Daily British Whig.

VOL. LIII. KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884. NO. 296.

Travelling.

CUNARD LINE

Great Route.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)

New York and Liverpool, (CALLING AT CORK HARBOR)

FROM PIER No. 40, N.R., NEW YORK

GALLIA.....Wednesday, Dec 24th
AURANIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 31st
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 7th
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Jan 14th
OREGON.....Wednesday, Jan. 21st
POWERNIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 28th
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 4th
SERVIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 11th

RATES OF PASSAGE:

$60, $80 and $100, according to accommodation.

Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other points on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage, apply at Company's Office, No. 4, Bowling Green, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO.

R. J. EILBECK, Kingston, Agent.

April 19 3

ALLAN LINE.

WINTER SERVICE, AND REDUCED RATES FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

FROM PORTLAND:

Sardinian ..... Dec 11
Parisian ..... " 25

Last train leaves Kingston on Wednesdays at 2:00 p.m.

FROM HALIFAX

Peruvian ..... December 6
Sardinian ..... " 13
Sarmatian ..... " 20
Parisian ..... " 27
Circassian ..... January 3

Last train leaves Kingston on Thursdays 2:00 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE

FROM HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY

Cabin ..... $50 $61 $73.
Intermediate ..... $ 35
Steerage $13

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY

Cabin ..... $50 $70 $80.
Intermediate ..... $35.
Steerage $13

If you are sending for your friends you can obtain Prepaid Passage Tickets at lowest rates at this office, available from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Sweden and Norway.

STEERAGE, - $13.00

THOS. HANLEY,

Agent, Foot of Bock St., Kingston.

Nov. 24

Prof. Horsford's Baking Powder

—IS THE—

Strongest Powder Made!

IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY LEADING Physicians and Chemists, and its use is positively beneficial to health.

In the process of bolting fine wheat flour, large portion of the phosphates are lost. This POWDER supplies the phosphates, thus rendering the bread, biscuit, etc., healthful and nutritious.

No other BAKING POWDER in the world ever received such high commendation from eminent authorities as this.

We use no Cream of Tartar or Alum. There is no other powder like ours.

BEWARE of misrepresentation and false statements made by rival manufacturers.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

Have the oven HOT before mixing the dough. Mix the dough as quickly as possible, and put it into the oven immediately. The quicker this is done the better the result.

FOR SALE BY

W. R. McRAE & CO., Agents for Kingston.

SEYMOUR & CO.

658 Craig Street Montreal.

SOLE AGENTS FOR DOMINION.

Oct 18

FURS! FURS!

GALLOWAY'S FUR STOCK

Is complete with all the latest ideas in his line. He wishes to call special attention to his assortment of

Seal, Persian Lamb, Otter

—AND—

BEAVER GOODS,

Which cannot be surpassed in the city. Also

Black and Grey Robes

—A SPECIALTY—

Good Value and Entire Satisfaction his motto

84 PRINCESS STREET.

Oct. 30. Next Victoria Hall

NOTICE.

Secure your windows and doors at once against cold drafts of the coming winter with BROWNE'S METALLIC and rubber weather strips, the oldest, best, and cheapest.

FOR SALE BY

McMAHON BROS.

Hardware Dealers.

Secret of Wealth,

S-A-V-E!

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY, BUY YOUR Clothing from

LAMBERT & WALSH.

MERCHANT TAILORS. 175 PRINCESS ST.

Best Value possible given in Overcoats, Suits and Trousers, either ready-made or made to order.

Noted for Good Fitting. Stylish Garments at Low Prices.

LAMBERT & WALSH,

Between Routley's & Rees Bros'.

Dec 6.

MACDONALD'S BULLETIN!

I AM NOW, owing to the increase of Business, obliged to abandon the Delivery of Bread, and give more attention to the

Pastry Department.

THE PUBLIC are the best witnesses of the success of the Bakery in this Line.

ORDERS for Pastry received in the Morning will be filled in the afternoon.

IN ADDITION to the Specialties already advertised, I will now have on hand daily,

Christmas Scotch Buns and Short Bread.

I SUPERINTEND all Baking, and use the Best Flour.

