

TIMELY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CARNIVAL OF NATIONS, CITY HALL.

Afternoon and Evenings of March 28th-29th, Under the Auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of Chalmers' Church.

NATIONAL FOODS FOR SALE IN EACH BOOTH.

GRAND NATIONAL MARCH by 60 Ladies and Gentlemen, under the direction of Major Galloway.

PROGRAMME of National Songs and Orchestral Concert each evening.

SUPPER served in Ontario Hall each evening from 6 to 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c.

ADMISSION—Afternoon 10c. Evening 25c. Combination Tickets—Concert and Supper, 35c. Doors open at 4 p.m.



WATER WORKS NOTICE.

CONSUMERS are hereby notified that all those whose Water Rates for a period of six months are in arrears will have their supply of water cut off, besides having the remedies for the collection of said rates enforced.

LANDLORDS will please remember that tenants water rates, if not paid, become a lien on the property.

F. C. IRELAND, City Treasurer.

Kingston, March 26th, 1889.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up till MONDAY, April 1st, at 6 p.m., for the several trades' works required in the erection and completion of a house on Barric Street for G. Cliff, Esq.

Plans and specifications to be seen at my office, Anchor Buildings.

J. B. REID, Architect, &c.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 6 p.m. of THURSDAY, 28th inst., for the Carpenter, Plaster and Painter Works required in the completion of the U.E.L. Memorial Church, Adolphustown.

Plans and specifications may be seen at our office.

POWER & SON, Architects.

Lion Block, Kingston.

FURNISHINGS.

HATS

Our new stock is now replete with the leading styles of prominent makers in the various fashionable colors for spring and summer wear. The design and finish of our Dress Stiff Hats are simply unsurpassable, and justly entitle every hat to rank as a work of art in the eyes of all who see and wear them. We have still a few choice

FURS

left in Coats, Jackets, Robes, Collars, Capes, Muffs and Bosas. All of these we will offer for a few days longer at tempting prices to buyers, and some of them we will sell for less than cost price at the

BOSTON - HAT - STORE,

Wellington Street, Noted for Low Prices.

LARGE FACTORY BUILDING TO BE LET.

THE EXTENSIVE CARRIAGE FACTORY PREMISES, occupied by George Brown, on Harris Street, near Princess Street, having a frontage of 86 feet, with very large yard, room and shedding in rear. The machinery on the premises may be bought from the outgoing tenants at a low valuation. To an improving tenant favourable terms will be given.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON BUILDING LEASE FOR 21 YEARS.

The undersigned offers on building lease for a term of 21 years from 1st May next, at a very reasonable ground rent, that well situated city property between the premises of George Brown and Samuel Jenkins. About 132 feet front on south side of Princess Street, above Barric, with an average depth of 120 feet, more or less. The lease will be renewed at the end of the term, or buildings paid for as may be arranged.

THREE FRAME BUILDINGS FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received by the subscriber till 29th March instant, at noon for the purchase and removal within two weeks after 1st May of three double tenement frame buildings on the southerly side of Princess Street, above Barric Street, between the premises of George Brown and Samuel Jenkins. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. M. MACHAR, Solicitor.

Kingston, 15th March, 1889.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING!

YOU CAN GET THE FINEST SILVERWARE guaranteed and the best quality made at almost half price at

WEAVER'S.

YOU CAN GET YOUR PICTURES FRAMED the cheapest in the city at S. WEAVER'S.

You can get the PRETTIEST BABY CARRIAGES at the lowest prices at S. WEAVER'S.

You can get the best value in HANGING LAMPS at S. WEAVER'S.

THE FACT IS WEAVER'S IS THE LEADING PLACE FOR BARGAINS IN FANCY GOODS, Jewellery, Crochery, Glassware, Lamps, Oil Paints, Pictures, Frames, etc. Positively the lowest prices in the city.

A You can get the FINEST TEAS in Black Japan and Hyson at half price at

WEAVER'S NEW IDEA VARIETY STORE,

125 Princess Street.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured.

Every child and adult greatly benefited. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes.

Prospectus with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, Dr. M. P. Richardson, the great Psychiatrist, Hon. Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent free.

Prof. A. LOISELLE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A list of 1099 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. HOWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau

10 Spruce Street, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE BRITISH WHIG is published every evening, at 336 King Street, Kingston, Ontario, at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For four lines, one or two insertions.....\$0 50
For four lines, each subsequent insertion... 25
Over four lines, first insertion..... 10c per line
Each subsequent consecutive insertion..... 5c
Once a week, subsequent ins..... 10c
Twice a week, subsequent ins..... 5c
Three a week, subsequent ins..... 6c
Twelve lines to the inch.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 50c each, unless when "booked," when \$1 is charged. Special notices in reading columns are charged at twenty cents per line for each insertion. Officers of unincorporated Associations or Societies will be held personally responsible for all orders they give for advertising, subscription and job printing, are payable in advance; this must be distinctly understood.

