WANTED.

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to MRS. J. K. OLIVER, Gore Street.

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; no washing. Apply to MRS. NOEL KENT, 161 King St.

IMMEDIATELY—A NURSE. Apply to MRS HEWITT, Emily Street.

A CHAMBERMAID AND A DINING ROOM Girl. Apply at the BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

COOK WANTED; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; to whom liberal wages will be paid. Address MRS. E. W. RUTERDUN, Deseronto.

WANTED.—A RESIDENT AGENT in every village town and city of the Dominion; also, a few Travellers to sell our New Air Gas Machines for making Air Gas 50 per cent. cheaper than coal gas, equally as good. No fire or power required. Made in all sizes, from 25 burners to 1,000, for private houses, stores, hotels, factories, mills, streets, mines, etc. Address THE CANADIAN AIR GAS MACHINE MANUFACTURING Co., 115 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, P.Q.

TO LET.

TO-LET.—STORE NO. 93, Princess Street. Apply to R. HENDERSON, Photographer.

THE HOUSE ON EARL STREET, near King Street, lately occupied by Mr. James McLeod. Immediate possession. Apply to CARRUTHERS BROS.

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, the Handsome Dwelling, 149 Earl Street, at present occupied by G. E. Sabre, Esq. Enquire of R. & J. GARDINER.

FROM MAY 1ST, the House on West Street, facing Park, now occupied by J. Muckleston, Esq. It contains every convenience. Apply to J. MUCKLESTON, ESQ., or JUDGE PRICE.

FOR SALE.

THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY on the corner of King and Barrie Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Stafford Kirkpatrick. For particulars apply to
Feb. 20. KIRKPATRICK & ROGERS.

HAWTHORNE COTTAGE, now known as St. Mary's of the Lake, and grounds, in all 14 acres. Apply to W. H. SULLIVAN, Solicitor, King Street.

CARD.

DR. J. D. LAFFERTY. Office at present in Hobart's Drug Store.
March 4.

BOARD!

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with comfortable board where there is a few students. Enquire at No. 252 Gordon Street.
Feb. 14.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Samuel P. White will please send in their names to W. Strainge, cor. Montreal and Bay Streets, by APRIL 1ST.
All persons endebted to the estate of the late Samuel P. White will please pay their accounts to William Strainge, corner Montreal and Bay Streets, by APRIL 1ST, or they will be put in suit for collection.
WM. STRAINGE, Executor.
Feb. 24.

TO LET.

AT CATARAQUI, a valuable situation for a Doctor; being house, barn, drive house, and surgery; 4 acres of pasture and 1 acre of orchard, with garden and living spring. Dr. Stirling, the present occupant, will give satisfactory reasons for leaving the premises. This excellent opening will be ready by May 1st next. Apply to MRS. J. D. POWLEY, Cataraqui, on the premises. Feb. 24.

FRONTENAC LOAN & INVESTMENT SOC'Y

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Frontenac Loan & Investment Society will be held in the Society's Office on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March inst., at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m.
THOMAS BRIGGS, Manager.
Kingston, March 4, 1885.

Debentures For Sale.

TENDERS are invited for Five Debentures of the Napanee River Improvement Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, re payable as follows: Interest only for first four years, then interest and one debenture in each of the five following years.
Tenders for the whole or part will be received by D. B. Stickney, Esq., Chairman Napanee Rise Improvement Company, Newburgh, until the FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL NEXT, at 12 o'clock noon, marked "Tenders for Debentures."
B. S. O'LOUGHLIN, Sec'y N.R.I. Co.
Secretary's Office, Yarker, March 2nd, 1885.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE
By Tender.

TENDERS will be received up to the 7TH OF MARCH for the Property of the late James Matthews, situated on the corner of Sydenham and Bay Streets, consisting of a double stone house, brick front, 30x40; a good building lot 80 feet front, and a three-tenement frame building, with small house in rear. There is a right of gateway from Bay Street.
For further particulars apply to WM. MEEK, Wire office, JOHN LANDERKIN, Carpenter, York Street, or on the premises.
Kingston, Feb. 7th, 1885.

HORSE-SHOEING!

"This is to certify that R. R. Decker has shod my Trotting Horses to my satisfaction.
E. HORAN, Picton."

