

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Regular Meetings.
Minden, No. 253, on Monday, April 1st, at 7:30 P.M.
Ancient St. John's, No. 3, on Thursday, April 4th, at 7:30 P.M.
Cataract, No. 92, on Wednesday, April 10th, at 7:30 P.M.

I. O. O. F. M. U.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, meet every other Friday in the Sons of England Room, Princess Street. Next meeting, March 15th W. BUSHILL, Recording Secretary.

Sons of England.
LEICESTER LODGE, No. 33, of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, will meet in their new Lodge Room, corner Montreal and Princess Sts., over Strachan's Hardware Store, the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month.

Canadian Order Foresters.
COURT STANLEY, No. 199, C.O.F., meets the SECOND AND LAST TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH in the "Pretence" Boys' Hall, King Street, T. T. RENTON, Recording Secretary.

Independent Order of Foresters.
COURT FRONTENAC, No. 59, Regular Meeting, Thursday evening, April 4th.
J. S. R. McCANN, Secretary.

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 line..... 50
Once a week, subsequent insertions..... 100
Twice a week, subsequent insertions..... 80
Three a week, subsequent insertions..... 60
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.

Attached to the paper is one of the best job offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; eight improved printing presses. All charges for advertising, subscription and job printing are payable in advance; this must be distinctly understood.

The WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 5 pages, 50 columns, is published every Thursday morning at \$1 a year, positively in advance, otherwise \$1.50 will be charged.
EDW. J. B. PENSK, Proprietor.

Whig's Telephone, Number 229.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."
BONUS NUISANCE.
The Toronto News gets at the root of the matter in speaking of the "bonusing of manufacturing establishments by money, free sites or exemptions, when it says: "A company with confidence in its business does not look for a bonus, and is prepared to meet its obligations as far as taxes are concerned, but the experimental enterprises which may or may not live are ever ready to avail themselves of municipal or other support whether able to offer any return or not. It is praiseworthy to encourage and foster trade by every legitimate means, but private enterprise, unless it be something of national importance, should never be assisted from the public funds. Wherever it has been tried it has been a failure."

A GREAT DEFEAT.

The house of commons sat until this morning and reached a vote upon Col. O'Brien's resolution, and defeated it by a vote of 188 to 13. It was felt that the motion would be negated, but no one outside of the house, and no one inside of it perhaps, beside the party whips, expected that the majority against it would be so large. Even now, however, the disallowance question is felt to have been unsatisfactorily disposed of. The issue was not a direct one. The Jesuit estates bill was not the only thing treated in the resolution. It declared the Society of Jesus to be an alien secret and politico religious body, "the expulsion of which from every Christian community wherein it has had a footing has been rendered necessary by its intolerant and mischievous intermeddling with the functions of civil government, and which is fraught with danger to the civil and religious liberties of the people." And it went further and said that because the Jesuit estates bill "endows from political funds a religious organization, thereby violating the undoubted constitutional principle of the complete separation of church and state, and of the absolute equality of all denominations before the law," therefore it should be disallowed. Before the vote was taken the *Globe* pointed out the error Col. O'Brien committed in coupling with the matter under discussion other points to deal with and vote upon which meant the defeat of the cause he espoused.

"A short straight motion, setting forth that the Jesuit estates act should be disallowed because of its attribution of a measure of sovereignty, would," the *Globe* says, "have brought together all who wish the measure disallowed. The defeat of the resolution will not indicate how many and what members think the Jesuit estates act ought to be disallowed. The defeat of the resolution will indicate nothing except the number of members who are willing to have a political feud established between Protestants and Roman Catholics, because the latter are unwilling to vote that the Jesuit Society of Canada, which has had a great institution of learning in Montreal ever since 1854, ought to be proscribed. So woefully has Col. O'Brien bungled the business, out of which he officiously crowded Mr. Barron, that it will not be possible to hold any member who votes against the resolution responsible for opposing disallowance. So woefully has the colonel bungled the business that any member who opposes him without stating why he may give upon the stump very good reasons why he cannot be said to have been against disallowance at all. It is too bad that a great movement for disallowance, which had united men and journals usually much opposed, a movement which had gained the support of one brave Roman Catholic, and which certainly had the sympathy of many more, should have been balked of showing its full strength in the house of commons by the stupidity or the contrivance of one man."

