The Daily British Whig.

FRIDAY EV'NG, JAN'Y 17, 1879.

REMINDERS.

SATURDAY.

Sale by Wm. Davis at 10 a.m.
Postponed Bailiff's Sale at noon.
Sale of Bankrupt Stock by J. E. Hutcheson at 7 p.m.

☞ *Water consumers are reminded that by taking advantage of the "sliding scale," they can save the most of the percentage.*

The great debate, if we may so dignify it, in the Local House has been ostensibly on the 'salary grab' but really on the 'office grab' question on which the Tory party is intent throughout the Province as well as the Dominion. This prolonged attack on the Government, in a matter, in which Reformers are not, to say the least, a particle more responsible than their assailants, will yet recoil upon the latter in public reprehension proportionate to the treachery and chicanery by which the unmanly attack has been inspired and charactized.

The *Mail* of yesterday has a long article whose burden is the plaint that Reformers should be so unfair as to criticise 'a National Policy—not yet given to the country.' Into this little nut-shell the *Mail* thus compresses the entire difficulty. The fact that the precious National Policy has not yet been given to the country is precisely what is the matter. The country was pronounced by this very authority to be rapidly rushing to a wreck and ruin which could only be arrested by the *immediate* application of the National Policy, and yet for half a year have the Tories been in possession of the remedy and the opportunity and yet have delayed to save the country. This is the self demonstration of Tory hypocrisy.

The election of M. Martel to the Presidency of the French Senate puts the cap sheaf of success on the French Republic. With a popular majority in the Assembly the Republican cause was safe enough, but so long as there remained an adverse Conservative element in the Senate, itself elective, the country could not be said to have wholly declared for the Liberal cause. The sweeping Liberal victory in the recent elections to the Senate has reversed the relative strength of parties there, and given not only the balance of power but the undisputed control of it to the Republicans. Not only will this ensure the ascendancy of the party in matters of legislation, but it will go far to check the Conservative inclinations of President MacMahon, who will be much less likely to fly in the face of the popular sentiment now that the political complexion of the Senate is changed, and he can no longer look to either House for party sympathy and support.

Is not our contemporary, the Toronto *Telegram*, sometimes a trifle inconsistent in its references to the *Globe*? Incessantly is it declaring that the support of the Thunderer is amply sufficient to occasion and to account for the defeat of any project which may labour under the misfortune of its advocacy. Yet we find our "independent" *confrere*, in a recent issue, not only conceding but declaring the influence of the *Globe* and assigning this fact as a reason why Senator Brown does not retire from journalism. Says the *Telegram*: "Without this engine to work his will Mr. Brown would amount to very little in the eyes of his party. If it were not that he has the *Globe* at his back the Reform party would throw him overboard in twenty-four hours." This may be all very true, but the conundrum which puzzles us is how Mr. Brown's great strength can be shown to be an "engine" whose action is at the same time declared to be so uniformly suicidal and disastrous to those who run it, or to those in whose favor it is plied. We suppose the little difficulty we have just stated may be taken as arising from either the beauties or the eccentricities of "independent" journalism.

THE POWERS OF SCHOOL BOARDS.

It is gratifying to know that the Government again intends dealing with the question of Education during the present session of the Legislature. The School Law certainly requires amendment, in relation, for example, to the mode of electing School Trustees, which is at present in a most mixed and misunderstood condition. The time and the method should be clearly defined, so that such blundering as has recently been perpetrated in Toronto and elsewhere in this matter may in future be averted. There are some other matters requiring legislative attention, and which will doubtless be dealt with in the Bill which Hon. Mr. Crooks has promised to bring down. Not only is the Government moving in Educational matters so as to still further improve our already efficient school system; private members are also giving notice of measures affecting our educational system. Of one of these we cannot forbear expressing surprise and disapprobation. Mr. Miller has given notice of a resolution:

"That in the opinion of this House the powers conferred upon school trustees by the Public School Act, relating to the raising of moneys by the levying of taxes or otherwise for the purchase of school sites, the building of school houses, the purchase of furniture, maps, apparatus, and text-books, and the payment of teachers' salaries, are excessive; and the interests of the country demand that they should be so restricted as to allow the taxpayers some voice in determining the amount of moneys to be annually raised for the purpose aforesaid, or some of them."

