EPPS' 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.

The Daily British Whig.

Optifer var Orbem Dicor.

WEDNESDAY EV'NG, MARCH 13, 1878.

REMINDERS.

WEDNESDAY.

LENTEN Service at St George's Cathedral at 7:30 p.m.

REGULAR Meetings of Cataraqui Lodge, Kingston, and St. John's Lodge, Pittsburgh, at 7:30 p.m.

THURSDAY.

LENTEN Service at St. Paul's Church at 7:30 p.m.

MEETING in connection with Mechanics' Institute at 7:30 p.m.

A despatch to-day says Sir John's amendment was lost last night on a division of 117 to 77.

THE ONTARIO TEST VOTE.

The loyal Opposition in the local House came very near permitting the final chance of indicting the Ontario Government to slip by unimproved. At almost the last moment before prorogation, however, Mr. Cameron came to time with a non-confidence resolution, embodying the several reasons why, in *his* opinion and that of a few others, the Government should forfeit the confidence of the House and country. As might have been expected from the known economical antecedents of the Tory party, the the no-confidence amendment in the present instance was levelled at the alleged extravagance of the Mowat Cabinet, the Bill of Particulars reciting instances thereof from 1874 to the present time. In Mr. Cameron's truly "omnibus" resolution, every complaint for which the Opposition could rack their brains or search the records, was recounted, the conclusion reached being to the effect, that, owing to the Government's "wilful waste," there must ensue to the country the most "woeful want," that in fact they had not confined the expenditure within the income of the Province, nor were they likely to do so, and that, therefore, in the words of the resolution, "the House would be failing in its duty if it did not express its disapprobation of the course pursued by His Honour's advisers, etc." Of course in backing up this resolution many laudatory references were made to those golden days when the Patent Combination bore sway, and when the severe economy of the late Sandfield Macdonald husbanded the resources of the country and hoarded up an ever-increasing surplus. The modesty of Hon. M. C. Cameron, in recalling these flattering administrative reminiscences, will be better appreciated, when it is remembered that he himself was a member of the departed government, and is therefore fully entitled to a fair share of the praises he is so fond of lavishing upon it. Ontario Tories never tire recounting the many excellencies of the late John Sandfield Macdonald, but they forget, in doing so, that during the longest and best part of his career, he was an uncompromising Reformer, and that whatever good there was in the mixed administration to which he finally had the folly to lend himself, was entirely due to the ruling Liberal passions which were strong even in his political dotage and death. Had Tories only borne sway in Ontario, as they did in the Dominion Cabinet, there would have been precious little room for the Opposition boasting about the frugality of the first Ontario Government, and the fact that Sandfield Macdonald was schooled in all his political habits in the Liberal party, should be quite sufficient of itself to exclude all Tory boasting on his behalf. In regard to the economy of his administration, and the alleged extravagance of the present government, it must be remembered that if the money then hoarded has been expended, it has been on works of public utility. Not only have many institutions for the public benefit, demanded, many of them, by considerations of humanity, been erected and maintained, but the country developed by material aid judiciously granted to the several railroads which in various parts of the country are opening up and bringing to the front its otherwise unavailable resources. The refund of the people's money back to themselves for purposes of public utility is surely no reason why the Government should be condemned. The people of Ontario are not so unreasonable as to expect to eat their cake and keep it too. They are not so blind as not to know that if they have the money's worth they cannot have as well the cash itself, which is thus profitably invested in their behalf. Better far that the people's money should thus be expended where it will do the most good than that it should be penuriously hoarded so as to give them merely the miserly pleasure of knowing that their practically useless 'pile' is steadily increasing.

All this would hold good even if the charges formulated by the Ontario Opposition were true, viz., that the surplus in the Ontario treasury is disappearing. That this is not the case, however, is proven by the refuting fact of a surplus at present to the Provincial credit of $5,000,000, a stubborn but very pleasant fact withal, which Ontario Tories will find it extremely difficult to explain away. This fact is accompanied by the equally undeniable one that all the affairs of the Province have been conducted by the present Government with a due regard equally to the public economy and the public efficiency. Recognizing these companion facts as indisputable, the House by a pronounced majority voted down the carping resolution of the leader of the Opposition, and reaffirmed the public confidence in the Government by a vote of 46 to 29. The Government of Hon. Mr. Mowat is as strong in the confidence of Parliament and the people as ever, and when the time shall come for the people to re-express their opinion on Provincial affairs, all the indications are that the present Cabinet will be triumphantly sustained by a largely increased majority.

