EPP S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in Packets labelled, "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

At W. S. GORDON'S Grocery, Princess St., will be found all kinds of Groceries and Provisions on the close cutting cash principle.

The Daily British Whig.

Oviter vir Orbem Dicor.

SATURDAY EVEN'G, FEB. 23, 1878.

REMINDERS.

SUNDAY.

Y.M.C.A. Meeting at their Rooms 8:15 p.m.
MEETING of the St. Vincent de Paul Society at 4.30 p.m., in St. Mary's Vestry.

MONDAY.

I.C.B.U.—Special meeting at 8 p.m.
Y.M.C.A.—Literary Meeting at 8 p.m.
CITY COUNCIL.—Regular Meeting at 8 p.m.
TENDERS for City Drains received at noon.

THE LATE POPES.

During this century five Popes have been elected, and by death have been removed from the Pontificate. The first was Pius VII (Gregorio Barnaba Chiaramonti), native of Cesena, elected in 1800; the second in order was Leo XII (Annibale della Genga), native of Romanga, elevated in 1823; his successor was Pius VIII (Cardinal Castiglioni), native of Cingoli, elected in 1829; Gregory XVI (Mauro Cappellari), native of Belluno, made Pope in 1831, then came Pope Pius IX, made head of the Church in 1846, and whose death recently has led to the promotion of Cardinal Pecci, now known as Leo XIII.

SMALL.

The *Mail* makes a most contemptible allusion to the fact that Mr. Wm. Robinson, M.P.P., has been doing some painting at the Military College, and, worse yet, has actually been paid the amount of his contract therefor. How miserably petty such a reference is will appear from the fact that Mr. Robinson is only one of many contractors who have been engaged on the works in question, and among whom have been some of the most pronounced Conservatives in Kingston. How came it that the latter are not honored by a special mention in the *Mail*, with the amounts they have received placed opposite their respective names? Why the very first contract for painting ever let in connection with the College was awarded to a firm each member of which was a staunch Conservative. The erection of the Commandant's residence, both as to masonry and carpentering, was given to two of the most uncompromising Tories in the city, although the tender of a Reform firm for the same work was but a trifle above them. What about the *quasi annuities*, as the organ is pleased to term them, which these Tory gentlemen have been receiving? In Mr. Robinson's case the insinuation is that the amounts he received for work performed were virtually a reward for party services. In the Tory instances at which we have hinted, we shall doubtless be told that the intention was a corrupt one—that the contracts were given for the purpose of buying off opposition. If, then, neither the friends nor the opponents of the Government are to be permitted to engage in public works, without exciting suspicion, by whom are these public works to be done? When all party men, on both sides, are thus disqualified, it is evident the neutral, or non-party contractors, if such there be, will have everything their own way.

PRACTICAL REFLECTIONS.

Whatever cheapens the necessaries of life will be admitted to be a public benefit. Fuel is certainly one of the prime essentials to comfort, even to existence itself, in a climate like ours in the winter season. Under old time circumstances the rigour of the Canadian winter brought with it its own partial relief in the fact that our almost unfailing good sleighing furnished the market with full supplies of fuel, and thus kept the price of wood within a comparatively reasonable figure. Gradually, in fact of late quite rapidly, the supplies have been receding farther and farther from the market as the country became cleared, and in spite of the fact that coal has largely supplemented the popular demand, yet wood as an article of fuel has had in the market for years, till lately, an upward tendency. We have hinted that good sleighing, by largely increasing the supply, has always had a moderating effect upon the market value of our cordwood. How then must the fact be accounted for that during the present season in the total absence of good sleighing from this locality, the best article can be had in in this city for at least one-third less than would have purchased it but a few years since! The fact is patent that the facilities of our local railway have made all the difference. The growing distance between our woods and our market has been materially lessened by the iron horse, and the K. & P. RR. thus becomes the solution of the mystery and a proven public benefaction. But a few weeks since a false and mistaken cry was raised against the road and its officers, as though it or they were inimical to the interests of the city. In the very practical and important matter to which we have alluded, it has already proved to be the poor man's—in fact every man's—friend. To every workingman in Kingston the saving effected in the price of his wood, is at least equal to the amount of his taxes, with a surplus in many cases to apply to the kindred considerations of rent. It is but fair that the workingmen of Kingston should consider that for the cheapened price of wood in this market, they are indebted, directly and equally, to those public spirited citizens who have devoted themselves to the prosecution of the work under all kinds of circumstances, and also to the present Ontario Government, without whose subsidies from the public funds in its aid, the road never could have been built. In a matter of such practical importance, it is only fair to accord honor to whom honor is due.

A PERMISSIVE BILL.