The first section of this resolution, alleging that School Boards are vested with excessive powers, may fairly be conceded to be a mere matter of opinion. The latter clause of it, however, is its own refutation. The hon. member would like to have the Boards of Trustees as shorn of their present powers that the people may have 'some voice' over the expenditure for school purposes. From this it ought to be inferred that School Trustees are, as recently described by a correspondent to the WHIG, "so many irresponsible gentlemen playing at legislation." But what is the fact? The School Board is a representative body directly responsible to the people, as any elector, much more a member of Parliament like Mr. Miller, ought to be aware. The tax-payers already have not only "some voice," but the supreme control of the whole school expenditure, since they have in their hands the selection of the men who are directly entrusted with that responsibility. To what body we wonder would Mr. Miller be inclined to transfer the control of these expenditures? If to the City Council we submit that the latter is not one whit more a representative body than is the public School Board, while from the very nature of their municipal duties the members of the Council cannot be expected to be as familiar with the educational requirements of a community as a Board whose corporate attention is wholly given to matters of education. True the money for school purposes is first raised by the Council in the tax for all purposes, and the amount named in the school budget handed over to the School Board. This is a mere matter of civic convenience, however, not at all affecting the point at issue. The fact still remains that the voice of the School Board is the representative voice of the people, and if the expenditures are excessive the people have themselves to blame, and have the remedy for the wrong in their own hands.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

MRS. HAYES' RECEPTION—RESPECTING THE DEAD—A FAMOUS LAW-SUIT—FASHIONS.

The public weekly receptions of the mistress of the White House begin on the first Saturday after New Year's Day, and continue through the entire season. But the first Saturday of this year found Mrs. Hayes with a sick headache, to which she is quite subject, and therefore her first reception was postponed till last Saturday, when a great crowd congregated at the Executive Mansion to pay their respects to its exceedingly popular mistress. Nobody speaks or writes ill of Mrs. Hayes. Every one who meets her or sees her declares her most lovely and beautiful. She is so cordial and smiling and handsome, and she is in full possession of those well-bred manners that make her apparently give her individual attention to each individual who addresses her, and that is always charming. On Saturday she was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Sec'y. Evarts, Mrs. Sec'y. McCrary and Miss Schurz. She has several lady guests from Ohio and Chicago, who were scattered about the Blue Room entertaining the guests also, but who did not stand in line with the receiving party. The display in ladies' toilets was not great, although the day was fine. The women of the present Cabinet are none of them dressy, any more than Mrs. Hayes, who is always richly clad but never showily. She wore on Saturday a plain long black silk, with white lace about the neck, and a large bunch of natural lilies-of-the-valley at the throat. Her glossy black hair was totally devoid of ornaments, the low twisted coil being held in place by a wide back-comb. Perhaps the most rich and showy dress there was that worn by Mrs. Senator Spencer—rich garnet silk, princesse and high necked, with broad brimmed felt hat, trimmed with garnet plumes and velvet. Mrs. Spencer is still an actress though she has left the stage. She was constantly surrounded by admiring persons, whom she amused and entertained by the sprightliest conversation, accompanying her witty sallies by emphatic gesticulations and expressive grimaces. She is popular in society here, despite the fact that not two years ago she was acting on the stage.

Two funerals of dead Congressmen have been held in the House of Representatives since the holidays, the first for many years. Such occasions are fraught with interest and deepest solemnity. The dead members' desks are draped in mourning and decorated with flowers, the pall bearers in their black rosettes and white silk sashes, the Supreme Court Judges in their official black gowns, and the President and Cabinet and the entire Senate, conspire to make the scene most impressive.

On Sunday last we were visited by the second snow-storm of the season in this vicinity. Several inches fell, and on Monday morning sleigh bells were ringing merrily. An unusually long period of good skating has been enjoyed here, but the ice is now snow covered and will probably disappear with its covering.

The famous ridiculous law suit of Thos. Biggins against Ex-President Grant, that has been pending in the Circuit Court of the District for a year, came to an ignominious, but suitable end last week, the jury promptly returning a verdict for the defendant. It is strange that such a farce should have been carried on at all. The man Biggins was evidently either insane or idiotic, and the arrest and restraint of which he complains was eminently proper and fitting. It was contemptible to see a Judge and lawyers listening gravely to stories of General Grant's coming through the keyhole of Biggins' door to pester him.

WHIGGINGS.

—Henry Ward Beecher is laid up with influenza.

—At the Paris Exhibition 250 prizes were carried off by Canadians.

—President MacMahon has signed a decree pardoning 1,800 Communists.

—Of 460 Troy, N. Y., liquor dealers indicted for violation of the excise law, 138 plead guilty.

—Mr. Pierrr Delorme has been appointed Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba Government.

—Great destruction of property is reported by ice shoves of the river of Kentucky, Indiana, and Tennesee.

—Rev. Dr. Jenkins will not retire from the pastorate of St Paul's Presbyterian church, Montreal, but is to have an assistant.

—The German Societies of New York are to receive the remains of Bayard Taylor, which are to lie in state at the City Hall.

—Since the organization of the New York Children's Aid society it has provided upwards of 10,000 children with homes in the west.

—Representatives of sixty-five fire insurance companies have met in New York to combine and decide upon a uniform tariff of rates.