R. Decker is Horse Shoer at
Robinson's Horse-Shoeing Shop,
March 2. SYDENHAM ST.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, by J. E. Hutcheson, at his rooms on Brock Street, Kingston, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon. 1st. That well-known Water Power Lumber and Shingle Mill, owned by the estate of the late A. S. Newman, situated on lot 15, in the 8th concession of Olden, together with said lot and the rights of said estate in the Pine, Cedar and all other soft wood standing on the north half and the west half of the south half of lot 17, in the 8th concession of the said Township.
2nd. Also, at the same time and place, the west half of lot 17, in the 7th concession, and lot 18, in the 6th concession of Olden.
The Vendors reserve one bid on each parcel.
For further information apply to MACDONNELL & MUDIE, Solicitors, &c., Kingston.
TERMS—Cash.
Feb, 28.

WATCH!

GET YOUR
Fire Screens, Mantles, Over Mantles, Mirrors, Libraries, Book Cases, Sideboards, Parlour Suits, Bedroom Suits, Chairs, Tables, Plush Mounts, Easels, Show Cases, &c.,
—AT—
RICHARDSON'S,
212 PRINCESS ST.
Estimates for all kinds of Ornamental Wood Work cheerfully given.
Repairing promptly attended to.
February 23.

THE STORM CLOUD!

The above is the newest head dress for Ladies and Gentlemen, used universally in all the larger cities of the American Union, for the
ROLLER SKATING RINK,
Imported direct from New York and for sale at
GALLOWAY'S,
84 PRINCESS STREET,
Jan. 10. Next to Cousineau's

Daily British Whig

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Little Things that Engage the People's Attention—Notes by Our Local Corps.

There is much scarlet fever in Cape Vincent.

The Saved Army realized $55 at their poor relief concert.

A three mile race occurs at the roller rink on Friday evening.

Dr. Lavell offers his comfortable stone residence on Brock street for sale.

There are 130 members on the roll of Derry Lodge No. 1, 'Prentice Boys.

Capt. Evans and wife, of the Salvation Army, have attacked Chicago.

Principal Grant dedicated St. George's church at Jasper on Sunday.

On Saturday Newman's sawmill, at the head of Sharbot Lake, will be sold.

Capt. Ada Hinds, of the Bowmanville Salvation Army, left to-day for Toronto.

The Chatham engine has a defective boiler and a badly wrecked crown-head.

Great quantities of bullheads are being exported from Kingston to the States.

The G.T.R. lightning express will be placed on the line between Toronto and Montreal next month.

The Board of Health did not meet this afternoon, in consequence of the absence of the mayor.

The Saved Army hold anniversary services next Sunday. Several officers from a distance will be present.

A good Republican thinks the sun will not shine on this continent to-day. It has hid its face over the victory of democracy.

On Saturday next Brown & Co. will ship to the exposition, at Antwerp, Germany, two carriages, troting sulky and a cutter.

Thos. Alexander, collector of Inland Revenue, London, has been chosen President of the Knox church Literary Society.

The Quebec Bank secured an order for substitutional service on the wife of I. H. Radford, of Toronto, in a suit entered against him.

Manny Fraser and Joseph Clark, two boys who were sentenced to five years each in the reformatory for boys, were sent west to-day.

Mr. Robinson and four men from Kingston are building a scow of no mean proportions for Messrs. Sheeley and Reese at Cape Vincent.

The two young men, who fought about a city belle the other day, settled their case this morning without ventilating it in court.

The school management committee did not appoint a drawing master last evening. Two men were mentioned in connection with the place.

The talk of the city to day was the sleepiness of the *News*. It has been attending so much to our affairs that as usual it has been left behind in its own.

Charles Lane, of Pittsburg, is the owner of a cow whose milk makes 7 lbs. 2 oz. of butter in six days. Not so bad for an animal fed on straw.

To-morrow night, at the rink, a grand concert will be given by the "Happy Two," jubilee singers and musical vocalists. Go and hear them. Admission only 15 cents.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society are arranging for a grand concert in the Opera House on St. Patrick's Day. The programme will be contributed by some of the leading talent of the city and province.

Space is a little too precious to-day to devote to our contemporary's poke-its-nose-into-other-people's-business policy. To-morrow we hope to pay it special attention.

The races that came off to-day, at Sydenham, were the County Trot, Free-for-all and the finish of the three minute race, which was not concluded yesterday.

"Lady Lightfoot," owned by Mr. A. Dunbar, was the favorite in the three minute trot at Sydenham, yesterday. And "Farmer Girl" was the favorite in the green race.