The enemies of the present Government vainly endeavour to create a prejudice against it by the false cry that no new legislation has been initiated by it since the Tories were ejected from power. Like the rest of the Opposition charges this one has no foundation in fact, the volume of legislation issuing from the Government being far greater—to say nothing of the quality of it being far superior—since 1873 than for a much longer period prior to that date. In the face of this fact it has been charged that, particularly in the matter of liquor legislation, the Reform party—and especially the Premier—had gone back upon the protestations of former times, and that every subterfuge was being eagerly employed to avoid the question of the restriction or prohibition of the liquor traffic. The famous motion of Dr. Schultz—of contraband Indian fire-water fame—reflecting on the Government for not hastening prohibitory legislation, was made in this sense, and the whole intent of Tory grumbling has been to prove Governmental remissness in this important matter. Of course nothing could more nearly approach a downright farce than this simulated concern of the Tory leaders for a restriction of the liquor trade. But apart altogether from Conservative hypocrisy, it is a great injustice to the Reform party to charge it with dodging this great question. The facts disprove the allegation. In the Ontario House the Crooks, Act—a measure which has, so far, answered all the expectations of its promoters—was submitted by a Reform Government. No sooner had the Supreme Court given its earliest decisions on the point of jurisdiction than the Dominion Government foreshadows in the Speech from the Throne a remedial measure to abate the admitted evil of intemperance. Not a prohibitory liquor law. To take such a precipitate step in the present uncertain condition of public opinion would be about the greatest blunder the Government could commit, even from a temperance point of view, and would do infinitely more harm than good. We have time and again pointed out in these columns that the absolutely necessary preliminary to all prohibitory legislation is to ascertain the state of public opinion in relation thereto, inasmuch as it would prove but sheer infatuation to attempt the enforcement of such a measure unless the effort were backed by a prevailing public sentiment in its favour. So far as we can gather, it is the principal object of the proposed measure so to feel the public pulse in relation to prohibition. The Dunkin Act has, in this one respect at least, proved serviceable, that every attempt to adopt it has shown whether, and how far, the people of this locality were in favor of the abolition of the liquor traffic. For the accomplishment of even so much, however, the Dunkin Act has proved itself to be a very defective instrument. It should be remembered in palliation of this fact that the Act was adopted in 1864, and that very little of the legislation of that period is adapted to the necessities of the country in its now vastly altered circumstances. Legislation, particularly that having reference to our elective machinery, has been almost revolutionized since then, and it could scarcely be expected that an act passed in Anti-Confederation surroundings, and in an atmosphere tainted with the imperfections of the then prevailing regime, would answer the purposes of to-day. The perpetration of every abuse of which an old-fashioned election could be made the occasion is possible now in a Dunkin contest. Drink itself, so strictly forbidden as an undue influence in other elections, is allowed free license when the question of its own prohibit is under consideration, and can be freely employed, and to any extent, in its own defence. Then, too, the absurdity of indefinitely prolonging the contest, instead of winding it up in a single day, is a practice which should not be tolerated, since, in connection with the "open vote," it opens the door for all sorts of corruption. All these features of Dunkin, and others perhaps equally indefensible, are to be corrected by Dominion Legislation.

The most novel, and perhaps the most commendable feature of the new Act, is that which will make it possible for whole provinces to vote upon this question at one time. The WHIG has repeatedly made the suggestion that this should be the case. We have urged that as an important object of submitting the Dunkin Act, to a test of public opinion, there was no good reason why a permissive Bill should not be made to extend to provinces as well as to municipalities. We are glad to see this feature likely to be incorporated in the coming law. When the proposed Act is in force, it will be competent for the people of a whole province, as it now is for a village or a county, to pass or reject a prohibitory law, instead of, as now, merely trying it in isolated spots of the country. We predict that the promised measure will excite an immense and intense interest throughout the country, and we hope our legislators on both sides of the House will conspire to render it such a law as the country requires, and public opinion demands.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Cartwright, Finance Minister, delivered his Budget speech in the House of Commons, and from the *Globe* (which contains a verbatim report of it, as well as a lengthy and exhaustive criticism), we learn that it was not merely an exposition of the policy of the Government at the present time, but a defence of their policy in the past, and a review of the financial history of the Dominion's first decade, terminating on the 30th of June, 1877. Mr. Cartwright spoke with great clearness and distinctness. He was listened to with marked attention, and loudly cheered when he resumed his seat. It will be observed that he hopes to meet all the public engagements of the country without any addition to the burden of taxation. He adheres to the principle of imposing no taxes beyond those which may be absolutely necessary to meet the requirements of the public service. Altogether the honorable gentleman was very effective in his remarks, leaving but little room for hostility, though Dr. Tupper was tempted as usual to object to the speech in some particulars.