Whig's Telephone, Number 229.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

There is a difference of opinion in regard to the *modus vivendi*, which has been renewed by an understanding between the Canadian and United States governments, and under the provisions of which American fishermen will be able to take out licenses to land in Canadian ports for commercial purposes. Some regard this as a backdown on the part of the government. We do not know what the motives of our ministry are, but we opine that they see some chance of renewing negotiations anent the treaty, and if resort to *modus vivendi* in the meantime will ensure peaceful relations while progress is made towards a settlement of the whole matter all will be well. In this fishery matter all parties, we are glad to say, have, in the house, acted patriotically. The liberals helped parliament to adopt the work of the commission on Sir Charles Tupper's return from Washington, and they will not object to the continuance of the arrangement by which the treaty rights are respected and peace preserved while another attempt is made diplomatically to solve the fishery problem.

APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

"The only way of upsetting the Jesuit estates act," we are informed, "is by its being carried to the privy council in order that its constitutionality or unconstitutionality may be decided." The fact is very certain, if the indications outlined in Ottawa correspondence are correct, that the house of commons will, by a large majority, endorse the action of the government in advising the Queen's representative to sanction the bill. Those who will be dissatisfied with the issue, who feel that their civil and religious rights have been interfered with, that the power of even her majesty has been ignored, will find it incumbent upon them to do more than express an opinion. The appeal of the case to the privy council is an expensive undertaking, and the cost of making it will not fall upon the government. Of course the money can be raised easily if the canvas for it is made energetically. And it is hoped the appeal will go on, since a decision must be had upon the case ere the agitation concerning it ceases. The public mind is largely disturbed, and must continue to be so while any doubt remains as to the functions and duties of the government.

WONT BE PURIFIED.

It is announced that the house of lords, by a vote of 73 to 14, rejected the bill of the Earl of Carnarvon, which aimed at the expulsion from the house of peers who are found guilty of disgraceful conduct. We have not seen the debate which preceded the vote, and therefore not the reasons which induced the lords to refuse a measure so well calculated to add to the respect the upper house is expected to command. No reasoning on the part of the opponents of the Carnarvon bill can, however, efface the fact that the hereditary system of representation has been the means of inflicting upon the people, through the appearance or action of men in a non-elective chamber, scandals which there is no excusing. Why should men, who are convicted of misdemeanors who could not appeal to the people for endorsement, continue to act as supervisors of the law, and even as law-makers? Why should men, who have disgraced themselves, disgrace the people by wanting to pose with the wise and pure? But then the titled scape-graces are not to blame. They cannot be expected to care for the honor of a house whose other members show so little desire for its purification.

ORDER, GENTLEMEN!

It is a matter for profound regret that our council has, recently, been identified with scenes of a more or less scandalous nature. The electors prefer at all times to feel that they have made the best selection of persons eligible and ambitious to serve them in the city government, and they dislike one alderman insinuating of another that his conduct is crooked, his services shady, and his motives open to suspicion. It is so much easier to injure than to vindicate the character of any man, and only the most distressing circumstances should warrant any alderman in saying of a colleague that which has a tendency to misdirect public opinion. Into the merits of the case which cropped up in the council last night we have no desire to enter. It is an unfortunate fact that it occasioned a most shocking scene, one that will be much talked of by the people, one to which an unexpected significance perhaps will be attached, one that cool blood would not have suggested or had pressed to the finish. Of course a serious charge having been preferred it could not be ignored. An investigation by a committee has been ordered. It should deal with all the facts and dispose of the scandal at once and forever. Apart from this issue, however, there is an unhappy disposition on the part of the aldermen to indulge in personalities. It is not ours to lecture them on the proprieties of public life, but we trust that henceforth, as they value the respect of the people, they will do the business of the city in a calmer and gentler spirit.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

No Places to Stop At!!

KINGSTON, March 25.—(To the Editor): We hear a constant cry about having "no places to stop at" "because intoxicating liquors cannot be sold."