A small supply of Ross' Depilatory for removing superfluous hairs from the face, neck or arms, just received at Wilson's Pharmacy. As this article is often required the attention of those needing it is directed to this new Toilet Requisite.

The school property committee discussed increased school accommodation last evening. One scheme, a popular one, was to make additions to Louise and Model Schools, which would cost much less and answer all the requirements of a central school.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Last Night's and To-day's News Condensed Down for Our Busy Readers.

In New York there have been 2,152 cases of measles; 402 were fatal.

On cigars and cigarettes the customs duty is to be just double what it is now.

In Sir Leonard Tilley's Budget speech yesterday there was no reference made to a change in the flour dutids.

The chamber of deputies has agreed to a duty of 5 francs per kilogramme, upon biscuits and the same upon oats.

R. Calboun, Kansas City, aged 40, is under sentence of 40 years imprisonment for the debouchery of 14 Sunday school girls.

Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Miller's successor as Attorney-General for Manitoba, was yesterday elected for South Winnipeg.

At Silver Mills, Ohio, 15 persons were poisoned by eating oysters at a church social. Three are dead and six others will probably die.

J. B. King, Grand Secretary, I.O.O.F., Toronto, about noon to-day was seriously injured on King street by a large lump of ice falling from the roof of a building on the top of his head.

The International African Association makes public a letter received from General Gordon, dated Oct. 20th, in which he said he hoped to be able to leave Khartoum in December, and proceed direct to the Congo without first returning to England.

In the Ontario Legislature yesterday an amendment to the motion to go into committee of supply was moved by Mr. Meredith, to the effect that the Province ought not to attempt to disturb the financial basis of Confederation. The amendment was defeated.

BUDGET SPEECH!

SIR LEONARD'S LAST APOLOGY.

His Roseate View of Things.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S CRITICISM

He Shows that the Finances are not in a Good Condition.

Ottawa, March 3.—Sir Leonard Tilley began his budget speech 3:45 o'clock. He said he proposed to review the financial condition of the country and the results that have followed the policy adopted by the government who, from his tone, he seemed to think were now dissatisfied. Though the public expenditure had in the past six years been increased the volume of taxation had not increased more than in proportion to the increase of population. The statement that the expenditure last year was $7,500,000 larger than in 1878 was calculated to mislead. The increased expenditure on railways, public works and post offices brought additional revenue and had not caused increased taxation. The taxation of the country was 8¼c. per head of the population less than in 1878. He reviewed each item of the increased expenditure and endeavoured to show that all the increases were justified by the circumstances. The increase of $261,047 on civil government since 1878 had been caused by the Civil Service Act under which public employees received increased salaries of $50 each. The presence of the High Commissioner in London had caused a reduction in charges for debt management more than equal to his salary.

WHERE THE INCREASES OCCUR.

There had been only an increase of 149 in the number of civil servants in the Ottawa departmental buildings since 1878, and these were chiefly in the post office, public works, Dominion lands and finance departments. Had the late government collected revenue enough to cover their deficits the average taxatien from 1874 to 1879 would have been $488 per head. Under the present Government, deducting the surpluses, the average taxation had been only about $4.79 per head. The surpluses under the present government aggregated $20,000,000. "And what have we done with this surplus?" asked Sir Leonard.

Sir R. Cartwright—"Wasted it on the C.P.R." (Laughter.)

Sir Leonard Tilley tried to show that the money had been expended in the public interest. He denied that the result of five years of his fiscal policy had been to discriminate against British imports and in favor of trade with the United States. The adverse balance of trade against Canada during the last five years would have been much larger but for the increased tariff. While the government desired to see the consuming power of the people increased, they preferred to see them purchase home manufactured rather than foreign goods. He instanced the increased imports of coal as an evidence of the prosperity of the manufacturing industries. He admitted that the consumers of imported coal paid the duty upon that article. The coal duty might be called a revenue tax