SLIPPERY WILLIAM.

(*Brockville Recorder*)

In the year 1874, the Hon. William McDougall being in England, and desirous of making a "*big push*," entered into stock betting transactions, known as time bargains. The brokers selected to transact the business were Messrs. Grierson & Grant, London. The hon. gentleman had a penchant for Hudson Bay stock, and in a Chancery suit which recently came off at Toronto, several interesting facts bearing on the case were elicited. In a letter produced in court, written by Mr. Macdougall, that gentleman states: "*I intend to get some articles in the papers here on the land question, and to refer to it in our local House when we come to discuss the Railway question. I will send you these papers, and you can, no doubt, get paragraphs copied into the English papers. Let us make a 'big push' and recover our losses. I will have a question put to McKenzie as soon as the House opens and the answer I am sure will be conclusive as to the Government buying the Hudson Bay lands. I will also try to get the 'Times' correspondent here, whom I know, to allude to the matter in his next letter.*" I will, during the next week, inclose you anything that appears in the Canadian papers bearing upon the question."

When Mr. Macdougall entered the field among the bulls and bears, he had just thrown off the mantle cast upon his shoulders as a Commissioner to represent Canada before the Imperial Government. Trading upon his reputation, he induced the London brokers to put up the necessary margin and as the loss was about $3,000, they very naturally consider that their august customer should furnish the cash, particularly as he was to have pocketed the profits. Pressing for payment, they were eventually given a mortgage upon his house in Toronto, but when the mortgage fell due and they attempted to foreclose, then the ex-Commissioner gave them to understand that he was somewhat of a lawyer, as well as a politician and stock gambler. He resisted payment, and among other pleas, fyled one in which he contended that the transaction between Mr. Grant (the broker) and himself, was one of "*wagering*," and being immoral, could not be recognized by the law, but this plea was not put on record, Vice Chancellor Blake rejecting it on the grounds, (1) "that the transaction was not one of wagering," and, in the language employed by another Judge, who in a similar case said, (2) "if a defendant means to say that he claims to hold property given to him for an immoral purpose, and in violation of all honor and honesty, he must say so in plain terms, and must put forward his own scoundrelism, if he means to reap the benefit of it." Judgement was accordingly given against Mr. Macdougall.

What we are most interested in is the fact that Mr. Macdougall, after his election to the Local Legislature, has stated over his own signature that he would refer to the matter in the House at Toronto, and that he would have Mr. Mackenzie questioned at Ottawa. For what? Simply to affect the market value of Hudson Bay Stock. But the Deputy Leader of the Opposition was not even content with such tactics; as a member of Sir John's "Great Show," which travelled through Ontario last season, Mr. Macdougall, on the 5th of October last, at a Tory pic-nic held at Owen Sound made a violent assault upon the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, and accused that gentleman of having used his position as Premier, or allowed himself to be used by interested parties, to affect the value of Hudson Bay stock. That is, in plain English, Mr. Mackenzie was engaged as a speculator in said stock, either for his own private gain or for that of his friends. Patriotic Macdougall, how mindful was he of the sacred honour of the Premier, and at the same time of his own pockets.

The Drainage Matter.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Having seen an advertisement in your paper, requesting tenders for two drains, if I am correctly informed, one of them commences at Mr. Karch's house on Albert Street, and runs east to Alfred Street and Gordon Street, and on to the continuation of Division Street, and from there south to Union Street, and along Union to Arch Street, and down Arch Street. Now, in my opinion, the drain on Albert and Alfred streets should run north and south, so that each person would have a drain in front of their lot, instead of a drain along side of four lots. But that is not what troubles me, as you will easily see, but it is the bringing of a large body of water off the commons, and crossing streets, to bring it to Arch Street, as if it was on account of the name they would bring it there. Now any person standing at Mr. Karch's house, and looking down towards the lake, would not see any great mountains in the way, and I cannot conceive why they want to bring the waters off the commons from near Mr. Laws' rope walk, all the way to Arch street. Of course there will be a few benefitted by having it along Union street; but the water comes together again on Arch street, opposite the College, and down to where it enters the College ground again, and our Council leaves it to make its way among weeds and grasses, which in winter get frozen up and then the water bursts open the drain, which has always been an expense to the Council since it was made, and I think, from appearances, will be. Two years ago the City Engineer told me that Mr. McKelvey and Mr. Gaskin were getting a drain opened on Union street, to be carried down Arch street. During the time it was being opened there came a wet day, and in the evening I went to Mr. McKelvey and asked him if he would come and look at the drain and see if he thought there was any more water required there, so he told me there should be no more water turned down there, that they would take it to Barrie street. Now they are at the same thing again, with this difference, the taking in of more scope of ground and bringing more water to it. Now I have worked hard in Kingston for twenty-seven years, and most of my earnings are laid out in that locality, and for twenty years back I have been expecting to be relieved of part of my troubles with the water, but, to my astonishment, I now find it is to be made worse for all time to come. Well, I am told I cannot help myself, and if the majority of Aldermen say so I must say so too, but I ask each member of the Council to vote upon it as if it were his own case, and if he does I fear not the result.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your kindness in inserting these facts,

I remain, yours, &c.,
S. H. W. CUNNINGHAM.