THE NON-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

If ever a clap-trap resolution was submitted to any Parliament, that of Sir John Macdonald in amendment to the motion to go into Committee of Supply, richly deserves the appellation. It sets out by declaring that "the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a national policy, which by a judicious readjustment of the tariff will benefit and foster the agricultural, the mining, and the manufacturing interests of the Dominion." We think that had Sir John been content with so much of his resolution and simply resumed his seat without adding a single word of elaboration or explanation, it would have been very much better for himself and party. In that case everyone would have been left in a delightful condition of uncertainty as to what was meant by the "judicious readjustment" so judiciously hinted at. Furthermore, the word of Sir John, the "foremost statesman," for it that there *could* be devised an "adjustment" which would mutually and equally benefit the farmers, miners, and manufacturers, might have had its intended effect with such political birds as could be easily caught with chaff, had he been wise enough to let well enough alone and not attempt to elaborate his resolution or to enforce it with specious argument. We fancy it will be readily admitted that if any political fallacy can be clothed in fallacious disguises the man to do it is John A. Macdonald. And how does he do it? He supports his resolution with the affirmation that such a policy as he prescribes "will retain in Canada the thousands of our fellow-countrymen now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home." Now in flat contradiction to this false insinuation we have the facts (1) that the 'expatriation' to which he refers actually occurred during and under his own administration to the extent of 400,000 Canadians, who sought in the 'States' the employment which, under Sir John's revenue tariff of 15 per cent, was 'denied them at home;' (2) that under the present administration the 'expatriation' has either ceased altogether, or has been far more than overlapped by the migration hither of many thousands of men from across the line who have been seeking in Canada that employment which, under a fallacious and suicidal system of protection, had been denied them at home;' (3) that it would have been a manifestly foolish thing had Canadian mechanics done what Sir John falsely asserts they did, viz., cross the line because times were 'hard' in Canada only to find them infinitely worse off on the 'other side.' A great compliment this truly to the common sense of the workingmen of Canada that they should thus jump out of the frying pan into the fire, and expatriate themselves to a land for the sole purpose of swelling with a Canadian contingent the great army of unemployed, which has been estimated to reach from two to four millions of men in the United States. But the resolution crazily runs on to say that the "judicious re-adjustment" will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, an assertion which is refuted by the query. Why has not the panacea thus prescribed for the Canadian depression prevented or cured the far worse depression in the United States? The resolution of the Chieftain winds up with the fallacious expectation that a "reciprocity of tariffs will greatly tend to procure for this country] eventually a reciprocity of trade." Now on the contrary it is the opinion of many that a spirit of retaliation such as is here recommended is not as a rule promotive of good neighbourhood as between adjacent nations and in matters of trade. But if it were so, how happens it that the Government of which the mover of this resolution was for many years the Head, and in whose time the old Treaty of Reciprocity was abrogated, did not try the means they now recommend for its restoration. So far from doing so, however, they assisted in strangling, by a rescinding resolution, a national policy banthing which had had a sickly existence of a few months—just long enough to prove itself an utter failure. If a retaliatory tariff would promote and ultimately procure a reprocity of trade, why did not Sir John, who now espouses it, *continue* it when the experiment was being tried, and when he might have employed his 'mechanical majority to prolong that experiment until it had been crowned with final success?' The fact is, the resolution moved by Sir John, and the reasons assigned therein and therefor, constitute a tissue of inconsistencies and fallacies, which completely refute themselves. Sir John's speech, in support of his buncombe motion, is all of a piece with the motion itself. The only consistent thing about either is the glaring inconsistency which runs through both. We shall have more to say on this inviting subject in a future issue.

THE ENGLISH WAR JOB.

The Russian war is by no means over. It may be, in so far as Russia and Turkey are themselves concerned, but the populace of England has so far been denied a finger in the pie, and so seem determined to fight it out at home among themselves. The peace demonstrators are very persistent in their determination to indulge in their favourite mass meeting pastime, but they have not been able to muster in anything like considerable force, and wherever they have attempted to 'rally' they have been ignominiously dispersed at the point of the—bludgeon, and under a well directed 'hre' of a perfect storm of brickbats. Bradlaugh, one of the orators of the peace meeting, was severely cudgelled and had to fly in a cab, while Mr. Gladstone has suffered fresh indignities at the hands of the London mob, having, while with his wife en route to church, to take refuge from the popular violence in the house of a friend. Now that the 'cruel war is over' it is rather strange that the war frenzy in England does not sooner subside. It is almost a pity that people so evidently spoiling for a fight did not get an opportunity of engaging in the conflict for which they appear to be still as keen. Actual war would soon have taught many of these unthinking hot-heads that peace is the true policy of the British people, and that war should never be entertained except as a *dernier ressort*, and only when the interests of Great Britain had actually been menaced or assailed. Another Crimean war would be an unmitigated calamity for the British Empire.

