

ALDERMANIC ELECTIONS.

SYDENHAM WARD, W. J. CROTHERS. ST. LAWRENCE WARD, W. MIDDLETON. FRONTENAC WARD, S. J. KILPATRICK. VICTORIA WARD,

JOHN McLEOD. Union at No. 11 Montreal Street, between Princess and Brock Streets



MAYORALTY ELECTION, 1889

TO THE ELECTORS:

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE IS RES-PECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR J. DUNCAN THOMPSON AS MAYOR FOR 1889.



CANDIDATE FOR THE MAYORALTY OF 1889.

ELECTORS OF RIDEAU WARD

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:
I again desire to be your representative at the council board for the year 1889, and as I ousiness demanding my attention at this par you to reserve a vote and use your influ-

C. ROBINSON.

T. LAWRENCE WARD

rishes of the K. T. E. U. to uphold their plat date for aldermanic honors, and to use the me honored phrase—"Solicit your vote and WM. MIDDLETON.

SYDENHAM WARD.

TO THE ELECTORS,—If our past conduct in the City Council has received your "pproval we solicit your support as Aldermen for 1889.

WM. HARTY.

C. F. GILDERSLEEVE.

J. S. MUCKLESTON,

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-At the reuest of a large number of the electors I have lecided to offer myself as a Candidate for Alermanic honors for 1889. Your vote and influenc is respectfully solicited H. H. CURTIS

CATARAQUI WARD. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully solicit your vote and influence for Alder-

W. M. DRENNAN.

RIDEAU WARD. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, -I again solicit your votes and influence as Alderman for WM. ADAMS.

CATARAQUI WARD. TO THE ELECTORS—Your vote and influence for Alderman is respectfully solicited.

F. S. REES.

TIMELY ANNOUNCEMENT



A MERTING OF THE BOARD OF AUDIT for the County of Frontenac will be held in the Judge's Chambers, Court House, City of Kingston, on

FRIDAY, the 4th day of January, 1889, At 11 o'clock a.m.

All accounts must be fyled with the Clerk of the Peace on or before WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of January, or they cannot be considered at the

B. M. BRITTON, Clerk of the Peace, County of Frontenac.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next Session thereof, for an Act to extend the time r the commencement and completion of the Ringston, 5 mith's Eal's and Ottawa Railway iso to construct branch lines to the Village of Lanark, in the County of Lanark, and to any mine or quarry in the Counties of Leeds, Lanark and Carleton, and for other purposes.
D. A. GIVENS.

Dated at Kingston, 27th December, 1888.



NOTICE.

TUESDAY, THE FIFTH OF FEBRUARY next, will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills. TUESDAY. THE TWELFTH OF FFBRU ARY next will be the last day for introducing Private Bills to the Hou THURSDAY, TWENTY XIGHT OF FEB. RUARYnext, will be the last day for present-ing Reports of Committees relative to Private

Clerk of the I egislative Assembly.

28th December, 1888.

SPECIAL MENTION.

GET YOUR WINTER GLOVES AN W ALLKINDS OF BANK and Office Rubber

Stamps, Daters, Seals, Etc., supplied by BREN NAN & KILCAULEY, manufacturers, Bagot St., Kingston, Ont.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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" Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

A TORY FAD.

The attempt of the Montreal Gazette to repudiate imperial federation, to declare it a liberal fad, will not do. It is not axactly the creation of Sir John Macdonald, but very early in the history of the agitation in favour of it he took occasion to endorse it. Away back as far as November, 1884 when he was in London he made speech before the St. George's club and said:

"With regard to imperial federation he agreed that there must be something of the kind, and that as the auxiliary nations of Canada, Australia and South Africa they must be willing to accept increased responsibilities. Speaking on behalf of Canada he declared she was willing, and that she would be prepared to join the mother country in an offensive and defensive league for the maintenance of the empire and flag of Great Britain. It had been asked why Canada should mix herself up in a conflict of na tions. Her answer was that blood was thicker than water and that her people were Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen far removed from the centre it might be. but still clinging to the mother country."

Now, why should an idea which called forth such a warm endorsement from Sir John Madonald be called a fad? What has happened since 1884 to make the party repudiate imperial federaiton ? Because Sir Charles kicks must all the tories do so? It looks that way.

PROHIBITION AGAIN.

In Cumberland county, N.S., Mr. Dickey was unseated for the improper practices of his agents. And when a new election was ordered the liberals did not nominate a candidate. The prohibitionists wanted chance to show what they could do, and the liberals gave consent, Mr. Elderkin entered the contest as the total abstinence party isvanner bearer, and appealed to the electors to vote for him as the champion of a certain principle. And there was much enthusiasm evoked by his candidature. But when the polling day came the defeat was a shocking one. As one paper, s leading conservative one, said, "It was a re gular Sedan for the third party." Amd why? Because so few, so very few people were influenced by principle. They were its earnest advocates up to a certain stage, and then their partyism became dominant. They felt that Mr. Dickey, their political leader, might not be safe by their independence, and it wouldn't do to have him left at home. And so they voted the party ticket, as had been accustomed to do for so many years; and they hope, of course, that the prohibitionists will go on with their agitation, that in time they will educate the people up to the idea of doing Brockville Times. the right at any cost, and that temperance principles will prevail!" It was ever thus. Men will be very loyal to a cause when the party is not in danger, not otherwise. And if there is any one in Kingston who has London Advertiser. course of events to our municipal elections

CHAMPIONING BLAINE.