ALEX. MACDONALD,

286 PRINCESS STREET.

Dec. 16. Sign of the Big Cake

CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS

Hot and Cold Baths at all hours at

Jones' Tonsorial Parlor

British American Hotel Block, Clarence Street

N.B.—These are the only Baths in the city heated by steam, thereby insuring at all hours good hot water

Nov., 1883.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall St., New York

Insurance.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE Fire & Life INSURANCE CO'Y.

This is one of the Best Insurance Companies doing Business in Canada.

Invested Funds $29,000,000
Investments in Canada 900,000

Mercantile Risks taken at LOWEST Current Rates.

Dwelling Houses and Farm Property Insured for three years at as low rates as any safe office.

THOMAS BRIGGS, Agent.

Clarence Street, Kingston, March 5th 1880.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Total Invested Funds upwards of £2,600,000
Total Income ..... £ 485,000
Funds Invested in Canada ..... $ 100,000

Insurances against loss by fire accepted at the lowest current rates and claims settled without reference to the Board at London.

R. W. VANDEWATER, Agent for Kingston, Ontario Street.

Jan 1, 1880.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO'Y.

FIRE & MARINE. INCORPORATED 1851

Head Office—Toronto.

R. STIRLING, Agent, Kingston.

Dec. 12

Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

Cash Capital ..... $ 4,000,000.0
Total Assets, January 1st, 1882 ..... 8,908,076.6
Losses paid in 53 years 53,600,000.0

The leading Fire Insurance Company on the Continent. Its Annual Premium Receipts in Canada and the United States are larger than those of any other Company, and it has an unblemished record of 53 years.

April, 1882. JAMES SWIFT, Agent.

Wood and Coal.

Cheap Lumber, Wood & Coal

—AT—

Anglin's Mill

Cor. Bay and Wellington Streets.

SAWED WOOD A SPECIALTY.

Telephone Communication.

W. B. & S. ANGLIN.

Sept. 5.

COAL,

Wholesale and Retail.

—THE BEST IN THE MARKET—

Yard No. 1—Ontario Street.
" " 2—Clarence St. Wharf.
" " 3—St. Lawrence Wharf.

Secure delivery before broken weather sets in. Chief Office—St. Lawrence Wharf. Branch Office—Corner King and Clarence Sts, opposite British American Hotel.

PROMPT & SATISFACTORY DELIVERY A SPECIALTY.

Coal all under cover and well screened.

Telephone Communication.

JAS. SWIFT.

Sept. 24.

WOOD AND COAL

CAN ALWAYS BE OBTAINED AT

M. MALLEN'S

—AS—

Cheap as the Cheapest.

Delivered at any part of the town.

Sept. 4, '84.

COAL AND WOOD

BRECK & BOOTH,

WHARFINGERS, Vessel Agents and Wholesale and Retail Coal and Wood Dealers. Coals of the very best description, under cover well screened and promptly delivered. Bunch wood and Hard and Soft Cordwood of fire quality on hand. Inspection solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

YARD—Corner Ontario and West Streets.

OFFICE.—Clarence Street, British American Hotel Block, Kingston.

ORDERS left at the Stores of Mr. Jas Redden, Princess St., and Messrs. McKelvey & Birch, Brock Street, will be promptly filled.

Telephone Communication.

L. W. BRECK, E. A. BOOTH.

Coal and Wood.

AS HAS BEEN OUR INVARIABLE PRACTICE, we GUARANTEE to our customers and the public generally, the very best qualities of Coal and Wood at

Prices as Low as the Lowest.

Call on us before placing your orders elsewhere. See our goods, and get figures for them. We know we can satisfy you.

YARDS:—Foot of Queen St., and Grove Inn Dock, King St. West.

Orders receivable at either yards will be promptly filled.

—TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION—

H. CRAWFORD & CO.,

June 25. Foot of Queen Street.

NEW GOODS.

Fancy Japanned Coal Scuttles,
Coal Tongs,
Betts Fire Irons,
Spark Guards,
Japanned Bird Cage,

—AT—

Horsey's Hardware Store,

PRINCESS STREET.

