification of the country, upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all classes, was the one subject of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the revolution still remain. The revolution of the entire labour system of a large portion of the country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizens, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur, he said, without presenting a problem of the very gravest moment, to the emancipated race and to the general government. The Act of Emancipation he looked upon as wise and just. He was anxious to use every legitimate influence in favour of honest and efficient local self-government, and in this endeavour he asked for cordial support. Not the political situation alone merited attention; the material development of the South had been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs the considerate care of the general government. He pointed out that universal suffrage rested upon universal education, and to this end permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the State Governments, and if necessary, supplemented by aid from Congress. He assured the Southern people that he should promote their interests—the interests of the white and coloured equally. He favoured a policy which should wipe out forever the line of distinction between the races and the line between the North and South, to the end that the States may not merely be United States but form a United Country. He asked the attention of the public to the necessity of reform in the Civil Service—a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called officials which had come to have the sanction of usage in several departments, but a change in the appointment itself—reform that shall be radical and complete. They desired from the public officers no partizan service. Public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and the people. He wanted that the officer should be secure in his service as long as personal character remained untainted, and the performance of his duty was satisfactory. Appointments should not be the reward of partizanship merely, nor on the nomination of members of Congress merely. These were the most important features of the inaugural address.

Rumour is busy respecting the political policy of the new President. His Cabinet has been figured out, and it is telegraphed as a significant fact that it will be a coalition Government, as best suited to the situation, and as destined to ameliorate the present intense national feeling. One thing is evident, that the President sees clearly the necessity of dealing gently with opposing elements, and it is probable he may pursue such a judicious policy as will tend to produce a settled and peaceful state of affairs.

The Cause and Effect.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR SIR:—If it will not conflict with the dignity and kindness of your silence, I will consider it a favor if you will publish this letter, which the *News* declines to do. I am a stranger to all parties, and only know what I read in Friday's *News*. I felt then, as I do now, that a woman is called unwomanly if she does the least thing, yet she must bear the pain and humiliation which liquor causes in so many and varied forms. I refer to none personally. From what I read in Friday's *News* I supposed liquor had done the mischief. None in this city sympathizes with all concerned more than I do. I cannot see why one kind word may not be expressed, even if by

ONLY A WOMAN.

March 5.

Editor Daily News.

DEAR SIR:—When a report appears in your columns it is then public, and supposed to be true. With this view of it I am at liberty to express some thoughts that occurred to me as I read to night of the fair and manly victim which intemperance and its boon companions have sacrificed at the shrine of Bacchus. Could that unfortunate young man have been able to raise the curtain that veils the future, and to read what appeared in to-night's papers, think you he would have stood upon the platform of the City Hall with his friends at the meeting on the evening of January 2nd last. British justice must now deal with him. He has in moments of weakness, and perhaps under strong temptations, indulged in the the liberty of legalized liquor drinking, and now he must suffer. Let the mantle of Charity be thrown over him. I do not, cannot, blame him. I blame that which has crazed his brain, and caused him to commit the unmanly act. Christian, charitable, manly and womanly citizens, study well the *cause* before you censure the sad *effect*. I consider it another blot upon the legalized liquor traffic, and those who have given glass after glass of the germs of ruin and shame would do well to ponder on their work. My soul goes out in deepest sympathy for those who are united by kindred ties to the erring man, as they must feel they are passing under the rod. I cannot through the extreme thickness of my brain see how such a cruel thing is right—to allow poison, temptation and an incentive to crime and wickedness to flourish and be dealt out in a country whose Government boasts of justice and protection to all. It is not unwomanly, is it, to receive through the public newspaper sympathy, because a very near one has been so dragged down and disgraced? * * * * * Oh no, that is perfectly right, because, now that the man is down, let us smoothe the hill so that he may go the faster. As a woman I feel it another cruel blow to my sex, and will as a woman use my best endeavors to brand intemperance.

Yours, ONLY A WOMAN.

March 2.