Kingston, Feb. 22, 78.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.—A story is told of a deacon in Tennessee, who was in the habit of riding a bucking mule—that is, one of those mules that can make a camel's back of its straight one, and, by a spasmodic movement of its four legs and hump, discharge its rider like a cannon ball. The other day they came to the edge of the worst mud hole in the State, and the mule gave unmistakable indications of bucking. The good deacon knew that he was about to be thrown, and his mind skurried about for a prayer. His table grace came easiest: "Lord, for what we are about to receive make us humbly thankful," and the mule had bucked and he was in.

If you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair and free from pimples, blotches, and eruptions, purify your blood by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose. Sold by druggists.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Disposition of the English Fleet—Another Dark Cloud Rises—The Plot Thickens.

(*By Telegraph to-day.*)

A BACK DOWN.

London, Feb. 23.—A Constantinople despatch states the Russian demand for the surrender of Turkish fleet is withdrawn on condition that Turkey does not sell her fleet to England; signing treaty peace is imminent.

UNSETTLED POLITICS—U. S. REPRESENTATION.

London, Feb. 23.—It is reported that politics are less settled.

The Secretary of State has received no official information that the United States will be invited to join the peace congress in Europe.

A DARK CLOUD.

London, Feb. 23.—The darkest cloud now on the political sky is the peace negotiations between Russia and Turkey. Thus far only the terms of the armistice are known. The demands of Russia are utterly unknown, although everywhere it is believed that they are most severe in character. This conclusion is surmised from the incessant preparations making by Russia, as if she expected a great war to come, and the palpable unwillingness of the Turks to yield to the Russian demands. The English army estimate, just issued, demonstrates, by additions, that mobilization, far in advance of average pacific years, is being carried into effect.

A correspondent telegraphs that there is intense feeling among the Roumanians over the treatment extended to them by Russia.

Despatches, likely made public by the English Ministry, show that the spoliation of this principal is determined on.

DRAFT OF THE PEACE

Constantinople, Feb. 23.—The draft of the peace conditions contained the stipulation that six of the principal Turkish iron clads be ceded to Russia, on the ground that otherwise the Porte might sell them to England. The Sultan objected and said he would prefer to destroy the vessels, and promised not to transfer them to any foreign power. The incident terminated by the Sultan undertaking not to sell them to England, in consideration of which Russia withdrew her demand for immediate cession. It is understood that the treaty of peace on the point of being signed. It is probable the Grand Duke Nicholas will visit the Sultan here.

OTTAWA.

Summary of the Hon. Finance Minister's Budget Speech.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

Parliament House, Ottawa, Feb. 22.—The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. Hon. Mr. Cartwright rose, amid cheers, to move the House into Committee of Supply. He began by directing attention to the fact that it was now 12 years since he first expressed his foreboding of a coming commercial depression. It is not often, he said, that we have been called upon to chronicle a reduction, in our Canadian trade of $50,000,000, excise alone showing a reduction of $3,000,000. In other words, our trade had decreased from $219,000,000 to $168,000,000 last year. At the same time the falling off in the Customs receipts has been from $15,351,000 to $15,000,000, yet the documents do not show the extent of the inflation, as we should consider the natural increase of the volume of trade. Our imports have suffered a reduction of one third, whilst the population has increased one-ninth. Had our imports remained stationary, under the present tariff, the revenue would have been $27,000,000, while the actual fact was, it has sunk to $22,000,000. The strain on our resources has been great. This strain had been felt by these nations with whom we trade. There had been an augmentation of nearly $1,000,000 in the past seven months. (Cheers.) This increase was owing to the importation of goods on account of the St. John fire; but he desired to remark that the exceptionable character of the present winter had tended to reduce the consumption of imported goods, and the $200,000 obtained from St. John was fully balanced by this reduction. He referred to the estimates for the coming year. Should we have a very good harvest, he predicted the following revenue: Customs, $13,750,000; Excise, $5,250 000; Stamped and ordinary revenue, $25,000; Post Office, $2,200,000; Public Works, $1,900,000; Miscellaneous, $500,000, making a total $83,800,000, or about $13,130,000 on the 1st of July, 1877. The necessary liabilities which they had to make provision for was about $50,000,000. He went on to show that taxes were less than those of the States, similarly situated. He entered into a calculation to show that taxation in the United States was nearly one half greater than that paid in Canada. By comparison with other countries similarly situated, our taxes were endurable, if not light. He read the items making up the increased expenditure since confederation, and explained the peculiar situation at present. Mr. Cartwright concluded at 5:25 o'clock. Hon. Dr. Tupper replied at great length, which elicited rebuttal remarks from Hon. Mr. Cartwright.