Nov. 5.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

No station note was raised on high,
Nor trumpet sounded in the sky,
On that first Christmas morn,
Only a ray of pure light
Dispelled the darkness of the night,
And through the air was borne
An angel's song, surpassing full of harmony and grace,
Whose sacred echoes never shall cease while lasts the human race.

'Twas not to men of noble name,
Of great renown, and worldly fame,
The blessed news was told;
Poor shepherds heard the message sweet,
They hastened first their Lord to greet,
Those lowly men of old;
And still in each succeeding age, the humble, poor and weak,
Before that Infant kneeling low will find the rest they seek.

Illumined by a guiding star,
The Magi journeyed from afar,
Rejoicing on their way,
This wise born claimed Him Father Lord
And all their richest gifts outpoured
To hail the birth of Day.
Here man's proud intellect must bow or ever the strife will cease,
For only Bethlehem's story can bring his spirit peace.

SIR JOHN IN TORONTO

Interviewing the Premier—The Banquet—Still Harping on one String.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—Sir John Macdonald was interviewed yesterday by deputations of the Toronto and Hamilton Boards of Trade on the subject of insolvency legislation. Mr. H. W. Darling stated very fully the case for those who desire the enactment of an insolvency law, and Sir John, in reply, admitted that he was favorable to it, but was doubtful whether parliament is.

Sir John Macdonald and Sir Leonard Tilley were interviewed afterwards by the millers, who asked for an increase of the import duty on flour to offset the duty on wheat. Messrs. W. H. Howland, of Toronto, Dundas, of Lindsay, Hilliard, of Peterboro, and McLaughlin, of Toronto, were the spokesmen. Sir Leonard stated that the duty on wheat would have to be maintained in the interest of the North West farmers, but promised to do what he could to get the flour duty increased. Mr. Howland stated that the mills generally are working on half time.

At the banquet in the evening Mayor Boswell presided. Sir John responded to the toast to his health, the burden of his speech being loyalty to the mother country, and the need of close connection with her. He defended himself against the oft repeated charge of treachery to Sir Allan McNab, and defended the Conservative policy as one well adapted to the country. Sir Hector in his response for the Ministry, repeated Sir George Cartier's remark that the last gun in support of British connection would be fired by a Frenchman. Messrs. Chapleau, T. White and Blanchet had an opportunity of speaking in reply to this and other toasts, and the company, which was a very large one, broke up at a late hour. The leading topic at all the meetings has been loyalty to England, and this strain seems to have purposely adopted.

ANOTHER CURE BY PRAYER.

A Case Which the Doctors Could do Nothing With—Surprising Result.

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 16.—Among the young ladies at the Academy of the Sacred Heart is Miss Mary McDonough, of Reading. She is a bright, pretty little miss. Less than a year ago she contracted a cold, resulting in nearly the complete loss of her voice. Her father, a physician, pronounced her trouble congestion of the larnyx. Dr. Bernard Lee, Reading, cousin of the young lady, agreed with the father in his diagnosis of the case. Dr. D. R. McCormick was also consulted with a similar result. Then the young lady betook herself to prayers. She prayed almost incessantly. The good Sisters prayed with her, and finally, last Monday, as the Feast of the Immaculate Conception approached, prayed more fervently than ever. During the day Miss McDonough felt a choking sensation, then a terrible pain in her throat, and next as though a great lump had been suddenly removed. Her voice came back to her full and strong as ever. She has not suffered the least inconvenience since, and nothing can convince her of any other cure than that which was effected through the efficacy of prayer.

PRAYER MEETING ROW.

Brother Frizzel Before a Church Court—Rev. Mr. McCauley's Contentions.

Belleville, Dec. 19.—A few days ago a prayer meeting was held at Geo. Frizzel's, but owing to personal feeling, Rev. Mr. McCauley was denied the privilege of conducting it. Mr. McCauley was forcibly ejected. The rev. gentleman had Mr. Frizzel summoned before the church authorities for assault and violation of the rules of the church. The court sat in the stone church and a large number of witnesses were examined. After taking all the evidence the question was submitted to a committee of five members, who reported that Frizzel was guilty of the charge and must be expelled from church membership.