MORE REPUDIATION.

As every improper act in private life sears the sensibilities of honour and begets a sort of hardened courage for the perpetration of farther crime until the commission of it becomes habitual and easy, so the more frequently nations indulge in deliberate dishonesty the more blunted becomes their sense of honour, and the more can they with impunity disregard those lofty principles of national rectitude by which it is the just pride of upright governments to be regulated. The history of the international relations of the United States bids fair (!) to prove the truth of the above statement. In nearly all their treaty relations, especially with Great Britain, our American neighbours have substituted political cunning for broad statesmanship, and every commission appointed between the two nations for the adjustment of international differences has been made the occasion of essentially Yankee chicanery and overreaching. Almost every boundary settlement has been a case in point, and every such commission has been followed by the loss of almost as much territory as could be claimed by a victorious enemy at the close of a good sized war. All of a piece with this grasping habit has been the recent wholesale repudiation of national obligations in the passage—and that, too, over the President's ineffectual veto—of the Silver Bill, by which national confession of insolvency faith has been broken with its foreign creditors, whose money, advanced in good faith as to repayment, tided the nation over the bloody wave of civil war, and without which borrowed money the country would have been hopelessly rifted to pieces. Gathering an unenviable sort of courage and inspired with fresh greed by the consummation of their silver remonetization scheme the public men of the United States seem to be prompted with a fresh zeal in their disreputable work of repudiation, and, of course, have found an inviting object of their dishonest attacks in the matter of the Halifax award. In the true huckstering spirit in which they have grown to be such adepts they are affecting all sorts of horror at the extravagance of the award, declaring the amount (5 millions) to be ten times what it ought to be, and denouncing it as a piece of unconscionable extortion. It will be all in vain to point out that the amount could easily be paid out of the unclaimed surplus of the Alabama award filched by dishonest (mis)representations from the British Exchequer. The case being altered always alters the case with the United States, whenever monetary or territorial interests are at stake. In the matter of our claims against the United States Government for the Fenian irruption we had a far stronger moral claim for indemnity than Uncle Sam ever had against John Bull for the Alabama depredations. By and with the consent of our own trusty "High Joint" on the Washington Commission these just claims were ignored and set aside. By the connivance of the same foremost statesman, Sir John Macdonald, or to be more charitable, with the *witless consent* of "our Chieftain," it was artfully arranged that in the case of the Alabama matter a *majority* award should be final, while in the case of the Canadian Fisheries it was expressly inserted that to be final the Halifax decision (which was likely to "stick" the Americans for an indemnity) the decision must be *unanimous*. In other words that no decision should be binding that did not receive the full concurrence of the American Commission. Entirely contrary this to the very intention of an arbitration which implies that should the representatives of the rival contestants differ, as they generally do in such cases, the third or presiding member, mutually chosen for this very purpose, should umpire the dispute, and that to whichever side he leaned the award should be decreed. By the hoodwinking of the Canadian Commissioner, and the crafty insertion of the unanimous clause, the treaty sharpers have us "on the hip." Thanks to the prescience of our heaven-born "statesman," we are are at the mercy of our American national honour. However, the President and a few of the more high-minded American statesmen may be inclined to do, Canada even-handed justice, and we ask no more than this, it is too much to hope or expect that the Americans will voluntarily forego the advantage of the "cute" trick by which in the Washington Treaty they completely overreached the "statesman" who was honoured with a seat on that Commission for the express purpose of looking after Canadian interests.

STREET SCRAPINGS.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR SIR,—Observing the great heaps of road-scrapings lying at the sides of the streets in Kingston, to the danger even of passing vehicles, I would like to know how these accumulations are ultimately disposed of by the City Council? If no such place exists at present, I would suggest that these scrapings should be at all times carted to some piece of waste ground, there placed in heaps, and at stated periods—say quarterly—sold by public auction in lots, or by the square yard. There are numbers of new houses now being run up in and around the city limits, each standing on its own seperate piece of garden or pleasure ground; and were the proprietors of these dwellings aware of the value these road-scrapings would be to them for the improvement of their soil, I am sure they would readily purchase, for they could not procure anything better adapted for the cultivation of fruit trees, particularly of apples, pears and plums. I have known towns in the Old Country wherein a great portion of the expenses of repairing and keeping the roads in order have been defrayed by the monthly sales of the road-scrapings. F.H.H.