The Budget speech and Dr. Tupper's reply are the only topics of conversation this morning. Nothing new, politically or commercially. Raining.

GENERAL DESPATCHES.

Look Out—The Masons' Strike—Equalization of Franchise—Russell's Illness.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

London, Feb. 22.—The lock out of 4,000 Oldham weavers began to-day. The weavers some time since gave notice that they intended to quit work on account of a reduction of wages.

It is announced that at a meeting of the striking masons last night a ballot resulted in a decision to continue the strike for the present. The fact that a ballot was held, however, shows that the strikers are wavering.

In the House of Commons to-night the motion of Trevelyan, in favor of the equalization of the franchise throughout the Kingdom with the English borough franchise, and the re-distribution of seats, was rejected by 271 to 219.

The *Daily Telegraph* says there is hardly any hope for Earl Russell. He suffers from acute bronchitis and has entirely lost the use of one lung. The other papers, however, do not admit that his condition is such as to cause immediate anxiety.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The debate in Reichstag, on the Imperial tobacco and stamp duty, commenced to-day. Most of the speakers opposed the tobacco tax but favored the reform of taxation and the appointment of a responsible Finance Minister. Bismarck stated that the increase of indirect taxes and customs duties had become necessary, the present Bill being only a temporary measure. The real view was the establishment of a tobacco monopoly.

London, Feb. 22.—A Rome despatch says the Cardinals commenced on Monday to discuss the attitude to be adopted by the Holy See towards the Italian Government.

Queenstown, Feb. 23.—The steamer Hibernian was towed back here to-day, her shaft being broken.

THE Princess Yrturbridge, daughter of the ex-Emperor of Mexico, while in Philadelphia occupied apartments at the Colonnade Hotel, on Chestnut Street.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Condensed for the "Whig" Readers.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

—Worst, the young fireman injured during the fire at the Opera House, Hamilton, is getting along as well as can be expected.

—Yesterday Mr. Wm. Schiller, Clerk of Crown, Montreal, discovered that $250 had been abstracted from his desk, the key of which was also stolen.

—At an election meeting in Montreal an Irishman's pipe exploded, taking away part of his nose, he having dropped a revolver cartridge into his pipe bowl with tobacco.

—The wholesale dry goods house of Stephen Davidson & Co., doing business in McGill street, Montreal, has failed; liabilities said to be about 50,000 dollars.

—Messrs. Leaf, Son & Co., of London England, cause a writ of attachment to be issued against Wink & Co., wholesale dry goods, Montreal; liabilities will reach $250,000.

An Alpine Avalanche.

In the summer of 1864, a party of tourists, while visiting the Alps, climbed, with great difficulty, to an elevated and snow-covered plateau, in order to obtain a better view of Swiss scenery, and contrast the beauty and richness of midsummer below with the bleakness and sterility of midwinter around and above them. In play they rolled the moist snow into large balls, they crowded it over the edge of the plateau. In falling it struck softer snow, which immediately gave way, and soon an avalanche was tearing down the mountain side burying and destroying every thing in its course. As the handful of snow became the irresistable avalanche, so the hacking cough with sore throat and Catarrh, if neglected, speedily develops into that dread destroyer, Consumption. In the early stages, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect a cure, though if the blood be affected or impoverished it must be purified and enriched by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the liver and bowels kept active by his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Many who despaired of life and had been given up to die by physicians and friends, owe their restoration to the above remedies.

Ely, Linn Co., Iowa, May 8th 1877. DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dear Sir—I was prostrated some three years since with pleuro pneumonia, which left me with a troublesome cough, that gradually grew worse until physicians gave me up to die with consumption. I tried several remedies, that are advertised to cure consumption, but without obtaining any relief or benefit. Seeing your Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets advertised, I concluded to try them, and I found them to be all that you claim for them. My restoration has remained complete for over two years. Inclosed find $1.50 for a copy of your Common Sense Medical Adviser.

Ever gratefully yours,
JASON C. BARTHOLOMEW.