Yesterday the same ecclesiastical court heard a charge laid by Rev. Mr. McCauley against A. Howie, Superintendent of the Sabbath School. Mr. Howie wanted to hold a Christmas tree entertainment. The pastor opposed the proposition. The church authorities decided that they had no jurisdiction to deal with the case, but in the meantime Mr. Howie will not be permitted to have his entertainment.

THE HEATHEN CHINESE.

A Great Increase of Crime—Arrest of some of the Worst Characters.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—The condition of the 18,000 Chinamen in the province of British Columbia is far from satisfactory to themselves or to the authorities. During the coming winter hundreds will be out of employment; many of them must either steal or starve. The records of the courts already show a large increase in crimes committed by this class of criminals. Late advices from British Columbia state that driven to desperation for want of food a number of Chinamen have recently committed suicide. Several members of a secret Chinese society known as the "Highbinders" have been arrested. The object of the society is plunder.

SLAUGHTER IN INDIANA.

The Suffering of a Family—A Scene which the Charitable Society Contributed.

Vincennes, Ind., Dec. 19.—A horrible case of starvation has just been discovered in this city. A widow, the mother of several children, was found in bed this morning dead. Her children were around her shivering with cold. They were saved from starvation by the mother, who, rather than see her children suffer, suffered herself. Another widow with several children has just been rescued. They were found in a house in Shelby street without food or fuel. All were huddled together in a bed to keep warm. Charitable people are now making a tour of the city. There is more destitution than imagined.

MEN OF THE HOUR

REV. DR. PHILIP SCHAFF.

PERSIST OF THE BIBLE REVISION COMMITTEE.

The enormous labor of the revision of the Old Testament Scripture is at an end. By next Easter the bible will be published. As yet the revised New Testament has not generally superseded the translation made in the reign of James I of England, but there is no question as to its greater accuracy. The history of the present revision is soon told. Work was begun by the British committee in Westminster Abbey, June 22nd, 1870. The American committee began to revise Oct. 4th, 1872. Eighty two scholars have contributed to the result now announced as complete, the Old Testament employing twenty seven British and fifteen American revisers, and the New Testament twenty five British and fifteen American. Of these eminent biblical scholars fourteen engaged on the Old Testament died during the years spent in its revision, twelve British and two American.

When the American Bible Revision Committee was organized, in 1871, at the request of the British Committee, Dr. Schaff was made its President. The co-operation of the British and American committee led to his presence in England in 1875, to assist in making arrangements with the University Press for the publication of the revised text of the Scriptures. He attended the Evangelical Alliance, held in Copenhagen, Sept. 1st to 7th.

HANGING OF A WRETCH

Execution of J. H. Hoffman the Remorseless Murderer of His Son.

A Cincinnati despatch says: John B. Hoffman was hanged here for the murder of his son. He wept while listening to the reading of the death warrant and begged piteously not to be "drowned in the papers." He was held while being handcuffed and was supported by two men while the noose was being adjusted. Hoffman's crime was that of killing one of his sons in January, 1883. It was the second crime of the kind in five years. He was a German and had a wife and six children. Coming home drunk one night he entered the room where Edward, his eldest son, aged 23, was alone. He had scarcely entered when the neighbours were startled by the report of a pistol. They found Edward on the floor with a pistol ball in his chest, from which he died in a few minutes, begging that his father be exonerated because he was drunk. A careless Coroner held an inquest and brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Edward had been the main support of the family, including his drunken father. Hoffman then attempted suicide by hanging, and his son Robert, then about fifteen years old, cut him down. Five years later Mrs. Hoffman abandoned the brute. She and her children stuck together, and Robert, a bright, industrious young man, 21 years old, was their main dependence. They lived in a tenement house, and were doing better than they ever before had done. On Jan. 12th, 1883, Robert Hoffman started before daylight to open the grocery store in which he was a trusted clerk. He had no sooner stepped into the hall of the tenement house than the flash of a pistol lighted the darkness and he fell dead, shot through the head. His father had been standing in the doorway on the opposite side of the hall all night long waiting for this opportunity to deprive Mrs. Hoffman of her support. Hoffman was arrested, but was not indicted until more than a year after—in fact, just before the great riot. His trial and conviction followed the riot. The jury in this case prayed when they went out and brought in a verdict in a few minutes. He died detested by all who knew him, and by none more than by his fellow-prisoners in the county gaol.