—In the event of the failure of the Turkish financial schemes now under consideration it is said the Government will resort to a forced loan.

—The presses, printing materials and furniture of the old Toronto *Leader* office have been sold by Mr. Edward Gigg for taxes. The articles realized fair prices.

—Henry Volker, of Brooklyn, yesterday committed suicide by cutting an artery in his arm. He was despondent because his wages had been reduced to less than those earned by his daughter.

—The Metropolitan Elevated railroad, New York, is packing its rails with sand, tar and cotton, to lessen the noise, having paid Mrs. Walton, a Broadway boarding-house keeper, $10,000 for her invention.

—The Oswego City Savings Bank has been closed by a temporary injunction, issued out of the Supreme Court in Schenectady, restraining it from transacting business until the hearing of argument upon the injunction on the 21st inst.

—The number of arrests made by the Belleville police during the past year was 529, of which 311 were for drunkenness; 651 persons were lodged in the cells, and 191 persons were summoned for various offences.

ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

THE DEROCHE'S DEFENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT—MR. ROBINSON ON THE "SALARY GRAB."

Mr. Deroche said it was a little singular that hon. gentlemen opposite should complain of this Address as being meagre when they had occupied four days in its discussion. Hon. gentlemen seemed to regard that portion of the Address referring to the departure of our Governor-General and the advent of another as merely a piece of effect. They seemed to think that they had a monopoly of loyalty in this country. He knew a little of the history of this country; he knew who had rotten-egged the Governor-General, and who had burned the Parliament building. (Cheers.) The Liberal party of to-day had descended from the men who had proven their loyalty in the past. They did not hesitate to give all parties in this country credit for loyalty to Great Britain and her institutions; but if anyone had ever advocated a principle of disloyalty in Canada, it was the great leader and friend at Ottawa of the hon. gentlemen opposite. He commended the efforts of the Government to secure a good display of the products of the Province at the Paris Exhibition, as likely to open up a market for Canadian manufactures in the Old World; and when this country would see—as they soon would—the hollowness and sham of the great "National Policy," (hear, hear), the benefit which this Government had conferred on the trade of the country would become apparent. Alluding to a statement by the last speaker that he (Mr. Deroche) had moved the Address in the time of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government, he admitted that he had done so, and he had stood by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald when hon. gentlemen opposite foresook him. Mr. Macdonald had never, to the time of his defeat, identified himself with the Conservative party; he had always claimed to be an independent member, and he (Mr. Deroche) believed that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's death had been hastened by the conduct of the very party from whom he had expected support. The motion submitted by the member for South Simcoe in favour of a reduction of the indemnity was either a want of confidence motion, or it was mere clap-trap. (Hear, hear.) These were the two horns of the dilemma in which hon. gentlemen opposite were placed, and they must accept one or the other. He had signed the round robin to have the indemnity increased. When he did so he meant it, and thought it was right to ask for the increase. Hon. members opposite, it was well known, were almost ready to kick the hon. member for South Norfolk out of the House, in the fear that he was going to introduce a motion to reduce the indemnity. He (Mr. Deroche) had thought at the time that the members of this House should receive an amount equal to the members at Ottawa; he had not changed his opinion, and was ready now to vote for $800 indemnity. It was unfortunate, to use no stronger term, that this motion had been introduced at the present time with the object of making a little political capital. It would do more, he believed, than anything that had yet occurred in this Chamber to destroy the honor and the trust that hon. members had towards each other. What Mr. Blake had disapproved of, in respect of the relation of the Ontario and the Dominion Governments, was that there should be any secret alliance or secret understanding between them, and not that anyone, because he was a Minister of a Local Government, should be prevented from advocating principles which he believed to be right. He had only to say that he would vote against the resolution, because he thought it was taking an unfair advantage of hon. gentlemen on this side of the House, and because it was a vote of want of confidence in his hon. friends in whom he had perfect faith.

Mr. Robinson thought it was his duty to let the country know what his opinions on the motion were. After complimenting the mover of the Address upon his speech in moving it, and the House upon having received an addition to the mechanics within its walls, he congratulated the Opposition on their selection as a leader whom he had always considered one of the strongest Reformers in the House. They used to congratulate themselves on that side of the House that they had the loudest member in the House, but they would now have to yield the palm to the Sitting Bull from the North-West, the hon. member for Essex. (Loud laughter.) The leader of the Opposition had propounded a new policy with regard to the surplus, and if that gentleman proposed to expend it on educational purposes he would have his (Mr. Robinson's) support. He was surprised at the smallness of the matters that had been brought forward by hon. gentlemen opposite for the purpose of making political capital. As far as the 'salary grab' was concerned, he though it unfair that one political party should endeavor to injure the others upon that question. He was one of those who signed the round-robin, and he was willing to stand by it—(cheers)—for if he did otherwise he would be stultifying himself. Hon. gentleman opposite who supported the proposition to reduce the indemnity should, to be consistent, hand back the $600 they had taken out of the treasury. It might perhaps be inconvenient as well as unpleasant for them as well as for himself to do so. (Laughter.) He was sure that nine-tenths of honorable gentlemen opposite would, if they voted for the reduction, be voting against their own convictions. As for himself, if the time should come that Kingston was not willing to give him $800, and voted to keep him at home on that ground, the loss would be theirs, not his. (Laughter.)