CRUELTY TO PRISONERS.—An investigation at the Ohio Penitentiary, Cincinnati, shows that the systems of contract of labor and the punishments inflicted are very severe, and that in many instances it drives prisoners to insanity and death. Prisoners are made maniacs by six months of imprisonment, and men are reported as having been taken from dungeons dead from excess of punishment. There are also charges of crookedness in the financial affairs.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

WOOL, HIDES, &c.—The Wool market continues inactive, and the demand from manufacturers is small. Foreign Wool is in moderate supply, but there is too much for the small demand existing. Quotations are simply nominal. The tendency of Hides is downwards, and this week we reduce quotations to $6 for No. 1; $5 for No. 2 and $4 for No. 3.—*Witness.*

NAPANEE MARKETS.—Wheat 1,00 to 1,05; Barley 50 to 60c; Oats 30c; Oatmeal $5 per cwt; Eggs 13 to 14c; Rye 58c; Peas 63c; Buckwheat 45c; Cheese 11 to 12c; Potatoes 35 cents per bush; Mutton 5 to 6c per lb.; Beef $3 to $5 per 100; Turkeys 50 to $1; Chickens 25 to 30c. Cordwood—$3,00 for best; Butter 18 to 20c per lb, Hay $10 to 12.

PERTH—Flour per bbl 5,00 to $5,50, Oatmeal per bbl $4,50 to $5, Wheat—spring, per bush $1 to 1,10; Fall do 1,10; Peas 50 to 55c; Barley 40c; Oats 28c; Rye 45 to 50c, Pork, Mess $13 to 00; Beef per 100 lbs. $4.00 to $5.00; Lard 10 to 12c; Butter 12 to 13c; Cheese 12 to 13c; Eggs 15c; Potatoes per bush 40c; Wool 25 to 27c; Hides $5,00 to $6; Sheepskins 45 to 70c; Hay $10 to 12.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET

Montreal, Feb. 23.

Bank of Montreal—158 3-4, 158 1-4. 25 at 1-2.
Merchants' Bank—65 1-4, 64 3-4.
Bank of Commerce—115 1-2, 115 1-4.
Ontario Bank—92 1-2, 90.
Bank of Toronto—139, 138
Royal Canadian Bank—Nothing.
Molson's Bank—93, 92 1-2. 50 at 2.
Banque Du Peuple—Ex. div., 85, 82.
Metropolitan Bank—Nothing.
Consolidated Bank—78 1-2, 77.
Union Bank—Nothing.
Quebec Bank—Nothing.
Exchange—Nothing.
Montreal Tel. Co'y—119 3-4, 119 1-4.
City Gas Company—174 1-4, 153.
Dominion Tel. Co.—80 asked.
City Gas Co—154, 153.
Richelieu—56, 54 3-2.
C. P. R.—84, 80.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, Feb. 23.

Flour—receipts 1120 bbls; market steady and more business; superior extra 5 80 to $6; fancy 5,20 to 5,30; provisions—no change; butter 42 pkgs; pork—dressed hogs 53; selling at $5 to 5,70. Eggs 14c, lined and packed; 17c to 18c fresh in case.

BIRTHS.

At Napanee, on Feb. 15th, the wife of Mr. J. H. Hill, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Stella, on Feb. 17th, at the residence of the bride's father, Stephen Tugwell, of Amherst Island, to Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of T. Polley, of Stella.

At the Beaver Lake Parsonage, Mr. James Parks, Kenebec, to Mrs. Catharine M. Kirkpatrick, of Sheffield.

At the Beaver Lake Parsonage, Elijah Joseph Williams, to Miss Sarah Jane Rembough, all of Camden.

DIED.

At Sterling, on Feb. 17th, Margaret, widow of the late Rev. John Black, Wesleyan Minister.

At North Fredericksburgh, on Feb. 17th, Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Rev. David Wilson, aged 61 years.

At Richmond, on Feb. 17th, Mrs. E. A. Ackerman, aged 29 years.

At Napanee Mills, on Feb. 21st, John Thompson, aged 57 years.

FOR SALE,

A LOT—an eligible building site, situated at the head of Bay Street. Terms reasonable. Apply at this office.
Kingston, Feb 23, 1878.

Per Express To-Day
20 Gallons Standard Oysters,
6 Gallons Select Oysters,
1 Case Best Can Oysters,
THE FRESHEST AND BEST.
AT RIDEOUT'S.
Feb 23, 1878.

SPECIAL.

Cooking, Hall and Parlour Stoves and all kinds of Domestic Hardware!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES DURING THE HOLIDAYS.
—AT—
HORSEY'S HARDWARE HOUSE
PRINCESS STREET.
Dec 22, 1877.