There is no doubt that the division in the house last night could not be expected to favour the resolution of Col. O'Brien as it was worded. Its omnibus character killed it. It was objectionable even to those who desired the disallowance of the Jesuit bill, and it is amazing that it should have been so stupidly constructed. Col. O'Brien was certainly acting queerly when he showed it to one and asked no one's opinion in regard to it. He kept it to himself until he read it in the house, and then let it go with all its incongruities and imperfections. Few of the anti-Jesuit bill members could vote for the motion, and it is insinuated that few were desired, that there was a good deal of method about the bungling of the resolution, and that its method did the party no harm.

There is nothing now for the opponents of the bill to do but appeal the case to the privy council and have it argued there on its merits and free of the entanglements which attended its discussion in the house. And by the way, the congratulations offered by the Hon. Mr. Blake to the minister of justice at the close of his defence of

the government's action, and the reading by Sir John Thompson of notes said to have been supplied by the Mercier government, do not indicate that the Jesuit case is the result of a grit conspiracy. It is certainly not to be supposed that the minister of justice has become an ally of the men, political, whom he has fought in recent campaigns and in the house so uncompromisingly.

BOOMING BOULANGERISM.

A writer in the *Forum*, Guillaume Christian Tener, in brief and concise form tells how Gen. Boulanger attained his present power in French politics. His machinations began and were carried on at Clermont, and the government did not know what to do with him. M. de Freycinet, whose foresight is remarkable, suggested the sending of Boulanger to command in Algiers, where he would be out of the way and be soon forgotten, but the idea was not acted upon. The government instead appointed a commission of lieutenant generals to inquire into his conduct, and when the report was made, to the effect that Boulanger had endeavored to make use of the army for party purposes, he was immediately retired on half pay. This was practically playing into the hands of Boulanger; it enabled him to become a candidate for parliament, which he could not be before, and he chose the first opportunity. He worked with the monarchists and imperialists, and uniting these with the Boulangerists scored one triumph after another. "Boulanger," says Tener, "represents the dissatisfaction that is general among the people. The republic, as at present constituted, is, after nineteen years of existence, pronounced a decided failure, and the chamber of deputies, elected in a moment of surprise by an extraordinary pressure of the republican officials—bound by all means to save the day against the Royalists who, on the first day of the election, carried upwards of one hundred districts while their opponents carried scarcely forty—is acknowledged to be composed mostly of irrepressible and incapable members."

The pith of Mr. Tener's article is in the tail of it. Here he depicts the present position and future prospects of the general. Of his position it is said: "Boulanger is not bloodthirsty, that is he does not long for revenge; instead he will do his utmost to preserve peace if he comes to power, but if he does come to power he will be opposed as bitterly as he now opposes the men in power. One is always stronger in France when one belongs to the opposition. When the popular leader of the opposition is obliged to assume the government he soon loses all popularity and falls. Gambetta fell as soon as he was compelled to form a cabinet, and all leaders have likewise failed. Henri Rochefort explained thus his resignation from the French parliament: 'I am master in my journal, and can oppose everybody, but I cannot control the chamber of deputies, and I shall be outtalked by Gambetta while I shall outwrite him in every paper. The opposition is the lot of every sensible man who wants to retain his popularity. He must oppose always, despite everything, even what he thinks timely and just, *grand memo*, or he will fall.' What are Boulanger's prospects? He may overthrow the present cabinet and he may even be elected president, if at the next general elections no party secures a working majority. They may then combine for electing him, but only to wear him out just as Gambetta and innumerable others have been worn out, and their usefulness impaired. Boulanger came from a horse and a song, and will finish in a song, as, according to Beranger, everything in France commences and ends by a song."

Who that has carefully read French politics will not recognize the correctness of Tener's pictures. All in France is, indeed, chaos, out of which order cannot be brought by Boulanger. He is only a man of the hour a picturesque figure with which to rouse the enthusiasm of the people. He is not a statesman, however, and cannot rule; indeed the cable news of the past week prophesies an early dissolution of his party. There is no cohesiveness in the elements by which he is supported. He is used as a means to an end, and when that end is reached he will be sacrificed. He will perish by the hands that made him.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Newspapers Picked Up by Our Reporters in Their Rambles.
Mrs. Walker, who lived on Division street, died this morning.
The receipts at the Carnival of Nations last night were about \$500.
The trial of Capt. Collier, non-payment of wages, was enlarged for a week.
The work of building the new St. Andrew's church was resumed yesterday.
The street committee intend to improve Johnston street to the city limits this summer.
The people of Peterboro, Cobourg, and Bowmanville, are looking for the military camp.
The case of B. White, charged with selling liquor within prohibited hours, was adjourned until April 16th.
The Orangemen of Ottawa will organize a national defence fund to test the validity of the Jesuit act in the courts.