Ignorant, Indeed.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—I saw a communication in Saturday's *News*, issued from the head-quarters of the L.V.A., and signed by the sovereign lord of the realm of whiskey. I should not think it worth while to reply to the ravings of minds inflamed with their own manufacture; but they have answered what we wanted to know, and what the public should be made acquainted with. I did not think at the time that the Ontario Government would give their confidence to doubtful persons, and especially if given to change. Now could they be frightened out of the path of duty. The Premier of Ontario is made of tougher material than that, and he has a clear brain to see what he is doing. But let us look at the facts as they are. When that Alderman stated what he did in the Council he must have been aware at the time that the license law had been passed through all its most important stages. The Council meeting was on the 26th of February, and from their own statement the License Bill passed its third reading 16th February—just eleven days before the meeting of the Council. And there was this other fact—because a gentleman posted in public affairs as he is could not help but have known—that the House would rise that same week. It is for the public to say whether there was a wilful attempt to deceive. But seeing that the great head of the D.D.D. has officially taken up the question it appears he has been only their mouthpiece, which should disqualify him for looking higher. As to what is said about the prominent professionals that took part with the naughty 700, they feel, no doubt, if they have any respect at all, that they were rather unfortunate to be found in such bad company.

Yours, DUNKIN.

March 5.

NO WOMEN NEED APPLY.—The Methodist ministers of New York invited the Rev. Miss Oliver to preach before the Association this Monday. Last Monday they reconsidered the invitation, and, by a vote of 46 to 38, refused to invite the lady to preach. The Rev. Mr. Buckley led the party in opposition to Miss Oliver, and made some astounding declarations. He thought the desire to run after female preachers and to force them on the church was an aberration of amativeness. Among other things he said: "I am opposed to inviting any woman to preach before this meeting. If the mother of our Lord were on earth I should oppose her preaching here. There is no power in the Methodist church by which a woman can be licensed to preach." There was much excitement in the meeting, and the result of the vote was received with ejaculations of "Thank God" and "God bless Brother Buckley."

THEY LEFT.—At a Texas baby show it was a long time before any one could be found to act as a judge. Finally five brave men were found to act, on condition that the awards should not be announced till the judges had ten minutes the start. The mothers sat in a circle, babies in lap. The judges made their rounds, compared notes, handed the result to the spokesman, and ran for their lives.

THE PIC-NIC FROTH. — Ottawa *Free Press*: The public awaited with patience the formulation by Sir John A. Macdonald, from his place in the House, of the serious charges made by him during last summer's pic-nic tour. So far the right honorable gentleman hasmade no sign. Can it be that he is to pass judgment on himself as an unscrupulous slanderer, by a tacit admission that his charges were false, and are incapable of proof?

A STRONG SOCIETY.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was formed thirteen years ago. It now embraces 180 subdivisions and 12,000 regular members in all parts of the United States and Canada. It provides for the widows and children of dead brethren, and since its organization has expended more than $1,000,000 to aid needy members. Only locomotives engineers are eligible for membership, and at a death the family receives $3,000 cash.

—A late marriage in Nairn way of a most remarkable character. The bridesmaid and groomsman were cousins. The bridesmaid and groomsman were cousins and the fifteen sleigh loads comprising the bridal procession were cousins. It is even stated that several of the horses were cousins. Whoever were not Stewarts in the crowd were certainly Carmichaels.

The Crystal Palace.

On Saturday evening a special meeting of the City Council was held to discuss the question of the removal of the Crystal Palace, requested by Government, since the ground on which the building stands belongs to the Government. There were present: Mayor McKelvey, Aldermen Drennan, Dupuis, Harty, Medcalfe, Moores, McIntyre, McRossie, Power, Price and Walkem; the custodians of the building, Messrs. R.J. Dunlop, John Wilmot and J. Simpson; and representatives of the County Association, Messrs. Geo. Morton, Chas. Ferris and H. Bawden.

The Mayor occupied the chair.

