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DORCAS SOCY

ON THURSDAY, AUG. 30th. Special Musical Attractions. A large Orchestra on board.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29th.

At the request of many, the "MAUD" will peat her special excursion of the 17th inst. The route to be taken is the most picturesque The steamer will descend by the Canadian

nary excursion trip and in order to assure at early return the Maud will leave Folger's Wharf promptly at 1:30 p.m. Excursionists will be given an flour at the 1,000 Island Park. Fare for Round Trip, 35c.

STORY AND THE STORY

FIRST ANNUAL EXCURSION

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Leaves Folger's wharf at 1:30 p.m., calling at Gananoque both ways. Tickets, 35c.

43d PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION Under the auspices of the

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NOTICE is hereby given that the partnerheretofere existing between the undergned as Hatters and Furriers, in the city of Cingston, under the name of J. B. PAGE & ., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. 'he business will be carried on as usual by the rned J. B. Page, under the name and tyle of J. B. PAGE & CO., to whom all debts owing to the late firm must be paid, and who will pay all debts owing by the late firm. Kingston, 25th August, 1888.

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#### THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

HERE'S A NEAT GO.

The commissioner of customs has just issued a circular to the collectors of the various ports in Canada, instructing them that borret and orthor incide borret to a packages containing fruit, put on the free list by order-in-council or otherwise, are subjected to a duty of 29 per cent, of their cost under the provisions of section 8 of the tariff now in force. The importamere name, for the powers at Ottawa seem determined by taking the crates and boxes to make the duties as high as before and the fruits as dear as possible. It is a small piece of business, just about as small as the duties put by the Americans on lobster cans, when they could not put it on the fish, and is a transaction which at this particular time is very irritating. Can the Americans not retaliate in some way? If they can they will, and Commissioner Johnson may have occasion to withdraw his last official circular as he has done many a one before it.

MR. BLAINE ALARMED.

Did you read that speech of Hon. Mr. Blaine carefully? If so what is the inference you drew from it? Is it not that he is will be induced to give an overwhelming majority for the republican tickets in the state and national elections, and he sees plainly that retaliation, as preached by the democrats, would mean a crippling of business interests on the American side quite as much as the Canadian. To shut down on all commercial intercourse between the two countries would mean a loss to Maine of vaster proportions than any one can correctly estimate. Among the people of Maine the new war-cry is, therefore, regarded with fear and trembling. The plumed knight has given forth such lamentations as were not expected at this particular stage of the campaign. Truly the message of Mr. Cleveland is an extraordinary document, a sort of twoedged sword, which, in the hands of the politician, wounds its friends even more than its foes, assuming that all Americans are triends of the national cause and all tradition than is the federal government of Canadians enemies for political and electioneering purposes.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

At this particular time, when there is a threatened straining of the relations between Canada and the United States, the article of the Marquis of Lorne in The Forum will be read with special interest. It is founded on the complaint of an American writer that every public question, however mighty, however pressing, must, if it is to get a hearing, find a place in the programme of political parties. Thus the coasts are defenceless because of the two great parties neither will permit the other take the credit of constructing defences. For the same reason the United States is without a navy. Again, owing to party exigency, the official representatives are changed at each presidential election, with the result even that very rarely indeed a competent diplomat is found representing the United States government in any foreign country. Altogether it was felt that republican government lacked oneness of purpose, singleness of aim, that such a government is fated ever to be weak and wavering in diplomacy, unprepared to meet exigencies, that it cannot have the success of a monarchy guided by by one mind and aiming continuously to attain definite ends. Now all this the Marquis of Lorne lays to the general conditions under which men find themselves. For instance in regard to the navy the energy and producing power of the United States would not fail in soon placing on the water ships adequate for the defence of their own shore and afterward for the attack of foreign places of strength.