That Dismissal.

The last has not yet been heard of the anti Letellier agitation, although so far as the Government is concerned the cry has served its purpose. The French Conservative members of the House of Commons have determined to move in the House that a petition be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General praying that he dismiss Mr. Letellier, but the Government will induce one of its Ontario supporters to move an amendment urging the inexpediency of dealing with the matter. The Government relies on the support of the Reform members to carry the amendment. It feels that should Mr. Letellier be brought immediately again into political life he would consolidate the Rouge and Liberal portion of the Conservative party in Quebec under one banner, and prove a source of danger to the Government.

The Lobo Tragedy.

London, Jan. 15.—Particulars of the Lobo tragedy are just to hand. While Miss Walker was preparing breakfast the hired boy made her laugh, in the midst of which she dropped dead. Her mother was absent from home, but on returning, and being informed of her daughter's death, looked at the corpse and expired within ten minutes. Both mother and daughter were buried to-day. The young lady, who was aged twenty-nine, and was very highly respected, had a lover named Robert Cousins. As soon as he heard of the death of his sweetheart, he went out, seized a sharp knife, and cut his throat, falling as if dead. A doctor was summoned and sewed up the wound, and the patient is now in a fair way to recover.

—A letter from Gaspe says that there is scarcely not sufficient snow there for good sleighing. A few days ago a number of seals came into the harbour, and about twenty deer have been killed in the woods behind Gaspe.

LAST TWELFTH OF JULY.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE CITY BY THE VOLUNTEERS TO RECOVER THEIR PAY.

(*Witness.*)

As is now generally known the troubled discussions regarding the payment of the volunteers who did duty in this city last Twelfth of July have culminated in extensive litigation. The Superior Court opened this morning, when the case of the 'Huntingdon Borderers' against the city came up for hearing. The Borderers were represented by Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Q. C., while Mr. R. Roy, Q.C., City Attorney, was present on behalf of the Corporation.

Lieutenant-Colonels Fletcher, D.A.G., and Bacon, B.M., were the first witnesses examined on behalf of the plaintiffs, and testified to having received and regularly acted upon a requisition of Magistrates in requiring the services of the plaintiffs. The evidence of the Magistrates, Messrs. George Horne, D. L. Macdougall and Adam Darling, was heard concerning the necessity of military power to assist the civil authorities on that day.

Mr. W. S. Maclaren, Adjutant of the 50th Battalion Huntingdon Borderers, testified that the battalion mustered, according to the order of Lieut.-Colonel Bacon, and reached this city, under command of Colonel McKachran, at about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th of July. They were on duty in this city on the 12th. The number of horses used was necessary. The battalion was all the time under the direction of a magistrate. Mr. Isaacson was in charge part of the time, and the late Mr. Benjamin Lyman another part.

Mr. Joshua Bredner deposed that he was paymaster of the regiment, and that the amount claimed by the battalion was according to the ordinary charge of British militia.

Mr. C. E. Schiller, Clerk of the Crown, testified that he was present and called the roll at the meeting of magistrates held about the 11th of July troubles.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

This afternoon, Ald. Nathan Mercer was examined at great length for the defence, his evidence being to show that the service of the military were not needed. Messrs. Speerman and Hussey and two French-Canadians testified that they were of the 500 special constables on duty on the 12th, but everything was quiet, and that the civic authorities with the force of their command were quite able to control the peace.

Messrs. George Horn and John Whyte were recalled to give evidence in rebuttal by Mr. McLaren, who also tendered the evidence of Lieut.-Col. Smith and other witnesses, to show that it was the general opinion in the community that the city authorities were not competent to cope with the difficulty.

The Judge declined to hear these, on the ground that there was

NO MORE EVIDENCE NECESSARY.

His Honor said the very fact of the six magistrates signing the requisition for calling out the troops was itself sufficient to prove all that Mr. McLaren wanted to prove.

The evidence adduced in the case revealed nothing new, the substance of it all having been published in the Orangemen's trials, and it would therefore be an imposition upon our readers to give it here.

It was decided to take the two suits (that brought by the Huntingdon Borderers and that by the Montreal Garrison Artillery) together on their merits. Mr. Roy was engaged in a lengthy argument as we went to press.

PROHIBITION.