The book was produced containing a copy of the agreement entered into originally between the County of Frontenac and the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario.

Mr. John Wilmot explained the circumstances of the Crystal Palace building, showing that it was largely constructed by private subscription, together with aid from the City and County Councils.

It seems that the Government want to attach the land to the Penitentiary farm for cultivation, and that the Deputy Minister of Militia has sent a communication to that effect, and at the meeting last week, a committee was appointed to ask the Government for the building. It was claimed by the people of this section that they should have the building; and the Frontenac Agricultural Society asked the assistance of the City Council to send a deputation, in company with the deputations from the County Council and Agricultural Society, to interview the Minister of Justice at Ottawa.

The Council recognized the rights of the citizens, and the opinion was expressed that every effort should be made to retain the possession of the building.

Ald. Allen was not willing that any money should be spent in the interests of the Agricultural Societies, but he thought it was no more than justice to the citizens, who were largely interested in the building, that the Council should use every means to see that the public rights were respected.

Ald. Walkem remarked that owing to the expiry of the lease it was possible the building passed out of the possession of the Agricultural and Arts Association, and that they should send a strong deputation to Ottawa to ask the Government for it.

Alds. McIntyre and Drennan expressed themselves favourable to the deputation, and the adoption of such means as would secure the Crystal Palace for local interests.

After some further discussion of a conversational nature, the following resolutions were passed:

Ald. Drennan moved, seconded by Ald. Power, that it is expedient that this Council take joint action with the County Council and County Agricultural Society in regard to the Crystal Palace and grounds, securing and retaining the rights of the said Society, and the city's interest in said grounds and buildings.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Price, seconded by Ald. McIntyre, that it is advisable that a committee, comprised of three members of this Council at least, three from the County Council, and the custodians of the County Agricultural Buildings, wait on the Minister of Justice in reference to the agricultural grounds and buildings.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. Metcalfe, seconded by Ald. Powers, that His Worship, Ald. Drennan and Price, be a deputation to act in conjunction with the other delegates to confer with the Minister of Justice, relative to securing the best arrangements respecting the Crystal Palace building and grounds.—Carried.

The Mote and the Beam.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR SIR:—I believe I speak correctly when I say that not a dozen persons in Kingston were aware of the actual completion of the Crook's Licenses Act Amendments until Mr. A. McCormick, in his published reply to "Dunkin," iterated the fact, and gave dates in proof of his qualification to decide upon the question. Still, we find the polished and erudite President of the Licensed Victuallers Conspiracy grossly assaulting "Dunkin" for ignorance on account of his excusable error. "A little learning is a dangerous thing," truly, but it is not inspiring the L.V.A. champion very warmly. He knows whereof he speaks when he talks of "putting or a bold cheek and letting people see you can say bold things," for a bolder cheek than he has displayed in this case would be a pretty bold thing. "Dunkin" may perhaps write his own letters. Would it surprise you to learn through a likely looking rumour that the crushing reply which displays a vast command of Billingsgate and a professional acquaintance with the peculiar dialect of saloon parlors, was written for the President by a gentleman whose cherished prospects of a civic promotion are more deeply injured than the feelings of Mr. Alcohol McCormick by "Dunkin's" arguments. To that hired writer's credit be all the honor and glory of the able production, with its choice expressions of "cowardice," "scribblers," "ignoramuses," "cowardly dirt slinger," "pusillanimous sneak" and sponges; and let the confessed ignorance of the pseudo-correspondent stand against the palpable error of "Dunkin," and none will enjoy the contrast more than

"ANTI-DUNKINITE."

Kingston, March 5, 1877.