It is said that the friends of Mr. Blaine are using extraordinary efforts towards forcing him into Harrison's cabinet. A despatch says that these efforts "have had no | ple to manufacture. Clearly this is a case parallel in American political history in for a flat rebellion. Seriously it is an anoaudacity and in the entire absence of the proprieties that govern the formation of cabinets." The same despatch says that General Grant once, in replying to similar efforts, said "that he claimed the right to select the members of his cabinet without dictation or influence from any source, regarding such places as personal appoint ments of a politico-social character." There is no doubt that General Harrison is just | their opponents on a clear, well-defined now experiencing the embarrassment of policy. seeking to preserve his independence and at the same act show a full appreciation of the Our Best Words Weekly. desires of his party. He is lending ear to all that is being said by the party leaders in favour of those who are eligible for depart. mental positions, but he is not committing himself to the choice of any man and cannot do so and have regard for the eternal fitness of things. The responsibility of selecting men who, while acceptable to the dominant say they are in favour of "legalizing sin," party, are qualified for executive service, and are personally pure and above reproach, i not a light one. It cannot be discharged without serious consideration. Gen. Harrison has a perfect knowledge of the labour performed by the leading republicans, and of their descrts, but is determined to use his own judgment in the selection of his colleagues. Mr. Blaine he will not make secretary of state if he does not think that gentleman the best fitted for the office. Mr. REEVES, King Street, 300 Sample pairs to Blaine may not be in the cabinet at all. Though a great campaigner he is not a great administrator, and it is only his personal friends who are clamorous for his return to power. It is not desirable that the secretary of a department should be the dictator of the government and nominal president, and

such Mr. Blaine would be if he went to

Washington.

MONOPOLISTIC WAR.

The telegraph war goes bravely on, with

Mr. Wiman in the forefront of the fight.

It must be evident from what has transpired that the threatened discruption of the telegraph monopoly is not the result of any sudden impulse but of quiet, deliberate action. The position of the Canadian companies is a peculiar one. They lessed their lines to Mr. Wiman, as the head and manipulator of the Great North Western telegraph company, for a very long period, at a certain sum, with a guaranteed interest of 84 per cent. They practically controlled all the telegraph business of Canada, and, Mr. Wiman says, assured him of its continu ance. The development of serious opposition on the part of the Canada Pacific company was not dreamt of. The telegraph lines along the Canada Central and South Western railways, too, were supposed to be exclusively at the disposal of the Mon treal telegraph company, or its assigns, and when both roads passed under the manage ment of the Canada Pacific the telegraph systems went with them. Here was abrupt and important break in the mone poly which the Great North Western tele graph company aimed at, and thought it had secured. Here began the friction between Mr. Wiman and the representatives of the Montreal telegraph company. He advised the company to oppose the transfer of the telegraph lines on the railways aforesaid t the Canada Pacific, and are legal gentlemen, with whom counsel was had, advised the institution of proceedings to that effect. A second legal luminary, however, suggested that if there was to be any law about the case it should be resorted to by by the Great North Western telegraph company, and paid for by it, Mr. Wiman said he couldn't think of this. The telegraph business did not warrant his company in paying for lawsuits calculated to establish the rights of the old Montreal telegraph company and the 8 per cent, interest upon its stock. "And besides," said he, "the Montreal telegraph company had guaranteed to us those lines, and it was their business to see to it that they were preserved to us." And the upshot of the quarrel is that the Great North Western telegraph company is to tender the Montreal and Dominion telegraph companies just 6 per cent upon their stock, to resist the payment of a larger rate in the courts, and to abandon the lease of the lines if need be. Mr. Wiman says the agreement between the G. N. W. company and the M.T. and D. T. companies is in his name, and that the Western Union is not liable for the guaranteed interest as it has been alleged. This is a point that the courts will have to settle. Meanwhile all the parties to the difficulty are preparing for a crisis. The Canadian companies are disposed to make the situation as warm as possible for Mr. Wiman, and Mr. Wiman is disposed to make it as warm as possible for the companies. It is a carious development of this business jar that the Canada Mutual telegraph system, projected for the purpose of competing with the Great North Western telegraph system, is now allied with it, and the Montreal and Dominion lines should they revert to the old management. This is a significant "gobble" by the American magnates, and is perhaps the most menacing feature of the case against the Canadian telegraph stockholders. Altogether it is a nice kettle of fish, and in the contemplation of it the warring monopolists are wished much joy.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

It Really Looks So.

It looks as if Miss Canada were going to let Leap. Year pass without proposing to

Funeral at London,

doubts on this point let him watch the The Provincial fair is dead. It will give us pleasure to assist at the obsequies, and for the sake of old times we will place a wreath on the coffin.