INTERVIEWING THE GOVERNMENT ABOUT IT.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the Russell House, Ottawa, at which Dr. Young was present for the purpose of comparing notes. The gentlemen who composed the meeting were E. Gurney, Jr., President, and W. H. Frazer, Secretary of the Ontario Manufacturers' Association; Messrs. E. K. Greene, President and J. Livingstone, Secretary, J. Rankin, R. Forsyth, and J. Patterson, of the Quebec Manufacturers' Association; Messrs. J. H. Park, J. H. McAvity, and L. H. Young of the New Brunswick Manufacturers' Association, and John Stairs, representative of the Halifax Board of Trade. It was discovered on a comparison of notes that there was a difference of opinion as to details between the representatives of the Upper and Lower Provinces, but that on the main requirements they were agreed. To-morrow the principal interview will be present for the first time. Notwithstanding the secrecy, to a certain extent observed by the delegates as to the nature of their precise demands, it is believed, after careful enquiry from a number of sources, that the following is a fair representation of the amount of protection which they desire on a few leading industries. With a few exceptions a general rise to 35 per cent. is requested on the 17½ per cent. list; from 5 to 15 or 20 per cent. is to be imposed on ropes and cordage; on leather, 35 per cent. at the least; on silk, 35 per cent.; on furniture, 25 to 30 per cent; boots, shoes and saddlery, 35 per cent.; on agricultural implements, 25 per cent.; on other machinery, 35 per cent.; on woollens, 50 to 75 per cent.; on wool, 25 to 35 per cent.; on cottons, 35 to 50 per per cent.; on flannels and blankets, 50 to 75 per cent. It is stated that in its general policy the Government will endeavour to tax such articles heavily as are imported extensively from the United States, and favour those imported from England to a large extent. This course is merely to prevent the English manufacturers from becoming alarmed. Coal is to be removed from the free list, and subjected to a duty of 17½ per cent., with a slight discrimination in favour of hard coal as a boon to Ontario. There is still doubt as to the pig iron question, and on this point the Manufacturers' associations are still in difficulty. A compromise between the iron manufacturers and the users of iron has been brought about by the Associations, but it is an unwilling compromise on the part of the users of iron, for they scarcely fell that in the trifling protection afforded them they have an equivalent to the several dollars per ton imposed on pig iron. Indian corn is to be taxed at ten per cent.; flour and wheat at from fifteen to twenty per cent. Salt will also be taxed to a trifling extent, as on that item the Maritime Province Ministers are adverse, naturally, to a heavy duty; but the Ontario members are vigorously pushing the claims of the producers. Butter, cheese, &c., will scarcely be increased in the tariff, as the items are not thought of now. The duty on spirits is to be largely increased, and the finer brands of tobacco and cigars, while the coarser brands of tobacco, which permit of manufacturing, will be admitted almost free. The sugar and tea industries have not yet been considered definitely.

Inspection.

Brigade Major Worsley and Lieut.-Col. Campbell yesterday completed their inspection of the armouries of Nos. 1 and 4 companies of the 49th Battalion, Belleville. The result was highly satisfactory, and the inspecting officers complimented the officers on the excellence of the armouries and the condition in which they are kept.—*Exchange.*

Who is the Lieut.-Col. Campbell above referred to? and had he any authority to inspect?

EUROPEAN.

Crisis in France—McMahon's Position—Run on a Bank.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

London, Jan. 16.—Correspondents speak of the situation in France as serious. The Left pronounces the Dufaure Cabinet unworthy of confidence, unless it publishes a list of the intended dismissals of functionaries. The Cabinet refuses to compromise its dignity. The conduct of the Republicans is justifying the worst predictions of their adversaries. Gambetta's paper attacks the appointment of Gen. Grieseley to the Minister of War, instead of Farre. The Senate has elected M. Louis Joseph Martel President. M. Martel received 153 votes.

London, Jan. 16.—The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to 4 per cent.

Rome, Jan. 16.—The Provisional Treaty of Commerce between Italy and France, on the most favoured national basis, has been signed.

London, Jan. 16.—The political situation in France is the leading topic of discussion. A French military contributor says all persons acquainted with the relations between McMahon and Gen. Grieseley are aware that the appointment is equivalent to a refusal to allow the Chambers to have a proper constitutional control over the War offices so long as Grieseley is in office. There will be no reforms and no changes in the great military commands. The Marshal retains his hold over the administration of the army which the Chambers claim for themselves and that which they are determined to have.

The *Times* correspondent regards the situation as very critical. The overthrow of the Cabinet would lead to MacMahon's retirement and the Government by the extreme Left, with a revolutionary programme, which would profoundly derange society throughout France.

London, Jan. 16.—Edward Matthew Ward, an eminent painter, is dead, aged 63. The Leech farmers in Scotland estimate their losses by the recent storm to be over $100,000.