"Maryland, My Maryland."

"Pretty Wives,
Lovely daughters and noble men"

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"
"Who?"
"Was a very pretty blonde!"
Twenty years ago, became
"Sallow!"
"Hollow-eyed!"
"Withered and aged!"
Before her time, from
"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness."

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl, upon recovery had

"Lost!"
"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-timed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this country, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it!

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more petty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain,

C. L. JAMES,
Beltsville, Prince George Co., Md.,
May 26th, 1883.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Hub Cough Cure—25 Cents.

Prescription of a Boston physician, dispensed for years by a Boston druggist. One dose will cure any ordinary cough. It acts almost magically. Ask J. G. King and A. P. Chown for a 25c. bottle of "Hub" Cough Cure.

CANADA'S POSITION.

An Article Which Merits More Than Passing Interest. Material for Serious Thought.

Atlantic Monthly.

Still another class of disadvantage must be mentioned as a result of this connection. It is certainly not regarded in Canada as a misfortune that the Dominion is enabled, by being a dependency of Great Britain, to borrow large sums of money on favorable terms; but there are two good reasons to think that it is a misfortune, nevertheless? At all events, no candid Canadian statesman will deny that a huge and burdensome debt has been created; nor would he assert that it would have been incurred but for the facilities which the situation of Canada with respect to Great Britain conferred. A brief study of Canadian finances will be interesting.

On the 1st of July, 1867, when the Act of Confederation went into effect, the net debt was $75,728,641. On the 1st of July, 1883, the last date to which the accounts have been published, the net debt was $158,466,714. The net interest during the last year reported was $6,603,387, being an average of $1.52 per annum upon each inhabitant of Canada, according to the census of 1881. The expenditure for interest on the public debt by the United States during the same year was $39,165,131, or an average of $1.17 per annum for each person, according to the census of 1880. The following figures compare the situation of the two countries as respects their debts, in the middle of 1883. The difference of a year in the time of the census is to the advantage of Canada in the comparison.

	Canada	United States
Population	4,324,810	50,155,783
Net Debt	$158,466,714	$1,936,672,874
Debt per capita	$36.64	$38.61
Net Interest	$6,603,387	$38,804,131
Interest per capita	$1.52	$1.17

Canada has thus, at the date specified, created a debt, and was forced to pay interest upon it, imposing a heavier burden, both of principal and of interest, than rests upon the American people. To say nothing of the fact that the relative wealth and resources of the United States are so much greater than those of Canada that the nominal difference expresses only partially the real difference in the weight of burden, the debt of the Dominion is still constantly augmenting. About one half of the twenty five million subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company remained to be paid over to the company in the middle of 1883. Last year, in addition to all that had been done before, a further loan of $22,500,000 to the same company was authorized, and the end of the grand system of public works has not yet been reached.

DEBT OF CANADA.

Let us pause here and consider that, while the American debt was necessarily incurred for the purpose of national self preservation in war, the debt of Canada represents for the most part expenditures for public improvements in a time of peace. What are the works to which this vast fund has been devoted? Chiefly railways and canals which do not pay the bare expenses of operation. During the fiscal year 1882-83 the revenues of all the government canals were $346,768; the expenses of operation were $487,205. The revenue of all the government railways were $2,541,205; the current expenses were $2,636,552. The combined deficit was $2,385,784. But to this deficiency should be added the sum of $1,833,422 expended and charged to capital cost of the canals, and $1,683,819, expenditure in construction and equipment of railways owned by the government. The Intercolonial Railway, 946 miles long, connecting the Maritime Provinces with Quebec, has cost the Dominion Government more than forty one million dollars. During the year 1882-83 its revenues exceeded its ordinary operating expenses by the insignificant sum of $10,547.83, which would have been applicable toward interest on the forty one millions of cost, had not the Dominion spent more than a million and a half dollars in extensions, side tracks, stations, rolling stock, and other capital charges.

AID TO THE RAILWAY.

The liberality of the Government towards the Pacific railway has been unbounded. A gift of twenty five million dollars, and as many acres of land; a guarantee of three per cent. per annum for ten years upon its capital stock, now sixty five millions; and a loan of $22,500,000—these are the favors of the Government granted to the company up to the present time. It is true that security has been given for the guarantee and the loan; but that does not prevent the loss, in case the railway should be unsuccessful, from falling altogether upon the Dominion Government.