AND IF IT WAS REMOVED

The Government would have to tax something else. The changes in the sugar duties had restored to Canada an industry she had lost. Never in the history of the country was sugar so low as it is now. In 1877 only six per cent. of the sugar consumed in Canada came direct from the country where it was produced, while last year 89 per cent. came direct. If the cotton manufacturers were not prospering now, they should take into account the large profits they had made during the first three or four years following the increase of the tariff. Consumers of cotton were now getting the benefit of cheap cottons. The cottons were now just as cheap in Canada as in the United States, owing to competition among the home manufacturers. He thought the manufacturers had a right to combine so as to secure a living profit upon the capital they had invested. The increased duty on agricultural implements to 35 per cent had not increased the cost of these articles in the North-West or elsewhere. In all the leading lines of merchandise the prices had been reduced, with the exception, perhaps of coal, the cost of which had been increased by the duty of 50 cents per ton. The export trade had also been greatly extended. He quoted from the reports of Willis & Blackeby as an evidence that the business of manufacturing had increased since 1879. The number of factories had been increased by 810; the wages of the operatives had been augmented $15,843; the products of home industries had increased $79,960,000, and amount of capital invested had increased $44,210,000. The last loan, he contended, had been successfully placed and better prices had been realized than for any previous loan. He asserted that the loan of 1884 realized three-fourths of one per cent. better than Cartwright's loan of 1876. A good many parties had declined to tender because the minimum was fixed too low. The credit of Canada had suffered from attacks of a combination of men in London, who were hostile to the Government of Canada because of its connection with the Canada Railway Company. The shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway had to be combatted, as well as the parties interested in the Northern Pacific road, while Canada had no friends in the London money market.

Continuing after recess Sir Leonard Tilley tried to show that the rate of taxation in Canada was lower than in the United States. Our taxation was not a quarter of that of the Australian colonies and the expenditure per head in Canada was lower than in most of the European countries.

REVENUE AND EXPEDITURE.

His amended estimate of revenue for the current year was:

Customs	$19 500,000
Excise	5,400,000
Post Office	1,900,000
Public Works	3,000,000
Interest on Investment	1,900,000
Miscellaneous	800,000
Lands, North West	500,000
Total	$33,000,000
Estimated expenditure	32,850,000
Leaving a surplus of	150,000

Sir R. Cartwright—"You count Dominion land receipts as ordinary revenue?"

Sir Leonard Tilley—"Yes, you will see that we are running the revenue and expenditure pretty close now." The falling off in customs duties was due to the falling off in imports and the general decline in the value of goods imported. Though the volume of imports might be as large as before the values would be lower and the duty, therefore, less than last year. Since the 1st January the import trade had revived somewhat. There had also been a falling off in the excise, mainly due to the reduced consumption of spirits, but this would be made up in another way by the increased duties on spirituous and malt liquors. It was proposed to offer to holders of the 5 per cent. loan that was about to mature bonds payable in 7 or 10 years as in 1891, or soon after the Pacific railway would be completed, and thirty million loan of last session. It was also proposed to increase temporary loans by adding to the issue of the treasury bill. At all events he hoped to arrange for the redemption of the loan maturing without damaging the credit of the country in any way. For the next year, 1885-86, he estimated that the receipts would be

From Customs	$19,500,000
" Excise	5,200,000
" Post office	1,950,000
" Public works	3,000,000
" Interest on investm'ts	1,950,000
" Miscellaneous	700,000
" Lands, North-West	700,000
Total	$33,000,000
Estimated expenditure	31,757,032
Leaving a surplus of	$ 1,242,968

The supplementary estimates would probably reduce this surplus $700,000. He then submitted the following

TABLE OF TARIFF CHANGES:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to amend the tariff o customs' duties as schedule of free goods as follows: By adding to the free list, schedule "B," the following articles now admitted free by Order-in-Council, under authority of sub-section 12, of section 230, of the Customs' Act of 1883;

Gas coke, when used in Canadian manufactures only;

Woollen rags;

Steel, imported for use in the manufacture of steel skates;

Musk, in pods, or in grains;

White shellac, for manufacturing purposes;

Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, collandered, nor in any way finished and not less than 42 inches wide when imported, to be manufactured into bags only;

Salt cake, being a sulphate of soda, when imported by manufacturers of glass and soap for their own use in their work;

Foot grease, the refuse of the cotton seed, after the oil is pressed out;

Tagging metal, plain, japanned or coated in coils not over 1¼ inches in width, when imported by manufacturers of stay and corset laces, for use in their factories;

Locust beans, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food;

Hoop iron, not exceeding three-eighths of an inch in width and being No. 25 guage, or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets;

Buckram, for the manufacture of hats and bonnet shapes;

Recovered rubber and rubber substitute;

Silver and German silver, in sheets, for manufacturing perposes;

Steel of No. 20, guage and thinner, but not thinner than 30 guage, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels;

Clock springs and shoe shanks, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their factories;

Cotton yarns, finer than No. 40, unbleached; bleached or dyed and not finer than No. 60, for the manufacturer of Italian clothes and worsted fabrics;

Steel, in sheets, of not less than 11, nor over 18;

Wire gauze and casting, not less than 370 per ton of 2,240 lbs., when imported by the manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their factories.