London, Jan. 17.—The Ministerial situation in the French Chambers confirms previous telegrams as to the excitement.

London, Jan. 17.—A despatch from Lahore says anarchy reigns in Cabul. Khan of Khonat, a powerful religious chief, has submitted to the English.

London, Jan. 17.—The United States sailing ship 'Constitution' went ashore this morning on Ballan Point.

Paris, Jan. 17.—The Ministerial statement read in the French Chambers yesterday has added to the political excitement and the increased imminence of the Cabinet crisis. Rumors are current that President McMahon will request Gambetta to form a new Cabinet. The Dufaure Ministry is certainly doomed.

AMERICAN.

The German Tariff—The Protection Question—Miners' Strike.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

New York, Jan. 16.—The *Sun* says: We are told by a cable despatch that the Commission for the general revision of the German Custom tariff, met at Berlin, and doubtless the result of its deliberations will be the confirmation of Bismarck's letter advising the imposition of new protective duties. Ten years ago the tide set strongly in favor of Free Trade. Then it was remarked as almost a sign of lunacy to question the advantages of that system, but now we see that even England, which, with Switzerland, is the only country where there is complete Free Trade, begins to doubt whether, after all, Free Trade theories work as well in practice as they do in imaginations. The political economists of France adhered to Protection and prospered. It is not surprising that the Germans should think about retracing their steps.

Gerardville, Pa., Jan. 17.—The miners employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. at Hammond and Connor District, turned out this morning, demanding 2 months' back pay due them before resuming work. Five collieries are now idle, and comprise the entire Gerardville district, worked by the Philadelphia and Reading Co., and employing between 1,500 and 2,000 men and boys. The miners of the whole Schylkill regions, employed by this Company, are growing more and more dissatisfied, and it is feared there will be a general strike.

Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 17.—Madam Anderson was presented with a silver tea service at a banquet last night. She said the secret of her strength lay in the fact that she looked daily to Him who gives us all our strength. All complete reliance on the High King for our support will enable us to do things we by no means dream of. This may seem strange for me to say, but it's true. True, I have walked on Sunday, but I don't think there was so very much harm in that. I don't think many persons were degenerated by coming here, and I think it was better they should come here than to go to some other places. Madam Anderson is well and hearty, and is going west, giving Pittsburg the next show. After getting through there she goes to Chicago.

MONTREAL.

Vaccination Question—Appointment—Swindling.

Montreal, Jan. 17.—Dr. Radick last night advised the City Council to pay French Canadian families for the vaccination of their children at the rate of $1 per child. He thought it would be an unanswerable argument against the anti-vaccination agitators.

One thousand toise of quarry stone has been ordered by the Council so that employment may be given to the poor in breaking it for roads.

Mr. Whitney, son of the late Secretary, has been appointed Secretary of the Harbor Commissioners.

A swindler, representing himself as Detective Banning, of Ottawa, by presenting a note purporting to have been from a young man in Ottawa, alleging he had committed forgery, and begging for $300 to settle matters, obtained a sum from the father, who did not discover the fraud for some time after. The young man's hand writing was exactly imitated.

OTTAWA.

Tilley and the Delegates—Curling.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

Ottawa, Jan. 17. Hon. Mr. Tilley last night entertained at dinner the delegates at present in the city from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Cards have been issued for an "At Home" at the Government House on Saturday afternoon next, between the hours of half-past 4 and 6 o'clock.

A match is being played this morning at the Victoria street link, two rinks each, between the Almonte and Ottawa clubs, for the Quebec challenge tankard, held by the latter club.

—At Atcheson, Texas, a fire, the work of tramps, destroyed the round-house and machine shops of the Atcheson and Nebraska Railroad. Four engines and all the repair machinery are destroyed. The loss is about $100,000.

—It seems pretty generally understood that neither Hartranft nor Henderson is to be United States Minister to Berlin. Mr. Everett, secretary to the American Legation, at present acting Minister, has very good prospects of promotion.

THE COBB CASE.

The Prisoner a Convict for Life.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

Norwich, Conn., Jan. 17.—A large and excited crowd of men and women convened in the Superior Court room this morning to witness the final scene in the three weeks' trial of Kate M. Cobb, charged with the murder of her husband, Chas. H. Cobb, jr., by arsenical poisoning, and whose doom was sealed at midnight, Thursday. The Court came in at 8:30 a.m.; ten minutes later the prisoner, accompanied by her mother and brother and a few female friends, took seats immediately in front of the Bench. Quite a delay was occasioned by the absence of the prisoner's counsel, who arrived about ten o'clock. T. M. Walter, for the State, made a motion, that a verdict of murder in the second degree having been rendered against Kate M. Cobb, that sentence be now passed. Judge Culver said that in the absence of Chief Justice J. D. Parke, who had been called away by the death of a brother, the painful duty of passing sentence devolved upon him, and it was the most painful duty he had ever been called upon to perform during his official career. It is an almost infalliable fact that persons who commit crime are certain of detection. In this case no discretion is left to the Court. I do not wish to protract your suffering and therefore sentence you to imprisonment in the State's Prison at Wiltersfield during your natural life. But one source of protection is left you. One only is able and willing to forgive you and that one He who sticketh closer than a brother. With good behavior in prison you will receive kind attention, good books to read, and spiritual consolation. You now stand committed, Mrs. Cobb. Counsel will make a motion for a new trial. The jury stood 12 for 2 for conviction in the first degree.