The object of incurring these enormous obligations was to cement the political union of the provinces and to consolidate the dominion. This is an intelligible and a praiseworthy motive. But has not Canada paid an excessive price for what it has gained? Were it looking forward to an independent existence, perhaps not; for no one can blame a free and public-spirited people for assuming great burdens in order to insure their unity and strength. Canada, however, is still a dependency, and has no thought of separate national life. What it has accomplished, and hopes yet to achieve by its magnificent extravagance in public works, is surely of great value to Great Britain, but what is to be its value to Canada? The expenditure for the Pacific railway—at all events for that part of it beyond Manitoba—is the price paid for the union of British Columbia with the Dominion. Of what advantage is that union to the Eastern Provinces? In a commercial point of view the benefit is as nothing compared with the cost of the railway. Is it then a political advantage, and if so, in what sense? Whether the union exists or not the whole territory included within the Dominion and all the people inhabiting it are British. The prestige of Great Britain may be increased by the possession of a great country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the railway is to it a benefit strategically. But how does the railroad improve the political standing of Canada? Her fame in the world is not increased by it, and she is always remembered as a dependency. She gains nothing in her relations to England; she has no relations with foreign powers; she is not stronger or richer at home.

A COMPARISON OF POPULATION.

The population of Canada has increased at a good rate, but not so rapidly that any part of the increase can be attributed to the fact that the dominion is British territory. Its growth, indeed, has been less, proportionally, than that of the adjoining territory on the American side. To illustrate this compare the population of Canada in 1871 and 1881 with that of a strip of territory on the south side of the border in 1870 and 1880. Take the three northern states of New England; that part of New York north of a line drawn from Troy to Binghampton, but including neither of those cities—the state of Michigan, the territory of Dakota, and the territory of Washington. The aggregate population of this imaginary district in 1870 was 4,487,209; in 1880 it was 5,357,520, an increase of 19.4 per cent. The population of what is now Canada was 3,670,676 in 1871, and 4,324,810 in 1881, an increase of 17.8 per cent. So that, although we have included in the American district the most sluggish states in the country, so far as growth of population is concerned—because there is a constant drain from them into the newer states—and although the district is formed so as to include no commercial city of the first class, the growth of that district has been more rapid than that of Canada. Washington territory tripled its population in the decade, adding more than 50,000 to the number of its inhabitants; British Columbia, according to the census, was stationary. Dakota increased greatly ten fold and added 120,000 to her numbers; Manitoba increased a little less than sixfold, and added less than 55,000 to her population. Michigan's percentage of increase was thirty eight per cent., while that of Ontario was only eighteen per cent. It is true that in the east the Canadian growth has been more rapid than has that of the corresponding territory in the United States, but even there the population is barely more than one third as dense as it is in northern New England. The average population to the square mile in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont is 27.5, in the four eastern provinces of Canada it is but 9.7.

The trade of Canada has not shown any remarkable growth during the last ten years. The exports of the dominion, in 1883, were but ten per cent. higher than they were in 1874. A more proper comparison, and one more favorable to it, is between the exports of 1879, the lowest in ten years, which were valued at $71,500,000, and those of 1882, the highest in the decade, valued at $102,000,000, an increase of nearly forty three per cent. The imports of 1883 were forty five per cent. more than those of 1874. The increase from 1879 to 1883, when the lowest and the highest amounts respectively were recorded, was from $82,000,000 to $132,500,000, sixty one per cent. Compared with the much more steady growth of the trade of this country the above figures are not favorable. Our imports in 1883 were 27 per cent. and our exports 40 per cent. higher than in 1874, and the increase from the poorest year to the best was, in each year, 68 per cent.

HEALTH IN THE WILDERNESS.

THE GREAT ANTIDOTE TO MIASMA.