Kingston, March 12th, 1878.

—The Montreal *Herald*, in a scathing editorial on Conservative venality, says successive Conservative Administrations, sometimes changing their name but never materially altering their character, have brought the province from the high financial position of 1866, when it entered into the Confederation, to the lamentable and almost ruined position in which it is in to-day. Of these Administrations that led either nominally or in reality, for there is room for a difference of opinion on this point, Mr. DeBoucherville's was the last and worst.

"FROST BITES" are ugly things; a nose or ear swollen to twice its usual size, is more beautiful than it is comfortable. After trying many "cures," we come back and award the palm to Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER, "the old reliable," which affords relief quicker than anything we know of.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

The Questions for Congress—Affairs Virtually Unchanged.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* declares untenable the reported English demand that all the points of the treaty be submitted to the Congress.

An Athens despatch states that the Czar consents to the admission of Greece to the Congress.

A Vienna correspondent states that Russia postpones the occupation of Roumania until the Congress meets.

A Constantinople despatch says:—The Russians have occupied Fekerekeui, half an hour's march from Buyukdere, on the Bosphorus. They also occupy the majority of the villages around Constantinople, and continue advancing towards the city.

St. Petersburg, March 13—The *Journal*, an official organ, in its article opposing the whole treaty of peace submitted to Congress, and submission to decisions, claims Congress to be a wholly deliberative assembly, and says it would be illogical to ask Russia to submit before the decision.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* declares untenable the reported English demand that all the points of treaty are to be submitted to Congress.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A Belgrade despatch says that Russia has refused to pay Servia's arrears of the war subvention.

A Belgrade despatch says that seven thousand men of the Servian army of the Drina have been disbanded.

OTHER TELEGRAMS.

A Pera special states that the Porte has decided to send two army corps to Volo to crush the Thessalian insurrection, and a squadron to prevent aid from Greece.

Vienna, March 13.—Andrassy said yesterday to a Hungarian delegation that Austria could not recognize the Danube as a Turkish frontier and line of defence.

GERMANY.

A Berlin special says: Gen. Krudener, waiting to be court martialed for the defeat at Plevna, has been released from arrest and appointed assistant commandant at Warsaw.

A Berlin special says Bismarck will not go to his Lauenberg estate, as reported. The German Government will not issue invitations to the Congress until all difficulties about the subjects to be considered are removed. These difficulties appear more serious than anticipated. The general prospect is far from encouraging. Germany will claim the presidency of the Congress by prescriptive right, whether Bismarck attends or not.

A Pera correspondent telegraphs that the Armenians intend to petition England to obtain for Turkish Armenia autonomy under a European guarantee, or protection, otherwise they fear Russia will encourage Turkish misgovernment to furnish a pretext for Russian absorption of the entire province.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople special to Paris states that the Sultan has summoned Prince Hassan, of Egypt, to Constantinople. It is said that the Prince is implicated in the conspiracy with Suleiman. Cherif Pasha is going to Constantinople to intercede for him.

A Constantinople despatch says Prince Hassan has refused to obey the order of the Porte to evacuate Varna, declaring that he awaits the Khedive's order.

A Pera special says: "Mr. Layard has called the Pore's attention to the 250,000 starving refugees. The Porte declares it is powerless to help them."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Vienna advices state that at a joint sitting of the sub-committees of the Hungarian delegation to-day, a motion to grant the credit of sixty million florins asked for by Count Andrassy, was unanimously adopted.

At the sitting of the sub-committees of the Hungarian delegation to-day, Count Andrassy stated that the Government had throughout been disposed to recognize not only the independence but the neutrality of Roumania. Herr Wahrman protested that the Hungarian delegation was not ruled by a warlike feeling, but calmly and seriously declared its readiness to enter upon war if unavoidable. Several members expressed concurrence in this view.

Constantinople March 13.—Grand Duke Nicholas' visit to the Sultan is postponed until after the treaty of peace is ratified.

London, March 13—The *Post* says it understands the Sultan has conferred upon Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Medjidie, the only instance of its bestowal on a lady as the recognition of her efforts in behalf of Turkish refugees.

EGYPTIAN TROUBLES.