London, Jan. 19.—An enormous crowd has assembled in Lombard street. Great excitement prevails over the reported run on the Bank of London and the County Banking Company. The origin of the report was in a dispute about cab fare in front of the Bank, which attracted a crowd. About 11 a. m. it soon began to be whispered about that the bank was in trouble, the crowd increased and a genuine run on the bank began. The street ever since has been blocked, and the policemen are keeping order. There is no unusual excitement inside the bank. The bank has a good many branches in the suburbs and possibly the rumor spreading may excite such a panic as to bring the concern into difficulty.

TORONTO.

Presentation—Lacrosse Tournament—Abduction Case.

(*By Telegraph to-day.*)

Toronto, Jan. 17.—A number of the friends of Mr. Beattie, the newly elected Mayor, met at his residence on Church Street last night, and presented him with a congratulatory address.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club propose holding a brilliant tournament in their rooms shortly.

The Clarke abduction case was called at the Assizes this morning, but was not proceeded with on account of the illness of Josephine Leslie. She is confined to her bed with symptoms of typhoid fever.

Weston's Latest Undertaking.

Edward Payson Weston has wagered Sir John Astley £100 to £500 that he (Weston) will walk 2,000 miles, in 1,000 hours, on the public roads of England. He will take the south east of England, passing around the coast of Cornwall, then back to London. Weston will not walk on Sundays. He further agrees to deliver a lecture in each of the principal towns through which he passes. This will require a little over fifty miles a day for six days in each week. If Weston is as strong as when he tramped from Maine to Chicago it is thought he may get Sir John's money. The walk began yesterday.

—Joe Beef, the Montreal saloon keeper, has been presented with a Bible by some members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has in return presented a watch and chain to Mr. Jennings, who for some time past had held gospel meetings, in Joe's saloon.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Jan. 17.

Bank of Montreal—137 1/2, 137.
Merchants' Bank—78 1/4, 77 1/2.
Bank of Commerce—100 3/4, 100 1/2.
Ontario Bank—63 3/4, 63 1/4.
Bank of Toronto—asked, 117, 117 1/2.
Consolidated Bank—56, 55 3/4.
Molson's Bank—Ex. div. 85, 81.
Bank du Peuple—offered 61, 60.
Jacques Cartier—30 3/4, 30.
Union Bank—blank
Quebec Bank—ex div. 00, 00.
Exchange Bank—63, 00.
Montreal Tel. Co—102 3/4, 102
City Gas Co—109, 108
Dominion Tel. Co—77, 75.
City Pass Ry—76, 74 1/2.
Richelieu and Ont—43, 42 1/2.
Royal Canadian Ins Co—off, 85, 83 1/2.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, Jan 17.

The flour market was again dull and unchanged this morning. There was absolutely nothing doing in corn exchange. Quotations remain nominally the same as yesterday.

OSWEGO MARKETS.

Oswego, Jan 17.

Wheat steady—White State 98c to 1,03 No 2 Mil. spring at 1,00. Corn unchanged at 43c. Barley unchanged—No 1 extra bright Canada at 1,15 to 1,20.

THE MART,

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Part of Bankrupt Stock of Tweeds, Furs, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

Will be sold in the Store next to Hutcheson's Auction Rooms, TO MORROW, (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The above consists of Men's Caps, Ladies' do., Ladies' Setts, Children's do., Muffs Ruffs, &c. Also a lot of other Goods too numerous to mention. Also at the same time a complete edition of CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA, nearly new, and cost $40.

J. E. HUTCHESON, Auctioneer.

Jan 17th.

POSTPONED.

Adjourned Bailiff's Sale

AT MRS. ASTON'S, MARKET SQUARE

—ON—

SATURDAY, JAN'Y 18th, 1879.

Two horses, one colt, one cutter, bob-sleighs, rakes, &c,

Sale at 12 o'clock noon.

J. A. GARDINER, Bailiff,

Kingston, Jan. 14.

BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR three gentleman boarders at No. 254 Bagot Street.

Jan 16th.

FOR SALE.

A NEW MILCH COW FOR SALE.—Apply

G. J. JEFFERY, 73 Clarence Street

Jan 11th.