T. McAllister was much admired last evening in his Irish costume. The stump of a pipe in his plug hat was very attractive.
Mr. Breck says that in 1880 navigation began on March 6th. He went to Cape Vincent via the Wolfe Island canal on a steamer.
J. Fisher was to have been tried at Portsmouth yesterday, for selling beer in a Scott act district. The trial was adjourned until Monday.
Revival services are being held nightly in the Williamsville Methodist church, and many converts are being made. Over 20 children professed conversion last evening.
On dit that Mr. C. Colby, who supported the government on the Jesuit question, will succeed Hon. J. A. Chapleau as secretary of state, Mr. Chapleau becoming minister of railways.
George McGowan, of Kingston township, has a breach of promise suit to defend at the assizes. Eliza Jane Pugh is plaintiff. George admits a proposal, but claims he had got into the wrong pew.

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 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.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Scott Act in Frontenac.

ELGINBURG, March 27.—(To the Editor): It has been stated that the Scott act has cost the county about seven or eight thousand dollars; others have toned down this statement to a little over four thousand. Now let us honestly see what the county has lost by the Scott act. One third of the hotel license fee goes to the county and two-thirds to the government, and our share of license in the entire county was about \$650. This was all we received, and hence it was all we had to lose. We have paid into the county treasurer \$633.95 over all expenses, and this has been done for the most part during the last year. This might have been done during the first two years had it not been for causes beyond our control. For example we faced the British lion in place of paying the police magistrate's salary, and cost us \$1,037.25, and then we concluded we would pay his salary, and since that for the most part the Scott act has been enforced. This, however, cannot in justice be charged to the Scott act, much less the salaries of inspectors appointed under the license system. The election expenses, amounting to \$818, are a just charge, but need not be repeated. What about the six or seven thousand dollars? Where can this money be found as caused by the Scott act? Inspectors' salaries must be paid under license, and nothing from nothing and nothing remains. We repeat we cannot lose more than we receive, and the only loss to the county is our share of the license, and if we had not been hampered we would not be one cent out of pocket by the Scott act today.

The population of our county is 14,000 and the annual cost of liquor to the dominion is \$27,000,000, and every man and school boy can calculate our share of this money under license and then see the thousands of dollars saved by the Scott act to the people of Frontenac. Again it is stated that more liquor is drunk under the act than under license. The revenue per head in 1885 for Ontario on spirits was \$1.35 and in 1888 only 35c., and ratepayers can judge for themselves. And why is it that the largest ratepayers are in favour of the Scott act? Let the ratepayers of Frontenac not forget that it is just as they say. It is the ballot that decides. If the law is observed we want no magistrate and will have none. It is a necessity under existing circumstances. Now just a word about Frontenac. Barely one year ago potatoes were twenty cents per peck on the market and last year fifty to sixty cents per bag, and why? Over production. And the same thing in America has reduced the price of barley and not the Scott act. It is after all a moral question, and we in this county believe in heaven and hell, and that no drunkard has eternal life, and as you write your ballot think of the millions who are crying to you from eternity to not increase the number of drunkards, already many millions from this globe. Vote under the All Seeing eye.
N. B. TOPPING.

Miss Beatty Ill.

Word has reached the city from India that Miss Dr. Beatty, Indore, a graduate of the Women's Medical college, has again been laid aside through fever, and the fear is expressed that she may be compelled to return to Canada at an early date to recruit her health. In connection with the hospital work at Indore two native women have been baptised, the first fruits of the ladies' medical work there. The baptisms occasioned much excitement in native circles in Indore.

A Feeble Failure.

Many persons become feeble and fail in health from disease of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach when prompt use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the grand purifying and regulating tonic, would quickly regulate every bodily function and restore to perfect health.

A Fine Display.