London, March 13.—The trouble touching the Egyptian finances is, that the Khedive shows a disposition to refuse to carry out an agreement with the English and French bondholders. It has been apprehended the Khedive contemplated suspending payments on the foreign debt. He disclaims such an intention, and empowers Col. Gordon to constitute a commission to thoroughly examine the Egyptian finances.

MONTREAL RIOTING.

Another Young Man Shot—The Arrests.

(*By Telegraph to-day.*)

Montreal, March 13—About twelve o'clock last night a young man named David Carray, living on Jacques Cartier street, was attacked near his home by two men, who fired several shots at him, two of which took effect, one under the left eye, the bullet glancing upwards and lodging in the skull, the other lodging in the leg above the knee. Neither of the balls have been extracted, and the doctors are reticent in giving an opinion as to the unfortunate man's state. Two men named James Irwin, a brass founder, and John McNaughton, a printer, have been arrested, but Carray cannot identify them as his assailants. Carray alleges that the attack was made because he was a Catholic. The prisoners are very respectable young men, and deny being connected with the shooting in any way. They are Protestants.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

Delfosse's Opinion—Value of the Fisheries.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

New York, March 13.—The *Tribune* says Delfosse expresses surprise at the aspect the fishery question has taken. The Americans look only upon one side of the question. Delfosse thinks the idea that the award is not binding, because not unanimous, is absurd. He says he consented with the greatest reluctance, and only after persistent urging from both sides to act on the commission.

The *Herald* says the right to the inshore fisheries, for which the Canadians want $5,000,000 for twelve years' use, yielded to the Canadians, just before the treaty, less than $14,000 per annum.

AN EXPERIENCED traveller says: 'After a week's sojourn at the Grand Central Hotel, I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best and cheapest first-class hotel in New York.'

—Mr. John Taylor, Chief Engineer of the Belleville Fire Brigade, died yesterdy morning, aged 38 years.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Condensed for the "Whig" Readers.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

—Navigation opened at Owen Sound yesterday.

—All the patients at the Belleville Deaf and Dumb Institution are recovering.

—Forty lives were lost by the colliery exploration near Bolton, Lancashire, on Monday.

—A brutal hazing case has occurred at Dartmouth College, N.H., and two of the participators have been arrested for assault with intent to kill.

—A circular has been issued from the Customs Department at Ottawa instructing collectors to enforce the restructions again st foreign wrecking vessels in Canadian waters.

—Wm. M. Tweed's daughter sues the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co., on a ten years, endowment policy, on his life, for $10,000. The Company claims Tweed's flight to Spain forfeited the policy.

—D. S. Keith, Plumber, of Toronto, states that his two sons, aged ten and twelve, the one fair the other dark, were abducted yesterday afternoon from their guardian's, in Newcastle.

—A strike has taken place in the brass foundry of R. Mitchell & Co. Montreal, on account of a notice to reduce wages and do away with Saturday half holiday.

—The *Post's* New York Washington special says Representative Beverly Douglass caused a disgraceful scene in Congress to-day, by his actions, while intoxicated.

—The steamship 'Sphinx' is reported burned, with 2,500 Circassians on board, causing a loss of 700 Circassians. The vessel was fired by them during an emeute. They had previously plundered her.

—Louis Andrieux, a Radical, Republican member of the Chamber of Deputies, from Lyons, France, has challenged Paul De Cassagnic, editor of the *Pays*, Paris, to a duel, in consequence of an article in the *Pays*. The challenge has been accepted.

—Another claimant to the Mercer estate has cropped up in the person of Hon. Mr. Scott, an English Judge, who claims to be next to kin to the late Andrew Mercer. The son of the latter also intends to use the $30,000 awarded him by the Government, to contest the legality of the Attorney-General's action in disposing of the estate.

QUEBEC.

The New Cabinet and Elections.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

Quebec, March 12.—The appointment of the new Quebec Ministers was gazetted yesterday, as was also the appointment of Hon. Messrs. Joly, Bachand, Langelier, and Chaureau to be Queen's Counsel. Mr. Joly has gone to meet his constituents in Lotbiniere, and Mr. Marchand to St. John's, where he received an enthusiastic welcome. Mr. Levi Roy, of L'Acadie, will oppose Mr. Marchand, and Mr. Amyot will run against Mr. Joly. Mr. Langelier will probably be invited to contest Montmorenci.

THE FINANCIAL CRASH.

The Recent Failures And Their Lessons.