FLOUR, FLOUR

Encourage Home Manufacture

THE Subscribers, proprietors of the well-known WASHBURN MILLS, would respectfully inform the public that they have
OPENED A FLOUR STORE
ON PRINCESS STREET,
Opposite the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons,
Where will be found always on hand a choice assortment of No. 1 FAMILY FLOUR, PASTRY FLOUR, CORNMEAL, BUCKWHEAT AND GRAHAM FLOUR, GRANULATED WHEAT, and all kinds of Feed and Grain, at prices that will defy competition. They being practical manufacturers and having had large experience in the business, the public may safely rely on getting A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE.
☞ Goods delivered to any part of the city. Call and see for yourselves.
Hewton & Hughes,
PRINCESS ST., KINGSTON.
Feb 23, 1878.

BALIFF'S SALE
—OF—
Schooner Antelope,
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY, FEB. 28th,
AT HUTCHESON'S AUCTION ROOMS, at 11 o'clock, a.m.
J. A. GARDINER, Bailiff.
Feb 21, 1878.

THE NEW
BOOK-STORE!
RECEIVED TO-DAY.
Sankey's Goldsmith.
Hale's Goldsmith.
Scripture Songs—by Rev. Jas. Gall.
Hamblin Smith's Algebra.
MacMurchy's Examination Questions.
Ottendorf—by Value.
Griffith's Greek Accents.
20 Dozen New Copy Books, all numbers.
Currie's Common School Education.
OUR STOCK OF SUNDAY SCHOOL LITERATURE is specially full and well assorted.
The Subscription List to our Periodicals and Newspapers is increasing every day.
Remember that while the Cheap Bookstores charge 15 cents per week for the GLOBE or MAIL, we have never charged more than 50c per month delivered. CHEAP makes a beautiful cry thusly.
Any of the Publications of the Rose-Belford Company to be had at the very lowest rates.
☞ Just look at the Special Notice of our NEW SLATE at prices that cannot be beaten.
S. WOODS.
Feb 23, 1878.

LOWNDES & MOODIE
ARE OFFERING
THE BEST MAKES IN
New White Cottons,
New Grey Cottons,
Sheetings,
Table Linens,
Towells,
Towellings,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Lowndes & Moodie,
PRINCESS STREET.
Feb 18, 1878.

FRANK RIGNEY'S
MOVEMENT.
Important Information for All.
Special Holiday Announceme't
The Sugar Ring Flattened Out!
Sugar Down! Down! Down!
FRANK RIGNEY will sell during the Holiday season FOR CASH, Cheaper than any other house in the city.
1000 Boxes Raisins at 5 cents per lb.
500 3 lb Catties Japan Tea at $1 each.
500 3 lb Catties Young Hyson Tea $1 each
500 3 lb Catties Imperial Tea at $1 each.
500 5 and 10 lb Catties at very low prices.
100 bbls No. 1 Labrador Herrings
LABATT'S Prize Medal ALE and PORTER always on hand.
FRANK RIGNEY,
Ferguson's Block, - - - Princess Stree
Dec 7, 1877.

W. OSBORN,
FIRST-CLASS
Dyer, Scourer, Bleacher
—AND—
FRENCH CLEANER.
SPECIAL NOTICE—LADIES' DRESSES can be Dyed or Cleaned without being taken to pieces.
FURS can also be Cleaned whole
Uptown Office—Three doors above Parkhill's, Princess Street.
Down town Office and Steam Dye Works, corner Johnston and Bagot Streets Kingston.
Nov 9, 1877.

WHITE LIME
FOR SALE!
In any quantity, and delivered in the city by Boat, the finest quality of White Lime
Address
JAS. MULDOON
Merton's P.O., Leeds

MRS. DRURY, PRINCESS STREET
MONTHLY NURSE, can be recommended by the Faculty.
Oct 2, 1877.

STATIONER'S HALL
(LATE STACEY'S.)
THIS IS
T. McAULEY'S
SPACE!
Things are Put Down so Cheap,
OWING TO THE DULL TIMES, THAT HE HAS NOT THE HEART TO ADVERTISE THEM.
Still the public will be welcome, for he intends to keep the shop going lively.
KING STREET, KINGSTON.
Feb 22, 1878.

RE-OPENED.
H. & W. J. Crothers
Wish to inform their customers that they have resumed business
TWO DOORS ABOVE OLD STAND,
Wellington Street,
where they will attend to all orders promptly and with despatch.
H. & W. CROTHERS.
Feb 18, 1878.

I. C. B. U.
An Emergent Meeting of Branch No 9, I.C.B.U., will be held in their Hall King Street, ON MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 8 p.m. A full and prompt attendance is requested as business of importance is to be transacted. By order of the President.
D. SULLIVAN, Secretary.
Feb 22, 1878.