This seems to be a very spacious and ad captum argument. Staid old temperance men who have never taken three glasses of whiskey or other alcoholic liquor in accession in their lives, begin to think "if there are no taverns to stop at and warn ourselves, and to rest and feed our teams at, what are we going to do? We must have houses of accommodation; and how can we have them, say they, unless we vote out the Scott act and bring in license again?" Why, gentlemen, you must have grocery stores and blacksmith shops, and various other accommodations scattered all over the country; and you have them, and they are kept up without the assistance of any intoxicating liquors. You know when and why they exist and how they are kept up. They exist where they are needed and because they are needed; and they are kept up by the men who need them paying for what they get done at them. You all know that roads to travel upon are needed, and most of us know how they are kept up. If we do not know, the toll gates will explain that to us as soon as we begin to travel upon the roads. Most of you, gentlemen voters in the county, come to market here occasionally, and you know that to keep a market place in order it requires money; and you know that you pay this money by your ten cent market tolls. Now if selling intoxicating drinks was the best way of keeping up a market place for your accommodation I am sure our wise council would open a big saloon where the butchers' stalls are and collect money to keep the market in order, indirectly through selling strong drink to those who wished to buy and leave the whole market place free to everybody. The road companies should make every tollgate into a little saloon, and the Catarqui bridge company should start a shebeen in the "bridge house" and all of them get the money to keep up their several enterprises in this way, if selling intoxicating drinks is the proper method of keeping up places for the accommodation of the public, as the opponents of the Scott act declare is the case.

The argument for licenses, founded on the supposition that there can be no places for the accommodation of travellers, is to me the most absurd of all, and yet this seems to capture the votes of even thinking men. The demand for everything gets the supply, and whenever there is demand for stopping places there will they arise. I do not want a man to sit in his house and smoke his pipe, and stand behind a bar in a good warm room in rough wintry weather and make more money in a life of worse than idleness than I can make bearing the cold and toiling through the snow all day long and sometimes a part of the night. And I am sure, gentlemen, if you look at the matter in a candid light, you will feel as I do on this question. But that is what your licensed liquor sellers have done for years, and what they want to do again.

If you ask how are houses of accommodation for travellers going to be kept up I answer you, as roads, markets, bridges, mechanics' shops, etc., are kept up, that is supported by those who use them and have the benefit of them. And I should pay and you should pay for shelter for our teams and ourselves, and fire to warm us and water for our teams to drink.

Now why should we not pay? No man can supply us these things for nothing, and so let us make an estimate of what we ought to pay. Take a house, say at Glenvale, Sunbury or Westbrook, and let us examine:

House and lot.....\$800
Comfortable stable with doors..... 150
Well to furnish good water..... 50

Total for outfit.....\$2,000

Interest on this at 10 per cent., \$100, and \$50 yearly outlay for fuel makes \$150 per year required to pay 10 per cent., which is a good interest. Now suppose we take 300 days of the year in which travellers are abroad, and it will require fifty cents per day to make this up. Five teams a day at ten cents each make fifty cents, and this will pay for fuel and the per cent. interest on the capital invested. Now what man that was cold and wanted to warm, whose term was tired and thirsty and wanted to rest and drink, would refuse to pay ten cents for his accommodation? And if five teams a day did not require such accommodation certainly there would be no call for a house of that sort in that locality. But we opine that in a locality where a public house was needed not five but twenty teams would be nearer the number.

But besides accommodating the travelling public such houses could be the post offices, for they would always be central and convenient places, and could not be objected to when no intoxicating liquors were sold in them. They would also form depositories for agricultural and other machinery to be exhibited for sale or advertisement, and could be used for other purposes, such as little neighbourhood gatherings, Templars' lodges, Sons of Temperance divisions, political meetings, etc. And from each of these things a little income should be derived. In the city one cannot store away a stove or a buggy without paying for it, or get a room big enough to hold a prayer meeting in without giving a fair rent, and why should it be different in the country? People cannot get anything for nothing in one place more than they can in the other.

But I am supposing the use of a whole house for the purpose of accommodating travellers, whereas one room of a house with a good big stove in it, and a shed to accommodate five or six teams, are all that would be found necessary on most of the country roads about Kingston. There are small farmers with houses near the road who might easily erect a suitable shed and devote a room or two to the accommodation of travellers, or the blacksmith or shoemaker or other mechanic or a gardener by the roadside could profitably do so, and supplement his means of living with almost no extra expense by thus providing for the public needs. And a wife or child, or some old member of the family, could easily look after the room and fire and the little wants of the guests. Very few people ever stay over night, or get their meals at the wayside inns, so that a small amount of accommodation would suffice for these; in villages and towns, of course, accommodations would be more and of better quality, for a greater demand would create a greater supply. And now, if besides warm room, a good shed and good wares, cakes and confectionery for those who wanted to purchase some little things for their children, ginger ale, coffee, and soda water for such as did not like to slake their thirst with pure cold water, cigars and tobacco and pipes for smokers, were always kept on hand, and also a few bushels oats and several hundreds of hay for feeding horses, I cannot see any difficulty in the way of keeping good places of rest and refreshment for the travelling public without a smell of alcoholic liquors within a hundred miles of them. But the public must be taught to pay for their accommodation, not by the few little things they may buy, but directly and in cash just as they pay their road tolls and their market tolls. They must be taught that a man cannot put money into an inn, keep it in repair, warm it and light it, pay taxes upon it, etc., and

DRESS GOODS.