ADDING OF EXPLANATIONS.

Adding to the following articles, now on the free list, the explanations and additions attached to each respectively:

Belting cloths of silk or worsted, not made up.

Borax, not ground or otherwise manufactured.

Duck, for belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods, for use in their factories.

Mineral waters (natural) not in bottles.

Red liquor, a crude acetate of alumini, prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing;

Iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron, for dyeing and calico printing.

Also by adding the following unenumerated articles to the free list: Precious stones, viz., agate, amethist, aqualiferine, blood stone, carbuncle, catseyes, cameo, coral, cornellian, crystal, crystalite, crosondalite, emerald, garnet, intigo, inlaid or incrusted stone, onoyx, opal, pearl, ruby, esardonix, sapphire, topaz and troquois, not polished or otherwise manufactured; bichromate of soda; sulphurate of iron (copperas, indigo,) fancy grasses, dried but not coloured or otherwise manufactured; oil cokeneal; paintings in oil or water colors, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs;

Pitch, (pine), in packages of not less than 15 gallons;

Pumice and pumice stone, ground or unground;

Extract of oak bark for tanning;

Steel railway bars, or railways not including train or steel railways;

Tar, (pine), in packages in not less than 15 gallons.

CHANGES IN THE DUTY.

By repealing all duties chargeable under any Act now in force on any of the articles hereinafter mentioned, except so far as they are the same as those hereinafter mentioned, and substituting therefor the rates of duty hereinafter mentioned respectively:

Costume clothes, serges and similar fabrics, under 25 inches wide, 25 per cent. ad valorem;

Winceys of all kinds 25 per cent. ad valorem;

Pickles and sauces, 25 per cent ad valorem;

Barrels, containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum is a part, a specific duty of 40 cents each;

Cutlery not otherwise provided for, 25 per cent ad valorem;

Red Prussian of potash, 10 per cent ad valorem;

Mouldings of wood, plain, 25 per cent ad valorem;

Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise, further manufactured than plain, 30 per cent, ad valorem;

Picture frames, as furniture, 20 per cent ad valorem;

Imitation precious stones, not set, 10 per cent. ad valorem;

Umbrellas, parasols and sun shades of all kinds and materials, 30 per cent. ad valorem;

China and porcelain ware, 30 per cent. ad valorem;

Earthenware and stoveware, brown or colored, and Rockingham, 30 per cent. ad valorem;

House furnishing hardware, 30 per cent. ad valorem;

China, iron or steel, over 9-16ths of an inch in diameter, 5 per cent. ad valorem;

Acid acetic, a specific duty of 25c per imperial gallon, and 20 p.c. ad valorem;

Tissue paper, white and colored, when imported by manufacturers of artificial flowers in use in their factories, 16 p.c. ad valorem;

Glucose syrup, a specific duty of 2c per lb.;

Carpets, Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, venetian and damask, 25 p.c. ad valorem;

Plate glass, not coloured in panes, not over 30 square feet, a specific duty of 6c. per square foot;

Plate glass in panes over 30 ft., and not over 70 square feet, 8c. per square foot;

Plate glass in panes over 70 square feet, 9c. per square foot;

Coloured labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also ticked posters, advertising bills and folders, 10c. per lb., 20 per cent. ad valorem;

Sheet iron, hollow ware and all manufactures of sheet iron, not elsewhere specified, 25 per cent. ad valorem;

Asbestos, in any form other than crude and all manufactures thereof, 25 per cent. ad valorem;

Axle grease, and similar compounds, 1c. per lb.;

Cotton bed quilts, not including woven quilts, or counterpanes 27½ per cent. ad valorem;

Extract of fluid beef, not medicated 25 per cent. ad valorem.

DUTY ON FISH, CIGARS, ETC.