Wanted,
A EXPERIENCED CHEESE MAKER—a Factory for the coming season. Will make by the pound or month. Good references. Address
THOMAS HATFIELD, Belleville, Ont.
Feb 21, 1878.

TO RENT,
HOUSES Nos. 4 and 5, Vaughn Terrace, (new), and
The House on Wellington Street, near William Street, now occupied by Mr. T. H. McGuire, Barrister. Apply at the WHIG OFFICE.
Feb 21, 1878.

ROBERT SHAW,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-A-LAW, SOLICITOR, &c. OFFICE—Princess Street, over Dr. Skinner's Drug Store.
Feb 20th, 1878.

Wanted,
A GOOD PLAIN COOK—must be well recommended. Apply at this office.
Feb 21, 1878.

FOR SALE,
THAT COMFORTABLE NEW RESIDENCE, with the Lot of a quarter of an Acre, on the corner of Patrick and John Streets, now owned and occupied by Patrick Falen. There are six rooms in the building, which is well drained. For terms and further particulars apply to MR. C. V. PRICE, Barrister, or to P. FALLEN, on the premises.
Jan 19, 1878.

Come One!
Come All!
AND GET YOUR
Cracked Wheat & Graham Flour
FROM CHOICE WHITE WHEAT.
RECEIVED TO-DAY FRESH FROM OSHAWA.
Buckwheat Flour,
XXX Pastry Flour,
OATMEAL,
And everything else in my line FRESH and GOOD.
JOSEPH FRANKLIN,
The New Store, above the Albion Hotel, Princess Street.
Jan 19, 1878.

MR. HAY, Tailor,
Is glad to inform his former customers and friends that he has fully recovered his health again and is now engaged with G. W. ANDREWS, as CUTTER, and most respectfully requests a renewal of their confidence and assures them that he will do his utmost endeavour to Fit and please them again. With reference to the above G. W. ANDREWS announces a change in his business; having employed Mr. Hay as Cutter, he is confident with their combined abilities, (both as practical tradesmen, and Civil and Military Tailors), and having had extensive practice they will give general satisfaction.
An Attractive Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand and continually replenished.
G. W. ANDREWS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Oct. 19, 1877. WELLINGTON STREET.

DYEING TO LIVE
The Oldest Renovating and Dyeing Establishment in Kingston.
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Where all kinds of Goods can be made to look equal to new and on the most reasonable terms as we work by Steam only. Gent's Clothing Scoured everyday and Dyed if required.
☞ Kid Gloves done in two hours and without smell. Vulture, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers cleaned and dyed daily. Crape cleaned or dyed and made stiff like new.
I have the BEST DYE HOUSE between Toronto and Montreal in rear of my premises
R. MONTGOMERY'S
Steam Dying, Bleaching & Scouring Establishment, 60 Princess Street.
June 21, 1877

TO STEAM USERS
THE CANADIAN STEAM USERS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION makes inspection of Steam Boilers, and gives directions for their care and management, and issues Policies payable in event of explosion. Special attention given to economizing of Steam and saving of Fuel. Plans and specifications of Engines and Boilers supplied. Head Office—50 Front street, East, Toronto.
GEO. C. ROBB, Chief Engineer.
Oct 24, 1877.

VISITING CARDS.
ELEGANT FLORAL CARDS, 25 cents per dozen. Snow flake, Damask, Repp, Transparent and Marb'e Cards in great variety. All kinds of Plain and Fancy VISITING CARDS to be had at
J. B. BEEL'S,
In Dr. Brown's Building, Princess St., Kingston
Feb 18, 1878.

R. & J. GARDINER
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR
CHEAP CLEARING SALE
WILL TERMINATE
On Thursday, Feb. 28th.
WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF buyers of Dry Goods to the
Large and Attractive Display
OF GOODS IN OUR SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.
We mention a few Lines of Goods in each Department in which we are prepared to offer great inducements.
DRESS GOODS—A full assortment of all the leading and most popular styles from 11c per yard upwards.
CASHMERES—A full assortment of all the leading and most popular styles from 45c per yard upwards.
SILKS—Black and Coloured—a full assortment of all the leading and most popular styles from 60c upwards.
TRIMMINGS—A large and attractive display of the newest Goods in this department.
KID GLOVES—A large Stock of Josephines and other makes at low prices.
RIBBONS—Laces, Ostrich Feathers, Silk and Lace Ties, Collars and Cuffs—a large Stock at low prices.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Tickings, Towellings, Table Napkins, Lace Curtains, Grey and White Cottons, Blankets and Flannels.
☞ A large Stock at low prices. But one price made. Sales strictly cash.
R. & J. GARDINER
PRINCESS STREET.
Feb 15, 1877.