R E M E M B E R

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO'S.

GRAND GIFT SALE

IS NOW GOING ON:

AS WE EXPECT TO BE CROWDED TO-MORROW WITH COUNTRY BUYERS, WE would advise all city customers to call in the morning so as to avoid the rush.

F. X. COUSINEAU,
The Great Benefactor of the Public, Orange Hall Buildings.

R. & J. GARDINER

HAVE RECEIVED

A Large Quantity of New Goods

By recent Steamers, which they offer at

THE LOWEST CASH PRICES!

Hamburg Embroideries and Insertions,

Swiss Muslins, Embroideries and Insertions.

Valenciennes, Cluny and English Thread Laces.

Cash's and Arnold's Trimmings for Underwear.

Silk Filliselles, Purse Twists and Silk Nissa Braids.

SMALL WARES—Our Stock in this department is very complete.

An inspection invited.

Sales for cash. Strictly one price.

R. & J. GARDINER

102 Princess Street.

Jan. 18th, 1879.

KINGSTON ACADEMY

—AND—

School of Modern Languages.

TEACHING STAFF:

English, Latin and Mathematics—ANDREW HAY
Modern Languages.....M. S. ROBERTSON
Advanced German...FRED. TELGMANN, M.D

The instructions are thorough, and, in French and German, and the other modern languages, the pupil is taught *practical conversation*, as well as the theory of language.

Private lessons taught by the Masters. For particulars apply to

ANDREW HAY

98 Wellington Street, near William Street.

Dec 20th.

MOLLOY'S

Great "Big Push Sale"

FOR TWO WEEKS NOW GOING ON.

I have come down handsomely on PRICES

For the Holidays.

COME AND SEE ME.

Felt Goods Below Cost of Manufacture

C. L. MOLLOY,

House of All Nations

109 PRINCESS STREET.

Dec 20th.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY

E. G. ROSE, Preceptress.

A FRENCH CLASS WILL BE OPENED in this School next week. All desirous of joining are requested to apply at once to

E. G. ROSE, Queen Street.

Jan 14th.

Money, Money.

YOU WILL SAVE FROM 25 TO 50 PER cent on every dozen of Photographs BY GOING TO

BELL'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

FOR THEM, as he will continue his Reduction until the end of January. Those living in the city will please make appointment if convenient. ☞ Samples furnished to all and work guaranteed satisfactory.

MARTIN'S BLOCK, corner of Montreal and Princess Sts. Entrance on Montreal street

W. P. BELL.

Jan. 11th.

"A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

The undersigned has a large assortment of

SKATES

on hand, suitable for Christmas presents, in all the following patterns:

Ice King, All Clamp, New York Club, Acme Club

And many other patterns too numerous mention.

CUT NAILS,

Three inch and upwards, $2.60 per keg of 100 pounds.

JOHN E. ROSE.

Dec. 17.

Oysters, Oysters.

REES BROS

Are receiving Oysters daily direct from Baltimore by Express. We will have A FINE SUPPLY for the HOLIDAYS.

REES BROS

Manufacturing Confectioners.

Dec 18th.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE PROPERTY of the late William A. Donaldson, at the Grand Trunk Station, containing four Acres of Land; a good Stone dwelling House and Outbuildings and Orchard, well stocked with fruit trees. Would be suitable for a market Garden.

Apply on the premises.

Oct 25. 1878

TORONTO FLOUR STORE.

M. MORRISON.

VIENNA SELF-RAISING FLOUR.

Very Good! Very Cheap!! Very Handy!!!

Jan 16th

TO LET OR FOR SALE,

A VERY COMFORTABLE BRICK DWELLING, with carriage house attached, on Alfred street. Apply to

VANDEWATER & BETTS, Office—Ontario Street

Nov 26.

BREAD — BREAD

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

DON'T FORGET THAT YOU CAN GET A GOOD LOAF OF BREAD

AT THE KINGSTON BAKERY

FOR SEVEN CENTS.

NOTICE.

HAVING DISCONTINUED the delivery of Bread, we beg to notify all parties indebted to us to call at once, as all accounts must be paid by 1st of February.

H. & W. J. CROTHERS.

Jan 16th.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

YOU CAN BUY A BETTER POUND

—OF—

TEA

FOR LESS MONEY AT THE

GOLDEN -- LION -- GROCERY

Than at Any Other Store.

Sugars, Sugars, Sugars.

THE GOLDEN LION GROCERY

ARE SELLING SUGARS

VERY CHEAP.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

THE GOLDEN LION GROCERY

Sells nothing but the BEST FLOUR and has on hand all grades, from the finest Pastry to the best Family in Barrels, half Barrels, or bbls.

STONES AND HALF STONES.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

PROVISIONS.

SUGAR CURED HAMS,
BREAKFAST BACON,
FINNAN H