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that on and after July 1st, 1885, all fish imported shall be chargeable with, and there shall be collected thereon, the following rates of duty, viz.:

Mackerel, 1c per lb.;

Herrings, pickled or salted, ½c per lb;

Salmon, pickled, 1c per lb.;

All other fish, pickled in barrels, 1c per lb.,

Foreign caught fish, imported, otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, whether fresh, smoked, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated as provided for by this act, 50c per 100 lbs.;

Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise in tin boxes, measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 3½ inches deep, 5c per whole box; in half boxes, measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide and 1½ inches deep, 2½c each; and in quarter boxes measuring not more than 4¾ inches long, 3¼ inches wide and 1¼ inches deep, 2c each; when imported in any other form 30 p.c. ad valorem;

Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines, 30 p.c. ad valorem;

Salmon and all other fish prepared or preserved, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, 25 p.c. ad valorem;

Oil, spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles, the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for, 20 per cent. ad valorem, provided that the whole or part of the said duties hereby imposed may be remitted upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued when it ever appears to his satisfaction that the governments of the United States and the Island of Newfoundland, or either of them, have made changes in their tariffs of duties imposed upon articles imported from Canada, in reduction or repeal of the duties in force in the said countries.

Cigars manufactured in Canada from foreign tobacco to pay an excise duty of $6 per thousand.

Cigars, manufactured from Canadian tobacco, in factories in which foreign tobacco is not used, to pay an excise duty of $3 a thousand. Cigars imported into Canada to pay customs duties of $1 20 per lb and 20 per cent. ad valorem

SHUTTING OUT PRISON LABOR.

Resolved that it is expedient to prohibit the importation to Canada of all goods manufactured or produced by prison labor, or which have been made within or in connection with any prison, jail or penitentiary, and to attach a penalty to any such importation.

Mr. Mitchell asked what the Government proposed doing in regard to the duty on flour and corn meal?

Sir Leonard Tilley said he would deal with that question later on. He then proceeded to cite the increased deposits in the savings banks as an evidence that the country was progressing and prospeous. There had also been large investments since 1879 in factories, houses, etc. So that the people of the country must have been making money. All the depression that prevailed in the Lower Provinces was due to decline of ship building.

SIR RICHARD MAKES A REPLY.

Sir Richard Cartwright began speaking at 10 o'clock. He said he did not intend to be intimidated from speaking the truth no matter how very much it might grate on the ears of the government supporters. The trade returns shewed that the foreign trade of the country had not increased at all during the last eleven years. The trade with Great Britain was decreasing while trade with the United States was increasing. In 1876 we sold a million dollars worth of Canadian manufactures more than in 1884. He showed that the population of Ontario, instead of increasing appeared to be declining as shown by the municipal and school statistics. The prices of lumber, cereals and every other class of Canadian products were never lower than now. What was the condition of the great cotton, sugar and iron interests that the government claimed to have brought into existence? Bankruptcies were now more numerous than in the worst year of the depressed period that ended in 1879. In that year the

BANKRUPTCY ACT WAS ENFORCED

and we knew exactly how many persons went into bankruptcy. Now the state of the law was such that a great many creditors carried their debtors or abandoned their debts rather than sacrifice the property of their debtors. He did not believe that more than 70 per cent. of the bankruptcies that occurred in the present year were made public. Trade was declining, the public debt was increasing, and the Finance Minister had indicated that he would have a deficit at the end of the current year, although he had adopted the extraordinary expediency of using receipts from Dominion lands as ordinary revenue. In the last six years the public debt had increased sixty per cent, the taxation had increased nearly 100 per cent., the expenditure had increased 50 per cent., the population had been stationery and the volume of trade was 6 per cent. less than 10 years ago. If these figures were submitted to a disinterested statistican he would at once exclaim that the country to which they referrred must have suffered from famine, pestilence, war or some other calamity instead of a protective tariff. He quoted utterances of Tilley, Tupper and others in 1878, claiming that the government's duty and business was to make the country prosperous. It was not true that the condition of business was as bad in 1878 as it is now. He analyzed the government immigration returns and charged that they were a fraud and a sham. Hundreds of thousands of persons were said to come to Canada every year that never came at all. Sir Richard showed that instead of a surplus of $754,000 last year the Finance Minister had not more than $20,000, or about the sum that he had invested in the Exchange Bank when the late government went out of office. The Intercolonial railway construction account was classed at $36,831,000. On the first of July, 1884, it was $45,254,000. So long as that capital account was kept open many of the improper charges would be charged to it.

A Sad Bereavement.

Among the many sad events developed by the small-pox epidemic in Hungerford, none are more touching than the sad bereavement that came to the family of Noble McDonald, near Stoco. There was a family of six children, and all were taken down, including the parents—caught at a threshing party. Two of the family died, one a son, 27, and a daughter, 26 years. They had no help, only as they helped each other, and when they died the mother had to discharge all the duties of preparing them for their last resting place. Death is sad under most circumstances, but in this case, both dying on the same day, it was terrible for the parents.