Prevost has a fine display in his window of Scotch tweeds for suitings, and a large variety of patterns for pantings, also a line of worsted for overcoating, ranging from \$10. Made to order. A fit guaranteed.

The Far Reaching.

Perfume of a good name heralds the claim that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is a sure, certain, and painless remedy for corns. Fifty imitations prove it to be the best. Take no acid substitutes at druggists.

R. A. Gunn, M.D., Dean and Professor of Surgery of the United States Medical College, Editor of *Medical Tribune*, Author of "Gunn's New and Improved Hand book of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," speaking with reference to Warner's Safe Cure, said over his own signature: "I prescribed it in full doses in both acute and chronic Bright's disease, with the most satisfactory results. I am willing to acknowledge and commend thus frankly the value of Warner's Safe Cure." If you are gradually losing your strength, have extreme pallor of face, puffiness under the eyes, persistent swelling of the joints, abdomen and legs, unaccountable sharp pain in the heart, shortness of breath, begin taking Warner's Safe Cure without delay.

A base ball club has been organized in Brockville.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.



NEW BOOKS.

Mary, the Queen of the House of David, a Companion Volume to Ben Hur. \$1.
A Bad Man's Sweetheart by E. E. Sheppard. 30c.
St. Cuthbert's Tower, by Florence Warden. 30c.
Guilderoy, by Ouida. 25c.
Dothy, by Justin McCarthy. 25c.
Jack Dudley's Wife 25c.
Canada for Canadians, by John Hague. 10c.
The Phantom City, by Wm. Westall. 25c.
Mr. Fortescue, by Wm. Westall. 25c.

At NISBET'S,
CORNER BOOKSTORE.

CHEAP! CHEAP!

White and Grey Cotton cheap.
Bleached Sheetings cheap.
Unbleached Sheetings cheap.
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Ticking cheap.
Cottonades cheap.
Shirtings cheap.
Table Linens cheap.
Table Napkins cheap.
Towels and Towellings cheap.
Examine the value we give.
A. J. McMAHON.

ABDUCTION OF A BOY.

He is Held For a Ransom—The Cowboys Have Him in Charge.
CHICAGO, March 29.—Arthur Krauschenski, the fourteen year old lad said to be heir to \$80,000, in the old country, and who was said to have been abducted several days ago, has been heard from. His mother last night received a despatch from Crestline, Ohio, reading: "Your young son has just passed through here. He was on a stock train. He tried to get off the cars. Two men who wore Cowboy hats held him until the train left the city. It may be that you can head him off at Pittsburg." Telegrams were sent to the chief of police at Pittsburg, but no reply has been received.

The Cause of the How.

In regard to the charge against Ald. William Robinson, ex-M.P.P., it is said that during part of 1870 he acted as police magistrate as well as mayor. In 1871, Mr. Archibald Livingston succeeded to the chief magistracy. Together they served six months as police magistrates. Then the late M. W. Strange was appointed. For services \$330 each was voted to Messrs. Robinson and Livingston by the finance committee. This money, Ald. Gaskin charges, was irregularly paid, as the council never consented to it. Other parties hold that the salaries were paid without the council's sanction, the treasurer being authorized to pay such when due. It is said that Mr. Flanigan has discovered that the amounts did really pass the council in the finance report.

Chancery Division.

Gunn v. Cain.—Judgment in action tried at Belleville. Action to obtain possession of certain premises beneath the surface containing iron ore granted to one Machar by the defendants, and assigned to the plaintiff, and for a declaration of the plaintiff's rights. Judgment for the plaintiff, but only for the declaration of the plaintiff's title to the ore, and no other relief. The plaintiff to pay the defendant's costs. Machar (Kingston) for the plaintiff.

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 justify 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

eff in Coats, Jackets, Robes, Collars, Capes, Muffs and Boas. 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,
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Noted for Low Prices.

ALL WOOL SPRING OVERCOATS,
From \$9 up
SPRING SUITINGS AT BOTTOM PRICES.
J. TWEDDELL,
ONE DOOR BELOW CITY HOTEL.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FINE STOCK OF FELT HATS, NECK-TIES, SHIRTS, ETC., at
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AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.

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Boots and Shoes, TRUNKS AND VALISES,
Cheaper Than Any Other House in the City.
Come and try. Large quantities to choose from

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Second-Hand Books bought and sold by A SIMMONDS Princess Street.