Those Changes.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—Mr. A. McCormack (whose letter sounds too high-toned to be a personal production) refers to the amended License Law having received its first reading on the 15th of January, its second on the 30th of January, and its final reading on the 16th of February, and he would have us believe that this amended law contains the changes by which the License Commissioners are enabled to issue as many licenses as they choose. Mr. McCormack knows very well, however, that the law is not so amended. The alterations made to the original are in relation principally to its enforcement; otherwise, why should Alderman McIntyre, as the chief spokesman of the Licensed Victuallers, have stated at the Council meeting on the evening of the *twenty-sixth of February*, that it was contemplated before the rise of the Legislature to make the changes much desired. Now the only information received here respecting a change in the law was conveyed in a *confidential* letter from the Government to the Chairman of the License Commissioners, which letter gave no ground for the decisive action of the Council. It seems to me that the Commissioners cannot go beyond the wording of the statutes. Confidential letters are not law, and I should be in favour of a movement which is calculated to restrain the Commissioners' action, and only allow them to issue 37 tavern licenses. It can be done yet.

Yours, etc, LOLLY SHANLEY.

Kingston, March 5, 1877.

FACT, TOO.—An exchange says that it is easier to raise a hundred dollars for the purchase of a gold watch to be presented to somebody who does not need it, than it is to collect the same amount for some poor man from the same persons who owe him money.

Silk ties. Ladies should not fail to call and see the assortment at Jeffery, Moodie & Co.s.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Close of the Session.

Mr. Speaker said:—

May it please your Excellency:—

We, her Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in session assembled, approach your Excellency at the close of our labours with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to her Majesty's person and Government, and humbly beg to present for your Excellency's acceptance a bill intituled "An Act for granting to her Majesty certain sums of money to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year 1877, and to provide for certain sums expended for the Public Service in the year 1875," thus placing at the disposal of the Crown the means by which the Government may be made efficient for the service and welfare of the Province.

To this bill, the Clerk of the House, by command of the Lieutenant-Governor, did say:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor doth thank her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, accept their benevolence, and assent to this bill, in her Majesty's name."

The Lieutenant Governor was then pleased to deliver the following speech:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

It is now my pleasing duty to relieve you from the labours of the session and to thank you for your assiduous attention to, and careful consideration of, the various measures which at the opening of the session I thought fit to bring to your notice.

The results of your work cannot fail to have a beneficial influence in the promotion of the best interests of the Province; and the measures that you have passed indicate emphatically the valuable functions of the Local Legislature, which brings so much prudence and knowledge to bear upon questions materially affecting the welfare of the people of Ontario.

The body of Statute Law which you have revised will, within a short period, be issued in as perfect a form as is possible; and I have to congratulate you on the completion of a work which is of the utmost importance to our whole community. All concerned with public, municipal, legal or educational affairs, will in future be able to readily inform themselves on the subject of law provided for by these statutes.

The amendments which you have made in the law respecting the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors will, I trust, promote the more efficient administration of that law, and tend to diminish the evil of intemperance, which has so baneful an effect upon the progress and civilization of our country.

The important improvements made by the Act respecting education will, doubtless, conduce to perpetuate and encourage the beneficial influence of education upon the whole youth of the Province.

You have shown your appreciation of the value of railway facilities in increasing the material prosperity of the Province, by your prudent consideration of applications made for aid from Provincial sources, and by your recognition of those railways whose construction will encourage the settlement of the large area of Provincial territory which is still unoccupied.

I am glad that you have not overlooked the claims upon our humanity, which required further provision for the accommodation of those classes who are unfortunately unable to care for themselves; and I am pleased to find that my recommendations on this subject have been so well carried out by you.

The extension of the franchise to the sons of farmers will remove some prevalent abuses, as well as infuse a further element of patriotism into the consideration of public affairs.

I perceive with satisfaction that you have not overlooked the important bearing which the pursuits of agriculture, and of the different arts, have upon the progress of the Province.

I have to congratulate you on the other important measures to which I have given my sanction.

I thank you for the supplies which have been granted for the services of the current year, and which it will be my duty to see applied with due economy, having regard to the efficiency of the public service.

The Hon. Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, then said:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

It is the Lieutenant-Governor's will and pleasure that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued until Wednesday, the Fourteenth day of April next, to be then here holden; and this Provincial Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued until Wednesday, the Fourteenth day of April next.