The axe and the plough are annually making vast inroads into the wilderness of the western world. Forests, as if by magic, are changed into cornfields, and prairies, swamps and canebrakes into arable land. But these conquests of industry are not achieved without loss. Hundreds, are thousands of the energetic pioneers whose labors have caused the wilderness to "blossom as the rose," fall a sacrifice to the terrible diseases engendered by the miasma of the soil. Violent intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, neuralgia and affections of the stomach and bowels, are the almost inevitable penalties incurred by families who settle on new lands. Hence it is that the demand for Holloway's Pills and Ointment in the far West is so large in proportion to the population. The cultivators of the soil on the outskirts of civilization look upon them, and with reason, as among the prime necessaries of life. In the more densely populated regions of the West, they are universally considered specifics for the diseases we have named, and every provident farmer takes care to fore arm his family against the prostrating influence of an insalubrious atmosphere and climate, by keeping a supply of the remedies constantly on hand. This will be no news to such of our readers as have travelled in the West. There, as in the North, the East, and the South, the *prestige* of the medicines is constantly increasing, and Holloway's success in the glorious work of mitigating human suffering, and saving and prolonging human life, is spoken of among all classes with wonder and gratitude. We believe that there is scarcely a family in Europe that does not keep these medicines by them; the soldier carries them in his knapsack, and the sailor has them always ready to hand in his chest for every case of emergency, either from internal or external complaints, knowing that by the aid of these wonderful medicines he may brave the disease of any climate with impunity.—*Greenock Journal.*

CARRIED THE ACT.

Big Majorities for it in the Towns—An Unexpected Result.

Brockville, Dec. 17.—Leeds and Grenville carried the Scott Act yesterday. Kingston took great interest in the vote. The majority is over 800. Brockville, which it was thought would give 100 against the act, gave 21 for it; Gananoque gave 198 for the act; Kemptville, 58; Newboro, 10. Prescott 253 against the act and Edwardsburg 137 against it.

Drowning Accident.

A sad accident occured at Gananoque by which a young lad, son of Gilbert Belfie, lost his life. Young Belfie, with other boys, was skating on the river and skated into an open stretch of water, and was then drawn under the ice by the current. The ice on the Gananoque river, at the point where the accident happened, is dangerous at all times owing to the rapid water and the currents and counter currents. The same day a boy by the name of Thompson broke through the ice near the same place and was rescued by some kind women reaching him an oar. A son of John Walshe (farmer) also got in, but being a good swimmer he managed to break his way two or three rods through the ice and escaped, but he has since been confined to bed from the effects of his cold dip.—*Journal.*

A Big Mail Robbery at British Columbia

(*Victoria Colonist.*)

The mail that left Kamloops for Victoria was robbed between the point of departure and delivery of everything valuable. The sum total of the robbery amounts to $9,000. Two registered letters contained $4,000 in cash. The balance was in checks and money orders. The chief remitter was the post office department in money orders, which amounted to about $3,000. The postmaster of Kamloops, Mr. Venn, loses $500, and the estate of T. Spellman $4,000, mostly in checks.

Miscellaneous.

Sunday School Presents.

$15.50

WORTH OF BOOKS

FOR

$10.00,

—AT—

T. McAULEY'S

Tons and Tons Weight

—OF—

B-O-O-K-S

—FOR THE—

Christmas Holidays

—AT—

The City Book Store

Our Store is Filled to Overflowing.

OVER-STOCKED!

OVER-STOCKED!

So every one says, and what every one says must be true. Consequently we have made up our minds to give the public Bargains from this date until the last of December, 1884.

Inspect our Stock of Photograph Albums, in Wood, Morocco and Calf, all sizes and at all prices. Good Value, Latest Designs, and Artistic in every way.

All the Ladies say we have the Finest Stock of Xmas Cards in the city.

Over 20,000 to Choose From.

Family Bibles,
Prayer Books,
Church Service, with Hymns.

BOOKS IN SETS

Dickens.
Thackery.
Scott's Novels.
Macauley's Work Complete
Bulwer Lytton,
Desnales' Works.
Goethe.

T. McAULEY.

THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

HIS OUTSPOKEN OPINION

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and influence, as to the value of WARNER'S SAFE CURE, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many gentlemen I know, and reading the evidence, I was impelled to purchase some bottles of WARNER'S SAFE CURE, and analyze it myself. I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is all that is claimed, and will frankly add that I have taken the victim of a serious kidney complaint would use this preparation. The medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney case, while the testimony of hundreds of other and very responsible gentlemen has left no room to doubt that Mr. H. H. WARNER is entitled to the gratitude of those happy discoveries which are daily bring help to suffering humanity.