It is not usual for people to become great naval or maritime power before they have fully used the internal resources of their country. In Scotland it was not until her eastern seaboard had become well-pecpled, and the agricultural capabilities exploited in the lowlands, that attention was turned in the thirteenth century to the protection of trade by armed vessels. England much earlier did not possess a navy, and met the piratical incursions on shore with the defensive forces of the kingdom. In America the sinews of war, for naval and land operations, are there, and will be used as the case may require. The fiscal policy of a country has something to do with a nation's for sign trade. Free trade has helped England in this matter, but it is doubtful if the British, if they were not so crowded at home, would have taken so much to the water. Their circumstances, as much as | tolls on the route, and from every point of their policy, have favoured their naval enterprise. So it will be with America. With exports to offer, with an immense population demanding foreign goods, she will draw to her more commerce than has been

ternational relations of the United States the marquis observes

"In reference to international obligations and engagements America has had to make few of them. Those few she has kept to powerlessness of the executive to transact a treaty without the consent of the senate is a provision tending greatly to the sauctity of any arrangement so made with a foreign power. In England, where the government of the day makes a treaty without the neressity of laying it before any more permanent body in the state, the power of the in its maintenance, but a new chapter of events has been opening with the accession The WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 8 pages, 56 columns, is published every Thursday morning commons, and no man can tell how far the commons, and no man can tell how far the new wire-pullers of the altered British connew wire-pullers of the altered British connection to the altered British connectio stitution may ratify or reject the acts of their servants."

The marquis may have occasion to change his opinion on this point, seeing that the fishery treaty has lost its sanctity and is being made the sport of political parties. But he continues :

"It is the magnitude of her internal interests which has made America careless of

foreign alliances. Her attention has been absorbed at home. She cares not as yet to lift her eyes beyond the splendid heritage she possesses. She is fortunate also in her continental neighbors, for the British provinces along her northern border are of her aspirations and work in peaceful rivalry | country." with her, to use to the best the natural advantages of prairie, forest, and ore-laden elsewhere so remarkable. But it is safe to infer from the common sense which influences the Canadians and their neighbors that a matter which has so little relative importance to the Americans will not be allowed to mar the harmony which is essential between the British and themselves. To allow of any lasting disturbance of their relations from such a cause would be as ridiculous as if two prosperous farmers were to fall out for the sake of the use of a bit of sea-tangle for the fertilization of their broad We wish all Canadians could regard the

difficulty as lightly as does the marquis. Unfortunately it is being made the pretext for menaces towards this country, which, to say the least, are being seriously regarded. The marquis wrote of course before the republican party in the senate had given the alarmed at the turn events have taken? He | coup de grace to the fishery matter by re is the power by which it is hoped Maine | fusing to ratify the treaty, and before the president had added the coup d'etat by de- matter. manding that in retaliation for any interference the American fishermen might suffer there shall be an end to all commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States. In the light of subsequent events Lorne should reverse his opinions. At present they are slightly auti Canadian. In regard to the diplomats he thinks that

those of the United States are as good as these of any other power. In European countries the sovereign reigns, but does not rule. Only in Russia, and to a less extent in Germany, does the monarch immediately sway the destinies of his people. During an autocrat's lifetime a continuity of policy may be preserved if some strong minister is trusted and maintained in office. But sovereigns change and die, and a succession in such a government is more likely to upset the states. And trained diplomats are not always given the preference. Certainly men quite as able as any to be found in English or German diplomatic posts have been furnished by the nomination of the president of the United States, nor has continuity of policy been wanting. "She has kept," says the marquis, "for her operations the great zone of her own continent, which she has developed so marvellously. While maintaining missions abroad she has not allowed her representatives unlikely to interfere, but has obtained full satisfaction in any infringement of international community, and the word of her ministers is never heard without respect nor urged without result." Does he speak from experience, and as a late governor-general of Canada?