We are pleased to notice that our customers, acting on our advice, have bought so freely during the past two weeks. We are in a position to state that almost all the New Shades of Fine Dress Goods are in the hands of retailers. Perhaps not one Jobbing House in Canada could to-day fill an order for a complete range of New Colours. Our 2nd and 3rd repeat order for some shades are to hand. We again advise buy at once, even if you don't intend having them made up for some time. Opened this week a new range of Wool Henriettas at 49c. A new range of French Cupi and Satin Stripe. A new range of Foulle Stripe, double-fold, 35c., all the new shades and black.

HARDY'S,

One Price Store, 88 Princess Street.

then give it for their use rent free, or leave it to their option whether they pay him or not for occupying it. No, no. They must be taught to hand over their ten cents for five cents as the case may be to pay for their accommodation and for nothing else.—Yours, &c.,

(To be continued.)

LOCATING OF LIGHTS.

A Squall in the Council Chamber—Who is the Best Mariner?

A short time ago the Kingston board of trade passed a resolution memorializing the government to place range lights in the harbor for the benefit of mariners. The matter having been duly considered by the minister of marine, he forwarded a communication to Ald. Fenwick, chairman of the wharves and harbor committee, asking him if it would be necessary to do away with the lights in the city clock provided range lights were furnished. Ald. Fenwick called his committee together yesterday afternoon to consider the communication. He also invited the vessel owners and masters of the city to be present. There were in attendance when business began, Ald. Fenwick, McLeod, Carson, Shannon and C. Robinson; Captains Taylor, Trowell, Saunders, Dix, T. Donnelly, J. Donnelly, sr., Beaupre; and Messrs. Richardson, J. Stewart and Campbell.

The chairman read the letter from the minister of marine, and asked those present to give their views upon the subject.

Captain Gaskin explained that two range lights were needed. One should be located at the gate house near the military college grounds, and the other in the vicinity of St. Mark's church, Barriefield. These would enable mariners to bring their vessels safely into the harbour at night. The lights in the city clock were indispensable.

Capt. T. Donnelly said he wanted range lights, coloured, in the harbor, but he did not think if they were located where Capt. Gaskin had mentioned they would be of any use. They needed three lights instead of two, and they should be erected along the harbor front. The lights in the city clock were indispensable at night.

Capt. Gaskin contended that two lights, located where he had stated, would furnish sufficient light for a mariner to direct the course of his vessel into the harbor at night. The channel in the harbor had been sounded and studied by Capt. Murray, who was present. He was satisfied that two lights located where he (Gaskin) had stated would answer the purposes of mariners. Capt. Murray was the best navigator of the river St. Lawrence in the room, and when he gave his opinion on marine matters it could be safely relied upon.

Capt. T. Donnelly warmed up and objected in forcible language to Capt. Gaskin belittling the other mariners around the board. He contended that he and other men present were just as good navigators as Capt. Gaskin or Murray, and were just as capable of piloting a boat. It would seem as if the committee should have barred out all other mariners and admitted only Capt. Gaskin and Murray.

Then Capt. Gaskin proceeded to explain that Capt. Murray was the only man present who had piloted boats drawing fourteen feet of water into the harbor.

Capt. J. Donnelly, sr., jumped to his feet and declared that he had piloted boats drawing fourteen feet of water into the harbor when Capt. Gaskin was a boy. The mariners left the council chamber, arguing as they went, as to which was the best man in the marine business.

Capt. Taylor and Trowell were satisfied that the lights in the city clock were needed at night.

The committee decided to recommend the government to place range lights in the harbor and to acquaint the minister of marine with the fact that the lights in the city clock were indispensable.

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THE GREAT ONTARIO SHORT LINE.

Most Direct Route to Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia and Pacific Coast, Via North Bay.

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Passenger trains leave the new City Passenger Depot, foot of Johnson Street, as follows:

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
No. 1.....at 1:30 p.m.	No. 2.....at 2:30 p.m.
No. 3.....at 2:30 a.m.	No. 4.....at 3:30 a.m.
Mixed.....at 6:10 a.m.	Mixed.....at 7:30 a.m.
	Mixed.....at 7:50 p.m.

Express trains Nos. 3, 4 and 6 run Sundays included. No. 6 does not run on Monday.

All tickets good to return for thirty days.

For rates and general information apply to

THOMAS HANLEY

Agent Grand Trunk Railway, corner Johnson and Ontario Streets.

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