(*By Telegraph To day.*)

LONDON, March 13.—The *Times* financial article alluding to the failure of Verner, Bros., says they were short about half a million pounds in stock. It also says that nothing could speak more eloquently to the deadening effect of apprehensions which filled Europe for many months than cheapness of money in the continental markets. We had no greater danger to face for a long time. The *Financier* anticipates an advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount tomorrow.

POLITICAL.

—It is said that Mr. O'Brien, Mayor of Beauport, will contest the County of Quebec in the Liberal interest. A requisition has been signed calling upon Hon. F. Langelier to allow himself to be nominated in that county. Hon. P. Garneau will probably withdraw from politics.

—In reviewing the proceedings of the late session of the Ontario Parliament, the *Mail* finds it very difficult to say much for the Opposition, and finally concludes that "all things considered, Mr. Cameron and his associates have succeeded fairly well." This is what they call damning with faint praise.

—Mr. Costigan, M.P., is understood to be incubating the speech and motion that are to show the sympathy felt on the eve of a general election for the poor Irishman in the person of Mr. O'Donoghue, while it is probable Mr. Mackenzie Bowell and his colleague from East Hastings will show their affection for the 'poor Frenchman' by supplying a paragraph in favour of the full pardon of Mr. Riel. The question, which might have been regarded as sealed by last year's debate, is to be revived by Mr. Dalton McCarthy.

Help or We Perish,

This is what neglected teeth would say if they could remonstrate with their owners; and mark this, the teeth cannot perish or become black or yellow if the SOZODONT is used daily.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, March 13.

Bank of Montreal—159 1-4, 158 3-4.
Merchants' Bank—57 1-2, 59 1-4.
Bank of Commerce—114 1-4, 113 1-2.
Ontario Bank—91, 90 1-2.
Bank of Toronto—136 1-4, 132 1-2.
Molson's Bank—95, 93.
Consolidated Bank—77 1-4, 76 1-2.
Montreal Tel. Co—120 1-4, 119.
Dominion Te. Co—84 1-2, 83 1-2.
Richelieu—54, 53 1-2.

BIRTH.

In Kingston, on March 13th, the wife of Richard T. Walkem, Barrister, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., Mr. James Dickson, of South Marysburgh, to Miss Mary Ellen Maxam, of Kingston.

DIED.

In Kingston, on March 13th, Catharine, wife of Mr R. Brandon, and sister of Mr. I. Enwright, aged 32 years.

The funeral will take place from Gildersleeve's Yard, Johnson Street, on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Wanted—To Rent,

A RESIDENCE containing about six rooms, in some pleasant city location. Address R.T.B., care of WHIG OFFICE.
March 13, 1878.

TO BE LET,

HOUSES Nos. 1 and 5, Vaughn Terrace, Princess Street; nine rooms, (new). Apply at the WHIG OFFICE.
March 1, 1878.

A Garden or Homestead Lot.

FOR SALE—Six Acres of Land in the Township of Kingston, being a part of the former Vaughn Farm, Lot No. 18, in the Second Concession. It lies on the principal thoroughfare into the city, and is but a mile from the Corporation limits. The soil of the Farm is excellent, and the site a commanding one, for a residence. Apply to GEORGE NEWLANDS,
March 13 1878. Contractor.

J. H. CLARK, M.D., D.D.S., L.D.S.,

DENTIST, Graduate of the New York College of Dentistry.
OFFICE—Wellington street, between Princess and Brock streets. Particular attention and to the preservation of natural teeth.

The Great Conflict!
Eternal Punishment!
Eternal Hope!
Science and Religion!
&c., &c., &c.