His Honor the Lieut.-Gov. then left the Chamber.

Brass Bands.

MR. WHIG,—Mr. Rackett attempts a defence of brass bands, but it is fearful uphill work. He says there is music in brass bands. "Kettle Drum" says there is none; it becomes a matter of opinion. Mr. Rackett says that brass bands can execute chromatic passages in both moods, and quotes his own band as having done so. I know that the Distins did it with their sax-horns, for I heard them; but I never heard it done by a brass band, nor am I likely to do so. Putting Mr. Rackett's band entirely out of the question, I assert that brass bands in general are a horrible infliction upon the human ear; like the bag pipes they are heard best at a distance, and the farther off the better. KETTLE DRUM.

CURRENCY.

—There is a considerable revival in the linen trade of Belfast with the United States.

—A New York policeman shot at a mad dog and hit a man in the neck. Then the man was mad.

—A man named Measles has been sent to jail in Chicago. He says he won't be "rash" enough to "break out."

—Mr. E. Horton, Chief Reporter of the Toronto *Mail*, has been appointed officially reporter of the Court of Error and appeal of Ontario.

—Wife beating is becoming unusually prevalent in Toronto. Three and four human brutes are before the police court at a time charged with this offence.

—A cable despatch from London announces the death of Lord George Charles Gordon Lennox. The deceased was the fifth son of Charles, fifth Duke of Richmond.

—Wm. O'Neil, the newsboy who has saved six persons from drowning, was presented with a silver medal by the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York.

—During cholera time a Glasgow joiner was asked by a lady, who was employing him at some household work, whether he would have a glass of whiskey now or wait till he had finished the job "I'll be takin' the glass noo, mem," said the artisan, "for there's been a power of sudden deaths lately."

—A 3-year-old girl at Rochester, N. Y., was taught to close her evening prayer, during the temporary absence of her father, with, "and please watch over my papa." It sounded very sweet, but the mother's amusement may be imagined when she added: "And you'd better keep an eye on mamma too!"

—The United States Army Appropriation bill has passed the House. It reduces the army to 17,000, and provides that the President shall not use the troops to sustain any State government. Over two-thirds of the Republicans voted in favour of the bill.

CANADIAN SUMMARY.

—Doutre, Assignee, Montreal, is threatened with proceedings for publishing a letter injurious to Laurient, a candidate for Council.

—Two car loads of horses were shipped on Saturday to Winnipeg.

—Clerk in Cassidy & Co.'s jewellery store, Montreal, took $400 to a house of ill repute. He got twelve months' imprisonment.

—Miss Neilson had an immense reception last week at the Academy of Music, Montreal.

—Rev. A. H. Munroe, Toronto, called to the First Baptist Church, Montreal.

—The Royal Canadian Insurance Company has concluded the investigation into the claim of Messrs. Bready & Montgomery, of Widder, for $17,500, for wheat destroyed by fire Feb. 2nd. It was shown that the amount claimed could not have been held in the premises burnt, and the firm consented to take about one half the amount first demanded.

Phosphate of Lime.

INTERESTING FOR FRONTENAC LAND OWNERS

(Monetary Times.)

The enormous and still increasing consumption of artificial fertilizers is a notable phase of modern agriculture. The sagacity and enterprise of the English farmer have laid under tribute the researches of the chemist and the ingenuity of the mechanic, to direct and lighten the toil of the husbandman. Other countries have been following the enlightened example, but the farmer of this continent has still a great deal to learn. With agricultural implements he is well provided, but of the more important matter of nursing the generous soil, he is still either woefully ignorant or perversely indifferent. Whole districts in the earlier, settled portions of the Dominion and the United States, which were wont to export large quantities of wheat, now produce scarcely a tithe of wheat they themselves consume. The soil has become exhausted by constant cropping, and no attempts have been made to restore its fertility by skillful treatment.