Dio Lewis

To the Electors of Kingston

GENTLEMEN,

At the request of many leading citizens I am induced to present myself for your consideration as a candidate for the office of Mayor for 1885.

I have served the City in the Council for nearly six years, and am the senior member of the three oldest members of Council.

I have always tried to discharge my duties faithfully and I submit that my long and varied municipal services warrant me in asking the honour at your hands.

I have therefore the honour to request you to think that I am fairly entitled to your support, and if honestly discharged my duties during the past years as a citizen, to favour me with your votes and influence.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

Nov 1st 1884.

'85 MAYORALTY '85.

Your vote and influence are respectfully requested on behalf of

EDWARD H. SMYTHE

For Mayor for 1885.

Kingston Nov. 3rd, 1884.

To the Electors of Cataraqui Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Having been requested by a number of the electors of Cataraqui Ward to allow my name to be placed in nomination as a candidate for Alderman for 1885, I hereby offer myself as such candidate, and, if elected will use my best power to further the interests of the Ward.

JAMES DUFFY.

Kingston, Dec. 3, 1884.

To Ratepayers of Cataraqui Ward

I BRING MY INTENTION to offer as a Aldermanic candidate for Cataraqui Ward, to benefit the votes of the electors of that Ward. If elected I will do my duty faithfully and work in the interests of the city.

W. M. DRIVAN.

Dec. 2.

To the Electors of Victoria Ward!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Your votes and influence are respectfully solicited in favor of your present representative.

Humble Servant,
JAMES ANDERSON

Dec. 16.

To the Electors of Cataraqui Ward.

HAVING been requested by a number of the voters of Cataraqui Ward to become a candidate for Alderman for the City, I have consented to do so, and respectfully request the votes of the electors.

Dec. 13. W. B. LITTLE.

To the Electors of Frontenac Ward.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by a number of electors to become a candidate for Alderman for the City, I solicit your votes and influence.

JOHN CARRUTHERS.

December 3.

To the Electors of Cataraqui Ward.

AT the request of my friends I offer myself as a candidate for Alderman for this Ward for 1885.

P. McKERGOW.

December 11.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. For the cure of

SCROFULA Ayer's Sarsaparilla will disclodge it and expel it from the system. For constitutional

CATARRH Ayer's Sarsaparilla has proved curative in numberless cases. It will arrest the most obstinate catarrhal discharges, and remove the fetid odor of the breath, a well known symptom of scrofulous origin.

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 8, 1882.

ULCEROUS SORES "At the age of twelve years my children was afflicted with ulcerous rising over the face and neck. At first we thought it was owing to the measles, which influenced some of the sores, but we were mistaken. Physicians failed to give relief, and ulcerous sores appeared, which could be compared to nothing but the worst forms of scrofula. Ayer's Sarsaparilla produced a perceptible improvement in the children's condition, and an adherence to your directions, continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies. The improvement of any disorder was effected by more prompt or effectual means than by your Sarsaparilla."

Yours truly, [illegible]

SORE EYES

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. $1, six bottles for $5.

ESTABLISHED - 1869

D. McEWEN & SON,

Machine, Engine and Boiler Works

Engines and Boilers, for all purposes, from 1 to 100 horse power, and guaranteed.

Steam Rock Drills and Mining Repairs constantly on hand.

Cheese Factory Boilers and Fittings on hand.

N. B.—A number of Engines and Boilers on hand, new and second hand.

Oct. 14.

KINGSTON SCHOOL OF ART.

In upper flat of Anglin's Building, corner of King and Brock Streets.

Drawing, $6.00 a term of 30 lessons.

Painting in Oils and Water Colors, $10 for 12 lessons.

Evening Classes, $3.00 for [illegible] lessons.

Reduction will be made for those attending both classes. Terms payable [illegible]

Fees for the evening classes to be paid weekly.

DR. HERALD

Has removed to the office now occupied by the late D. McCallum, M.A., [illegible]

Dec. 15.