Finally a comparison of governments is made, and with the declaration that the sysreal stability than that founded by Washington. Hereditary reputation will always be a factor in the composition of all human society. It is in America as in England, but in the former the field has been clearer of the "prestige" of position and class, and so questions are solved, in the interests of true civilization, which are not solved at home. "There is action and reaction," the essayist adds, "as between England and her offspring. She modifies by her literature, her law and her traditions, their youthful quickness; while they, on the other hand, are fully alive to read her some very important lessons as to the wisdom of her future course. They have passed through crises which the older country is only now entering. They have felt the pressure of partial and ill-considered legislation, pressed by portions of the people. They have met it by emphatic action." It is not at all clear what the marquis here refers. Perhaps the vagueness is intentional and calculated to test the thoughtfulness of the reader.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

Beware of the Widders. Winnipeg Free Press.

Hereafter Hon. Mackenzie Bowell will probably be a regular Sam Weller, sr., in his aversion to "widders."

Exciting the Burgers, Brockville Times.

It will be a bad thing for Ogdensburg people if retaliation is made use of before their fair. The Canadian patronage it gets is what makes it pay.

Demand For Free Canals.

Montreal Gazette. We cannot afford to handicap the trade of the St. Lawrence by restoring the full view the situation counsels the prompt declaration of free canals.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, consti pation, pain in the side, and all liver trou-Carter's Little Liver Pills. handled by any empire. Touching the inAS SIR JOHN VIEWS IT.

The Great Retaliator Does Not Approve of ketaliation in This Case,

New York Herald. SYDNEY, C.B., Aug. 24. -Sir John Macdonald received his first intimation of the president's message while as dinner last evening. He was very much surprised, and suspended his meal while he read, in a long personal despatch from Ottawa, what Mr. Cleveland proposed to congress.

Canada's premier refused to be intervieweds last night, but this morning he said that he had not read the complete text of the president's message to congress, as it has not all been published here yet.

" What effect will the new move have on the action of Canada regarding Americans now fishing in Canadian waters under modus vivendi licenses ?"

"I do not know until the cabinet in council decides whether we should recall all the licenses or not. Personally I am in favor of allowing them to run for the year which the fishermen have paid for. "Will the dominion not retaliate in any

"Retaliate!" repeated Sir John, "retaliate! What does that mean? To return evil for evil, does it not ?"

"But," changing his tone, "I don't know what we shall do regarding the president's request to congress. It seems to me that the American people would look better in the eyes of the world if, instead of retaliating (with a peculiar emphasis on the word),

"It is very small business, this retaliation; a literal meaning of the phrase would mountains. The debatable area has not be 'cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. been on the land, but on the coast and its It illustrates to my mind more forcibly than shallow seas. There a small portion of both | ever before the wonderful and monstrous tion of these fruits free is, the efore, but a freedom from contention which has been man into. "It is nothing more or less than an exi-

gency arising, not out of the relations of the United States with Canada and Canadians, but from the peculiar conditions of the two great political parties there, and their respective determinations, expressed in actions, not words, that no matter how much the people are harmed, how foolish the country may appear in the minds of thinking people, or what the consequences may be, this or that party is going to have its own way and elect its candidate by appealing to prejudice. "The party which makes the boldest

moves will reap the richest reward at the

Sir John spoke with much spirit, and, though not angry, seemed very much put out at what he considered entirely a political dodge. He would not talk about the terms of the message. He will, though, cut his visit to the maritime provinces short and return to Ottawa at once, where a council of the cabinet will be held to consider the

A REVERIE.

For the BRITISH WHIG. As I wandered by the roadside,

This glorious autumn eve, I dwelt upon the beauties of the scene. Above: the clouds like mountains (Which soon will fall in fountains, Sailed in majesty o'er heaven's sea of green.

At my feet a bed of mint grew wild, With blossoms sweet like heather, And stooping picked a tiny fragrant spray I thought of all God's love and care To paint the fields with verdure rare,

O guiding hand that paints the fields, Gild the autumn of our lives With heavenly rays which from thy hand pro-

That all our works will, in Thy sight, Appear to thee as blos-oms bright, Wafting sweetest perfume to where thy glories lead. ELOISE A. SKIMINGS.

Goderich, Aug. 21st, 1888. Bacon, Ham and Eggs.

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