The ashes of wheat contain 50 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and the grain itself 8-10ths, or 16 lbs. to the ton. Mr. Gordon Brome, late of the Geological Survey, made some striking calculations, based upon the exports of wheat from the port of Montreal in 1869, as given in the Board of Trade returns. The total weight of grain and flour amounted to 292,534½ tons. This contained 3 340 tons phosphoric acid, representing the total abstraction of this essential constituent, from good average soil over an area of 70,320 acres, 1,098 square miles! To restore this soil to its normal condition would require 13,728 tons of superphosphate of lime, a quantity equivalent to the product of 6,864 tons mineral phosphate of 75 per cent. Thus it will be readily seen, that the exhaustion of the soil by grain crops is not by any means a slow process; and the maintenance of the productive capacity of our arable lands becomes a vital question for the whole community. Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, in 1857 called attention to the residua of the Gulf and Newfoundland fisheries as available for the production of valuable manures, and, later on, described the deposits of mineral phosphates of Central Canada, and the method of converting them into super-phosphates. These veins of apatite or crystaline phosphate of lime occur in the gneiss of the Laurentian formation in the Counties of Leeds and Frontenac, and vary from a few inches up to ten feet in width. They have been worked principally in the townships of North Burgess, Elmsley and South Crosby but the deposits have been traced further westwards, into the townships of Bedford and Loughborough. More recently, workable veins or beds have been opened in the townships of Templeton and Portland, north of the Ottawa river, and from their better facilities for shipment their development will probably receive greater attention. The Canadian phosphates are richer than those Estremadura or Sombrero, from which the bulk of English supplies is derived; the former averaging from 75 per cent. to 85 per cent., while the latter seldom reach 70 per cent.

The only manufactory of super-phosphate of lime in Canada is that of the Brockville Chemical Company. The mineral is brought in from the Burgess mines, and the sulphuric acid (or oil of vitriol) for dissolving it is made from iron pyrites, found in an extensive bed contiguous to the works. The treatment is very simple; the mineral phosphate is ground into a coarse powder and placed in tubs or vats; oil of vitriol is then poured on and the mass stirred until the chemical reaction is thought complete. The pasty mass is then stored until sufficiently dry to be put in barrels, or some drying material added to absorb the moisture.

The high quality of the Canadian phosphates renders them suitable for use in the manufacture of fine pottery ware, replacing calcined bones, which have about the same chemical composition. In Birmingham the phosphorous has also been separated for use in the production of matches and other manufactures. These deposits form one of the many valuable resources of the country, and they require time, means and skill for their proper development.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

—O'Mahoney's funeral took place at Dublin yesterday, and was attended by some six thousand persons.

—An encounter took place on the floor of the House of Representative on Saturday between Morrison and Page.

—The House of Representatives, on Saturday, by a party vote of 137 to 88, agreed to consider the resolution from the Privileges Committee declaring Tilden and Hendricks elected.

—The House of Representatives having receded from its position on the question of the reduction of the President's salary the latter will remain at the original figure of $50,000 per annum.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, March 5.

Bank of Montreal—176, 175 3-4, 31 at 176.
Merchants Bank—83 1-4, 83, 30 at 83 1-4.
Bank of Commerce—Ex Div 119 1-2, 119.
Ontario Bank—101 1-2, 101, 15 at 101 1-2, 90 at 101 1-4.
Bank of Toronto—175, 173 3-4.
City Bank—92 1-4, 91 3-4, 15 at 92 1-4, 15 at 92, 54 at 91 3-4.
Montreal Telegraph Compy—114 3-4, 114 1-2, 125 at 114 1-2, 350 at 114 3-4, 1053 at 155.
Dominion Telegraph Co 90, 87.
Union Bank—00, 80.
National Bank—106.
Quebec—00.
Richelieu Bank—65 1-2, 63 1-4.
City Passenger Bank—111 1-2, 110 1-2.
New City Gas—B. C.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, March 5.