In Berne fresh arrests of anarchists are being constantly made.

WASHINGTON EVENTS.

THOSE WHO COMPOSE PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

The Inaugural Address—Public Offices Are Public Trusts—Repression of Polygamy and Other Repugnant Systems—There Must be no Unnecessary Taxation.

New York, March 4.—Cleveland saw a good many people yesterday. He looked as calm and cool as though he had come down to attend some other man's inauguration. It seems to be pretty well settled that Whitney and Endicott will be members of the cabinet.

Washington, March, 4.—The friends of Hurman, McDonald, Black and others complain that the west has not been properly recognized in the make up of the cabinet. They are endeavoring to convince Cleveland that his nominations will be unjust as well as impolitic.

It is rumored that the following appointments have been determined upon.

Minister to England—Edward Cooper.
Minister to France—H. Pendleton.
Minister to Italy—Gen. McClellan.
Collector of the port of New York—Hubert O. Thompson.

The *World's* Washington says the cabinet will surely be as follows:

Secretary of State—Bayard.
Secretary of the Treasury—Manning.
Secretary of War—Endicott.
Secretary of the Navy—Whitney.
Post-master General—Vilas.
Minister of Interior—Lamar.
Attorney-General—Garland.

McDonald will be given a good foreign mission.

Cleveland, in a lengthy inaugural address at noon, said that he would be guided by a just and unrestrained construction of the constitution. He adheres to his anti-election declaration that a public office must be regarded as a public trust. It is the duty of those serving the people in public places to closely limit the public expenditure to the actual needs of the government.

He agrees that they should not depart from that foreign policy commended by the history, traditions and property of the republic. Further, he says: "A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demand that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests, and make the wage of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste.

He referred to the needs of the settlers and said that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes. With a view to other ultimate citizenship he added: "Polygamy in the territories, so destructive of the family relations and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed." The immigration of a servile race, retaining habits and customs repugnant to civilization must cease. He encourges civil service reform.

President Arthur accepted the resignation of Secretary Teller to permit the latter to take his seat.

President Arthur signed Grant's retirement bill and his nomination was unanimously confirmed by the senate in open executive session amid thunders of applause.

Cheers greeted the announcement of Grant's retirement bill, and the reception of a President's message, nominating General Grant to the newly created vacancy.

The resignations of all the other members of the Cabinet were referred to Cleveland for his action. The Senate adjourned immediately on its return from the platform, therefore there will be no Cabinet nominations to-day.

FLEMMING'S INFLUENCE.

How the Heroes of Fund W. Came to be Pardoned After Five Months.

Chicago, Marsh 2.—The *Tribune* this morning revives the "Fund W." swindle, in connection with which Loring and Flemming secured about a million dollars from country correspondents for investment on the Chicago board of trade, for which customers received bogus stock certificates and statements of large dividends. Loring and Flemming were sentenced to a year's imprisonment, but were pardoned at the end of five months. The *Tribune* devotes much space to a review of the case, and alleges the pardon was secured through political influence brought to bear on President Arthur by local politicians here and in New York.

WHAT FRANCE ASKS.

An Increase in the Indemnity—A Treaty Which Opens Several Ports.

Paris, March 4. It is reported that Ferry has notified the French Minister to China that the indemnity demanded from China has been doubled. France ceding Tamsai, but keeping Kelung until the indemnity is paid, and that a treaty of commerce is being arranged by which Yurran and Kanang will be opened to the French trade.

An Important Case

On Wednesday last, on motion being made by counsel for the Bell Telephone Company for a writ of *certiorari* to bring up into a superior Court the proceedings taken before the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa to void the Bell patent, Judge Galt directed that the motion should be enlarged until next term so that it might be heard by the full Court and stated that he did this in view of the magnitude of the interests involved and the general importance of the case, which he characterized as one of the most important that had come before the Courts.

Day after day the evidence accumulates that the 'Myrtle Navy" is the people's favorite tobacco. The demand keeps increasing, and from every new circle of consumers who have been induced to try it the evidence is emphatic in its favor. Its genuine qualities always hold the friends they have once made. These qualities will be kept up to their full standard by the manufacturers of it. It is to these qualities and the reasonableness of the price that they attribute their marked success. To the quality they will adhere to at all costs, and also to the price if that be possible.