BOOKS
FOR SALE
—AT—
Henderson's Bookstore

Eternal Hope—Canon Farrars' New Volume of Five Sermons. $1.00.
Joseph Cook's Lectures, 20c to $1.50 per Vol.
Talmage's Sermons.
Is Eternal Punishment Endless? 75c.
Gehenna and its Fire. 25c.
The Abolition of Death. 25c.
The Doctrine of Annihilation, by J. Baldwin Brown. 30c.
The Churches of Christendom, by the Rev. A. J. Bray. 75c.
Questions Awakened by the Bible. $1.50.
The Verity of Christ's Resurrection from the Dead. 75c.
Striving for the Faith, Lectures of the Christian Evidence Society. $1.00.
Hades, or the Immediate State of Man. $1.25.
Duration and Nature of Future Punishment. $1.25.
Problems of Faith, a Contribution to Present Controversies. $1.
Gould's Origin and Developments of Religious Belief, 2 vols., each $2.
The Resurrection of Jesus Christ, by Reginald Macan. $1.50.
Atomism, by Prof. Watts. 10c.
Life and Character of Christ, by Rev. John Moran. 10c.
Prayer and Natural Law, by Prof. Wallace. 10c
Doctrine of an Impersonal God, by Martin. 10c
Design in Plants, a proof of the Existence of God. $10c.
Draper's Conflict between Religion and Science. $1.
Popular Objections to Revealed Truth. $1.
Plain Pulpit Talk, by Thos. Cooper. $1.50.
Dr. Brewer's Theology in Science $1.
Maudsley's Physiology of Mind. $2
Saisey's Unity of Natural Phenomena. $1.25.
Biology of Lotourneau. $1.75.
Evolution, by St. George Mivart. $1.50.
Biobiasm, by Lionel S. Beale. $2.

TURKEY.

O'Connor's History of Turkey, 75c.
The Turkish Empire with Maps. 90c.
Turkey, being Sketches from Life by the Roving Englishman. $1.25.
Colored Maps of Seat of War. 30c.
FOR SALE AT
HENDERSON'S
March 13, 1878.

RECEIVED TO-DAY
AT THE
China T House
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
CANNED GOODS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT
Prices to Suit the Times.

2 lb Cans Fresh Peaches, each 15c; or $1.50 per dozen.
3 lb Cans Fresh Peaches, 20c each; or $2 per dozen.
Also, Canned Pumpkins, Peas, Corn, and Tomatoes.

All of which will be sold at prices to correspond and warranted of the finest quality.

JAMES REDDEN.
FERGUSON'S BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET
March 13, 1878.

OYSTERS
EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.
OYSTERS TO DAY per Express,
AT RIDEOUT'S.
March 13, 1878.

Small Farm Near the City, TO LET.

THE FARM PLOT of the late Mr. Marks, adjoining the Village of Portsmouth, contains about nine Acres. Apply to
BAWDEN & MACHAR.
March 8, 1878.

FOR SALE.

THAT HOUSE AND PREMISES on Sydenham Street, West, between Earl and Union Streets, will be sold en block, or in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to
JOHN McMAHON, Builder.
March 5, 1878.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Frontenac Loan and Investment Society will be held in the Society's Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March inst., at the hour of three o'clock, p.m.
THOMAS BRIGGS, Manager.
Kingston, March 8, 1878.

Notice.

I HEREBY FORBID ANY PERSON TO give credit in my name, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date.
GEORGE HUTCHINSON.
Wolfe Island, March 8, 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 Fallon. 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. FALLON, on the premises.
Jan 19, 1878.

ROBERT SHAW,

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

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

A GRAND CHANCE FOR CHEAP CLOTHING

CLOTHS, Diagonals, Worsted Coatings, Tweeds, Gent's Furnishings.

CLOTHS, Diagonals, Worsted Coatings, Tweeds, Gent's Furnishings.

Hats, Caps, &c.

OUR READY-MADE DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE!
WE ARE OFFERING:
Suits from $5.00 to $15.00.
Diagonal Suits from $14.00 to $18.00.
All Wool Pants from $1.75 to 5.00.

ORDER WORK WE ARE MAKING A SPECIALITY. Our Cutter, Mr Melntosh has given satisfaction to all those who have given him a trial.

McNAUGHTON & CO. are offering GREAT BARGAINS in the above Goods. Parties requiring any Goods in our line will find it to their advantage to give us a call
COME ONE! COME ALL!
McNAUGHTON & CO., Cor King & Princess Sts.

HATS, HATS,
For Spring, 1878,
—AT—
CLARK WRIGHT'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

If you want a Stylish Hat, call at CLARK WRIGHT'S.
If you want a serviceable Hat, call at CLARK WRIGHT'S.
If you want a good and cheap Hat go to CLARK WRIGHT'S.
If you like a perfect fitting Hat go to CLARK WRIGHT'S
To have a Silk or Felt Hat made to order, Call at CLARK WRIGHT'S

With the use of my "Paris Conformateur," I can assure every one of a perfect fit in a STIFF HAT.

CLARK WRIGHT,
Wellington street.
March 11, 1878.

NOTICE.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Deputy Adjutant General's Office, Artillery Park, Kingston, till noon on

On Thursday, the 21st March, 1878,

For the performance of the undermentioned services of the Militia Department, at Kingston, for the period of ONE YEAR, from 1st April, 1878, viz.:

Supplying Forage for Horses.
Washing Barrack and Hospital Bedding.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to this office.