> Davin And His Beer. Regina Leader.

If we are to have beer drunk and sold, what sense is there in not allowing our peo-

Suggested By Jealousy.

Montreal Gazette. Here is l'oronto with another bigamy case. All the Queen city wants to be the Chicago of Canada is a divorce court.

Stick to Your Policy. Charlottetown Patriot.

We think the party would do well not to rely to much on any leader, but to fight

The Places of Evil.

Is it not the dirty doggeries but the high licensed, decent-looking saloons that more surely catch our young men. It is not the example of a drunken sot, at which human nature revolts, that leads the young and un wary to strong drink. It is rather the respectable men and moderate drinkers whose bad example leads so many astray. It is not the church members or preachers who and vote accordingly that mislead others, and cause them to vote wrong, but it is those who talk and pray against the saloon, and then vote for political parties in league with the liquor traffic. It is respectable members who influence others to vote wrongly.

The devil delights in using people with good parts as decoys, So when the liquor demon would rule a political party, he seeks to have a few, just a few accommodat. ing temperance men on the ticket as decoys to hold and draw temperance votes.

Mechanics and Workingmen. Go to Bowes & Bisonette for heavy shirts

and drawers, 25c; scarlet wool shirts, 42c; heavy top shirts, 40c; fancy flannel shirts, 60c; heavy cardigan jackets, 95c; wool socks and mitts, 15c. Apples, Apples, Apples, Apples, Apples.

Spy apples, Greening, Russets, Baldwins,

Phippens by the barrel or peck ; raspberry

en i strawberry jam 124c., red currant jam

121c. James Crawford.

A FEW FACTS

The precept in successful purchasing is that the best is the cheapest in the end. There is a vast difference between cheap goods and goods cheap. The dealer who sells cheap goods sells his customers also. We are not in that line of business. Whatever is desirable for men and boys' wear we have. We will not tell you our lowest prices. Garments are all wool if the fabric contains some cotton, or that it is fadeless when possibly severe exposure may dim its colour. We make up some such goods because many persons cannot pay for better, and such of them as we do use are capable of rendering excellent service. We however advise the selection of better, even the very best if you can afford it. But that does not necessarily involve a large expenditure, since our \$12 and \$15 suits and Overcoats are practically as good for service as any produced, higher cost means luxury and not utiltty.

The immensity of our business enables us to offer more valuable inducements and liberal treatment than any other house in the trade, and we guarantee the price of

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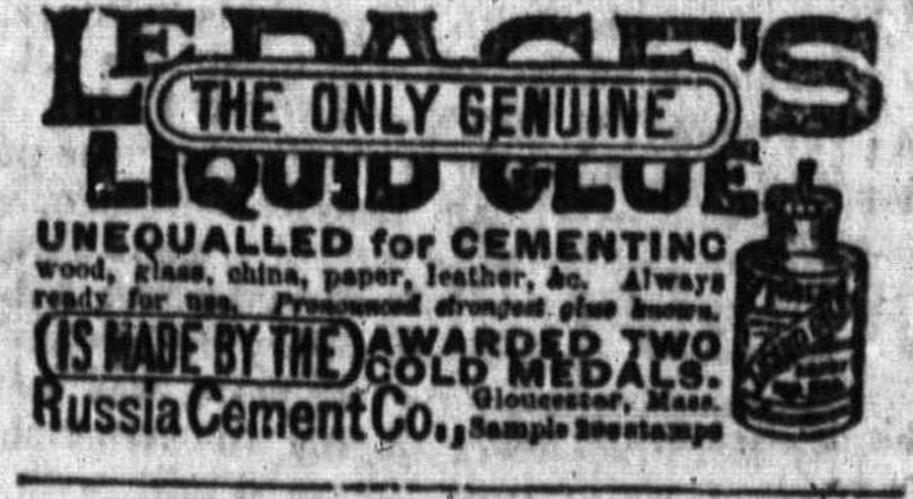
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Cheap New Year's Holiday Fares via The Kingston & Pembroke and Canada Pacific Railways.

FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be saued from KINGSTON TO ALL POINTS or the mastern Atlantic and Ontario Division o the Canadian Pacitic Railway and to Points on the Intercolonial, Erie and Huron and Michi-gan Central Railways in Canada and to Detroit as follows: Dec. 28th to Jan. 1st-Fare and a third, good

to return until Jan. 3rd. Dec. 31st and Jan. 1st-Single Fare, good to return until Jan. 2nd.

Teachers and Students of Schools and Col by the proper authorities obtain RETURN TICKETS AT A FARE AND A.THIRD, good to go from Dec. 15th to 31st, and to return up to 20th January.

J. H. TAYLOR, F. CONWAY, B. W. FOLGER, A.G.P. Agt. Assist. Supt.

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other factory work. A full stock always on hand, Call and ex-

W. B. & S. ANGLIN. Wellington Street, North. TO CAPITALISTS. FOR SALE BY TENDER.

TENDERS will be received by the under-signed up to noon of the 15th DAY OF JANU-