Flour receipts 2066 barrels; market steady and quiet and prices unchanged. Sales 100 strong bakers at 6.70; 100 choice extra at 6.90; 130 cut down extra at 6.80; 100 barrels spring extra sold at 6, 25; 100 bb's super brought 6.10. Grain and provisions nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs sold at 6.50 to 6.65 per 100 lbs. according quality and weight. Ashes 4,00 to 4,10.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Chicago, Ill., March 5—10:20 a.m.

Wheat easier and quiet at 123 1-4 for April; 127 3-8 for May. Corn quiet at 40 1-2 for April; 44 1-8 for May. Oats dull; 36 bid for May; nominally 33 1-4 for March; 33 3-4 for April. Pork quiet at 14.62 1-2 for April; 14.85 for May; offered 14 1-2 for March. Lard 9,70 for April; 9,85 for May; nominally 5 1-2 for March.

GENERAL DESPATCHES.

Close of Forty-Fourth Congress

Hayes Sworn In—Tilden Going to Protest.

The New Cabinet.

London, March 3.—The *Economist* says of the Presidential question:—"Whatever may be the immediate result of the decision of the tribunal in relation to the Democratic prospect, its ultimate effect is likely to serve very well the views and policy of the Democratic party. Practically, the decision of the tribunal makes any judicial investigation into such illegal practices by an independent authority able and willing to see justice done for the future improbable. It is as if the corrupt proceedings of any one of our most corrupt boroughs were to be declared beyond the control of Parliament".

Washington, March 3.—The Senate closed to-night after 12 o'clock, its work on the Appropriation Bills, and President Ferry then declared the forty-fourth session of Congress closed.

Washington, March 4.—Governor Hayes took the oath of office as President at seven last evening, at the Executive Mansion. It was administered by Chief Justice Waite.

President and Mrs. Grant gave a state dinner last evening in honour of the President-elect and Mrs. Hayes. Vice-President Wheeler was also present.

A Democratic caucus held yesterday, adopted an address to the country for the signatures of members of the party in the House and Senate. The address will be in the nature of a protest against the declaration that Hayes and Wheeler were duly elected; it will criticize the action of the Electoral Commission, and assert that the rights of Congress have been invaded, that crime and fraud have received judicial sanction, and that Republican institutions have been imperilled.

The friends of President Hayes assert that his Cabinet has already been selected, and is known only to one or two intimate friends. It is believed that the selection was made before he left Columbus. The following are mentioned as probable members of the Cabinet; Evarts for Secretary of State; Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; Schurz, Secretary of the Interior; McCreary, Attorney-General; and Key, of Tennessee, Postmaster-General.

It is positively stated that Hon. Eugene Hale has declined a Cabinet appointment. Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, and Senator Cragin are named for Secretary of the Navy.

The failure to pass the Army Bill necessitates an extra session of Congress to convene about May the 2nd.

New York, March 4.—Gov. Tilden intends making a European tour during the summer.

A.S. Hewett has resigned the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee.

Tilden refuses to be interviewed on the resolution of Congress declaring him elected President. The Governor will do nothing in the matter. It is thought that Tilden will formally protest against the inauguration of Hayes.

New York, March 5.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: David M. Key, who is tendered a seat in the Hayes' Cabinet, voted against Hayes and served as a Democrat in the Senate. He reported that Bristow will succeed Judge Davis.

Brooklyn, N.Y., March 5.—Burglars stole $4,300 worth of watches and jewellery from Casper Gunther's store on Saturday night.

Patapsic guano works, Baltimore, burned. Loss, $75,000.

TURKISH RUIN.

The Debauchery of the Sultan

London. March 3.—All reports from Constantinople represent the condition of the empire as very desperate. Only disarmament can avert Turkish ruin. The wasting debaucheries of the unfortunate Sultan, as well as his fits of melancholy and terror, know no limits. His Ministers are hardly ever allowed to see him. The old influence that perverted the life of Abdul Azim are now busy about those of his nephew Mahmood. Neddin Pasha has permission to return to Constantinople.