Rest and Comfort for the Suffering.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacae," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

The decided beneficial effect of Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion in the treatment of female weakness and nervous prostration, has given it a wide spread reputation, and in every case the story is the same: "My health is so improved since using it. I am like a new woman," that we do not hesitate to recommend it to every one in need of a health restorer.

Markets.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

March 4 noon. STOCKS	ASKED	BIDDED
Montreal	190½	190
Ontario	000	107
Banque du Peuple	00	00
Molsons	120	116
Toronto	180	178½
Banque Jacques Cartier	64	00
Merchants	111½	111
Quebec	100	00
Union	00	00
Commerce	119	118½
Imperial	00	00
Federal	46½	45½
Montreal Telegraph	118	117½
Richelieu	55	54
City Passenger	119½	118
Gas	183¾	183½
Canada Cotton Co.	00	00
Dundas Cotton Co.	50	00
Ontario Investment	00	00
St. Paul M. and M.	00	00
N. W. L. Co.	36	35½
Canada Pacific RR.	40	38

FRANKLIN BROS. & CO.,
HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED, SEED GRAIN, CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR
Brown's Block, Princess Street, Kingston
4 doors above Opera House.
STRONG BAKERS' FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.
Montreal, March 4.

Flour—receipts, 800 bls; sales reported 125. Market quiet at unchanged rates Quotations:—Patents 4.00 a 6.00; superior extra 4.00 a 4.05; extra superfine 3.85 a 3.90; spring, extra 4.65 a 3.70; superfine 3.35 a 3.45; strong bakers 4.00 a 5.00; fine 3.15 a 3.25; middlings 2.90 a 3.00; Pollards 2.60 a 2.75; Ontario bags 1.70 a 2.00; City bags 2.30 a 2.35 for strong bakers Grain — wheat, red winter 92 to 94; spring, 0.92 to 0.94. Corn 61c to 62; Peas 72 to 73. Oats 30 to 32. Barley 50 to 60c. Rye 60 to 62c. Oatmeal 4.05 to 4.25. Cornmeal 3.00 to 3.10. Provisions—Butter, Creamery, 00 to 00c. Pork—16.00 to 16.50. Lard—9½ to 10½c. Bacon—12 to 13c. Hams—13 to 14c. Cheese—10 to 11½ Butter—9 to 14

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.
Liverpool, March 3.

Flour—10s to 11s 6d; spg wheat, 6s 0d to 7s 0d, red winter, 7s 1d to 7s 2d; No 2 Cal 6s 11d to 7s 1d; No. 1 Cal. 6s 5d to 6s 08d.
Corn—new, 4s 6d; old 0s 0d 0s 0d.
Barley—5s 6d.
Oats—5s 5d
Peas—6s 00d.
Pork—63s 0d.
Lard—36s 6d.
Bacon—32s 6d to 33s 3d.
Tallow—33s 0d.
Cheese—57s 0d.

OSWEGO MARKET.
March 3

Wheat—un'ed; sales 0,000, new white state 92, new red state 93.
Corn—un'ed, sales 0,000. No 3 western 52
Oats—quiet; White State 35
Barley—un'ed; No. 2 Canada 75; No. 2 Extra Canada 84.
Rye—nommally, Canada 65 in bond.

CHICAGO MARKET.
March 4.

Wheat 82½ June, 80¾ May; 76 Apl
Corn 38½ April, 41½ May, 37½ Mch 42½ July
Pork 12.57½ May, 12.70 June.
Lard 7.02½ May
Oats 30½ May

BIRTH

In Gananoque, on 7th Feb. the wife of Mr. W. H. Story, of a daughter

DIED.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, Andrew A. Wallace, aged 38 years.
The funeral will leave his late residence, Nelson Street, Thursday afternoon at one o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend
In this city, with christian resignation, on Tuesday, 3rd March, Mary Ann Allan, beloved wife of Andrew Maclean, in the 54th year of her age
Funeral from her late residence, Ontario Street, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, 5th March. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 6th March, at 6 p.m., for the Masons', Carpenters', Plumbers, Tinsmiths, Painters and Glaziers' works required in the erection of Two Stores for Chas. Livingston & Bro, Brock Street
Plans at my office, Montreal Street
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Feb 28 R. GAGE, Architect.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Council of the Corporation of the City of Kingston intend, at a meeting