The names of two sureties will be required for the due performance of each of the above services. (Signed,)
P. WORSLEY, Lt. Colonel,
Act'g Deputy Adjt. Gen'l,
Mil. Dis. No. 3.
Deputy Adjutant General's Office, Kingston, 4th March, 1878.

OPENING

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL IN A FEW DAYS OPEN OUT
STORE NO. 2,
In the Golden Lion Block,
WITH FULL LINES OF
Furnishing, Iron Mongery and Housekeepers' Goods.
R. M. HORSEY.
March 11, 1878.

Hotel For Sale,
OR TO LEASE.

WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE terms, or will be let, that well known and popular Hotel, known as the
FENWICK CHEQUERED HOUSE,
Eligibly situated on Ontario Street; and the THREE TENEMENTS adjoining. Apply to
G. W. FENWICK,
Nelson Street.
Kingston, March 9, 1878.

PUBLIC NOTICE

A PUBLIC MEETING of the members of the Mechanics' Institute will take place in the Reading Rooms of the Institute, on the evening of THURSDAY, the 14th inst. Important matters bearing on the present condition of this old Institution will be laid before the meeting. The general public are particularly invited to attend.
By order of the Committee.
WM. IRVING,
March 12, 1878. Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till FRIDAY, 15th inst., for the various works required in the erection of a Congregational Church, Johnson Street.
Plans and specifications may be seen at my office.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
R. GAGE,
March 12. Architect.

FOR SALE,

A FRAME HOUSE, cheap, on Albert Street near All Saints' Church, one and a half Stories, containing six rooms, and having good outbuildings and garden attached, a well and other appurtenances attached. Apply to
JOHN HOPSON,
March 9, 1878. On the premises

LOST,

ON SUNDAY LAST, March 10th, from Johnson Street, A GREY PARROT. Any person returning it or giving information to its recovery will be rewarded.
ALEX. SMITH.
March 12, 1878.

R. & J. GARDINER
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CASH BUYERS TO A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
GENERAL DRY-GOODS
WHICH THEY ARE NOW SHOWING

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Black and Colored Silks,
Black and Colored Cashmeres
Black and Colored Lustre,
Dress Goods of every kind.
ALSO IN
Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Napkins Table Linens, Lace and Muslin Curtains, and a Stock of about
500 Pieces New Spring Prints
All of which will be sold AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
One price only. Sales strictly cash.
R. & J. GARDINER
PRINCESS STREET.
March 1, 1877.

THE TIME TO BUY
Finnan Haddies,
Labrador Herrings,
Boneless Codfish,
Table Codfish,
Ling Fish,
Digby Herrings,
Kippered Herrings,
Salmon in Tins,
Mackerel in Tins,
Lobsters in Tins,
Sardines in Tins,
Dairy Butter in Tubs,
Dairy Butter in Rolls,
Factory Cheese,
Stillon Cheese to Arrive.
XXX Pastry Flour,
Family Flour,
Dried Apples,
AND ARRIVING
500 Half Chests New Teas,
Consisting of Japans, Young Hyson, Souchong Congou and Oolong Teas. FOR SALE AT THE
GOLDEN LION GROCERY
W. R. McRAE & CO.
March 8, 1878.

BUSINESS OPENING!
Rarest Opportunity Offered.

FOR SALE:
The Furniture, Lease & Good-Will of the Most Popular Hotel in Kingston,
THE
Anglo-American Hotel,

Beautifully situated on the corner of Johnson and Ontario Streets, facing the River St. Lawrence. Rooms completely furnished. Rent moderate. The Lease and Furniture are offered for sale owing to the proprietor's retiring from business. For information as to price, terms, &c., apply to
E. MILSAP & CO.,
March 11, 1878. Kingston, Ont

TO AGENTS.
The Great National Work
BY C. R. TUTTLE.

THE NEW AND ONLY ILLUSTRATED History of the Dominion of Canada, just published. The most popular and saleable Work of the day, in two magnificent grand Quarto Volumes, 600 pages each, or in monthly numbers at 50 cents. Beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound, with 28 Steel Plates, 20 original Wood Cuts and 200 Photo Lithograph Engravings on stone of our prominent public men.

AGENTS WANTED in every town and County in Ontario. Send for terms and outfit at once or for sample copy to 4, King Street, West, Toronto.
D. DOWNIE & CO.,
March