DIED.

At Picton, on Feb. 27th, David, son of Mr. David Tait, jr., aged 15 years.

At Milford, on Feb. 26th, Henrietta, wife of Mr. C. S. Cunningham, aged 19 years.

At Ottawa, on March 1st., in the 74th year of her age, Hannah Anna Wilson, widow of the late John McLean, Esq., Sheriff of the Midland District, Kingston.

At Oswego, on the 22nd of February, Dennis O'Connell, for several years a resident of Kingston, aged 28 years.

BAPTIST CHURCH
Annual Tea Meeting.

THE ANNUAL TEA MEETING OF THE Baptist Church, will be held in the VICTORIA MUSIC HALL,

On Thursday Evening, 8th Instant.

COMMENCING AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Tickets—30 cents. A good programme will be presented.

E. R. BRAINARD, Sec. to Com.

March 5, 1877.

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LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR

Well Assorted Stock Dry Goods

DRESS GOODS
In all the Newest Styles and Colours.

PRINTS,
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Table Linens,
Table Napkins,
Doyle's Bath Towells,
Damask Towells,
Huck Towells,
Loom Towells,
Sheetings,
Pillow Cottons,
Tickings,
Lace Curtains,

HEMP & TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c., &c.

Jeffery, Moodie & Co.,

PRINCESS STREET.

March 3, 1877.

NOTICE.

PARTIES wishing to have SHIRTS before the Holidays should leave their orders now. The public will save 20 per cent by buying at the Factory.

A Full Line of Gents' Furnishings at

ASHLEY'S SHIRT FACTORY.

Nov 29, 1876.

LECTURE!

THE WELL KNOWN ORATOR,

Rev. Prof. Mackerras

Will deliver a Lecture on the "THEATRE," IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

On Thursday Evening, March 8th.

Admission 25c. Doors open at 7:30; Chair to be taken at 8 p.m.

March 5, 1877.

FOR SALE:

THE STONE COTTAGE, (double) ON GORE STREET.

Between King and Wellington Streets. APPLY TO G. W. H. COMER,

Kingston, March 5, 1877.

SPRING ARRIVAL.

CALL AND SEE

A. ROSS'

ARRIVAL OF NEW WOOL CARPETS

Which he has the Sole Right to Sell. He offers Them at

50 Cents and Upwards.

OTHER NEW GOODS ARRIVING IN AND FOR SALE — CHEAP.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, the 17th inst., for the purchase of the

Garrett Homestead,

ON KING STREET, WEST,

With a frontage of 435 1-2 feet, and a block of Land about 1 3-4 Acres, on the North side of King Street, with the Buildings thereon, (except the part sold to Mrs. Willis.)

IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF THE ABOVE WILL BE SOLD

BY AUCTION,

On Tuesday, the 3rd April.

For further particulars as to title, terms and plan, apply to

KIRKPATRICK & ROGERS, Solicitors,

March 2nd, 1877. Ontario S t

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FOR SALE—TWO SHARES of the Stock of this Company. Apply to BAWDEN & MACHAR.

March 5, 1877.

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Supplies of "A Mad World," Infelice, St Elmo, Princess Salm Salm, Barton Experiment, New Toronto Cook Book, &c.

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Full Stock of Every Kind Required in Schools,

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New Five Cent Music.

Pretty as a Picture.
Nobody's Darling but Mine.
Have I Not been Kind to Thee.
Hildebrand't Montrose.
Down Among the Sugar Cane.
I Know, Love, You'll be True.
My Love to all at Home.
The Gates are Wide Open.
Amber Tresses Tied in Blue.
Must we then Meet as Strangers.
Beautiful Girl of Kildare.
&c., &c., &c.,

Post free on receipt of price.

At Henderson's Bookstore.

March 5, 1877.

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INDIGESTION & WASTING DISEASES. The most efficacious Remedies are PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by

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