"Too often a cold or slight cough is considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected until a simple curable affection is converted into a serious pulmonary disease. The more prudent, aware that a cough or cold should never be trifled with, promptly use Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers which have sustained their reputation for over 30 years. They are always efficacious, and exert a most beneficial influence on all the bronchial and pulmonary organs. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25c per box.

The Daily British Whig.

Owter ur Orown Dicor.

WEDN'SDAY EV'NG, APRIL 10, 1878.

BACKING DOWN.

But a short time since the Tory journals were enumerating Sir A. T. Galt and Sir Francis Hincks as Conservative standard bearers in ensuing elections. They are now busy endeavouring to remove from the public mind the impression that these gentlemen are active supporters of the new Reform Ministry of Quebec. Of Sir Francis they prudently say but little, since in his letters to the *Journal of Commerce* he has assumed a decidedly hostile attitude towards the late Ministry. In regard to the other Hon. gentleman, the Quebec *Constitution* a Conservative campaign sheet, declares "We have the best reason for stating that the use of Sir A. T. Galt's name in connection with an intended campaign in the Eastern townships in behalf of the Hon. Mr. Joly's Government is unauthorized." Thus the hope of the hon. gentleman's neutrality is imparting a little consolation to a party which but a few days since was counting upon his support, not only, but boasting of him as one of its prospective leaders in the coming struggle. Cold comfort this, but it is a stubborn fact that Sir Alex. Galt, and Conservatives of his spright stamp are permanently alienated from the party of corruption.

INSINUATION.

As a specimen of cowardly insendo the Ottawa *Citizen* gets off the following in reference to the support which Donald A. Smith, the member for Selkirk, chose to give the scheme of the Government for opening up speedy railway communication with the Northwest:

"We fear there are more than Mr. Donald A. Smith interested in the proposed lease, and that this bill means a great deal more than the Government would desire made public at the present time. Names may not appear upon the surface, but some queer insinuations are made with reference to this point, by those who profess to be conversant with the matter."

The closing clause contains more truth than poetry. 'Names Tory slanderers are rather careful about mentioning. 'Queer insinuations are made' 'tis true, 'by those who profess to be conversant with the matter.' The above may be taken as a specimen insinuation, queer enough in all conscience and made by those who, while professing to be conversant with the matter, know literally nothing whatever about it. It is also a specimen of Tory fair play. What the present Opposition dare not say openly they insinuate covertly in the hope and with the intention that some damage may result to their political opponents. They are pursuing a mistaken as well as a cowardly policy. Such miserable tactics will only recoil upon themselves and ensue in their own political discomfiture.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

Surely a final quietus has been administered to that transparent imposture known as Agricultural Protection by the vote of Monday in the House of Commons. By the decisive division of 148 to 28, the fraud was declared a delusion and a snare. The tax sought to be imposed upon wheat and flour thus received an overwhelming condemnation. The solid Quebec vote, as well as that of the Maritime members, was plumped into the scale against it, and Sir John—who, of course, has to go the whole porker for protection, or else be nowhere—found himself at the head, or rather in the rear rank of a corporal's guard of ultra-protectionists, who, like himself, have some special reason, no doubt, for mounting the particular hobby at the present juncture. The attempt to tax the necessaries, in fact the very staff of life, has thus been effectually rebuked by the dominant common sense of the people's representatives. The real friends of the farmer in parliament knew right well that his interests would not be one whit advanced by the move which has been made ostensibly in his favor, while the carrying trade, already sufficiently prostrated by the depression, as well as other important interests of the country, would be seriously and injuriously affected by the proposed impost, and the people at large vexatiously taxed for nobody's benefit. Agricultural protection being thus voted down as a sham by an overpowering majority of the representatives of rural constituencies, will it be fair to expect the latter to tax themselves for the benefit of the manufacturing and other classes of the urban population of the country? In spite of the support of Dr. Orton, the Chieftain, Mr. Kirkpatrick, and a few others, not numbering a score and a half in the whole House of Commons, the motion tendering protection to the farmers has been kicked out of doors, a large preponderance of agricultural members themselves assisting in its ejection. This shows the estimate in which the protectionist party cry is held from the rural standpoint. As a whole the country is essentially an agricultural one, and it is outrageously unfair to expect the great farming community of Canada to concede to their manufacturing fellow citizens that protection which has been denied to, in fact has been declined by, themselves. It is grossly unfair that one section of the country should be bolstered up at the expense of the rest of the community. The farmers want no protection. Neither do they want any additional taxation. As we have said before all the protection they want is to be let alone. Notwithstanding the officious championship of their cause by such hobbyists as Dr. Orton, and such arrant political humbugs as Sir John Macdonald, the opinion expressed by a Tory correspondent in yesterday's *Mail* that "the Canadian farmer understands this question better than his would-be instructors," is quite true. Let the Chieftain and the rest of this self-constituted spokesman of the Canadian farmers take the hint and leave them to their fate. They will survive.

THE QUEBEC EMBROGLIO.

Ex-Premier De Boucherville's rejoinder to Lieut.-Governor Letellier's indictment against his late Ministry has been addressed to the Governor General and submitted to Parliament. It is a lengthy document, but, with a journalistic enterprise worthy of a passing commendation, the Toronto dailies had it telegraphed in extenso for punctual publication. The *Mail* now says in regard to the Lieutenant Governor's paper—as read in the light of the Ex-Premier's—that one story was good till the other was told. We had concluded from what we had seen of the Tory criticisms of the Governor's message that the Tory organs had utterly failed from the first to discover anything 'good' in it. In their opinion his conduct and the document in which he justified it were equally and unmitigatedly bad and perfectly untenable and indefensible. Now that the "other story" is told, however, no doubt the Governor's action appears more heinous than ever in Tory optics. The reply of the deservedly rejected Minister amounts to nothing less than an elaborate contradiction of the facts as set forth by the Lieutenant Governor's paper. The lie polite, but none the less direct, is thus given by the ex-Minister to His Honour. For example, the latter declared that the Vice-Royal proclamation, convening parliament, and another announcing a day of thanksgiving, had been issued *signed by his name* not only without his consent but without his knowledge. This De Boucherville flatly denies, averring that the Lieutenant Governor's consent was obtained even if the clerical duty of obtaining his actual signature was neglected. Thus the whole dispute, in regard to this personal phase of it, is reduced to a question of veracity between the Lieutenant Governor and his late Minister. It is perfectly amusing to note, under these circumstances, how coolly the *Mail* accepts as gospel every statement and every contradiction of the ex-Minister as against the Lieutenant Governor. Whatever the latter might have said is branded as utterly unworthy of credit if only it is disputed in the DeBoucherville manifesto. Thus the organ alludes to the "surprising discrepancies between the Lieutenant Governor's *statements* and the *facts*," the 'facts' in question being the mere 'statements' of the ex-Premier. On this question of veracity, as between the distinguished wranglers, we submit the Governor is at least as likely as his late minister to tell the truth. His Honour's reputation for rectitude will bear favorable comparison with that of any member of his late ministry, while the circumstances of the present dispute certainly furnish the ex-Premier with very strong incentives to justify, by a little stretching, if necessary, that high handed conduct on his part which occasioned and precipitated the present crisis. To publicly stamp, then, the deliberate declarations of His Honour as so much falsehood, and accept all the utterances of the foiled and mortified Minister as 'facts and proceed to pronounce judgment accordingly, is the exhibition of impartial criticism to which we are treated by the Tory organ. It is just what might have been expected from such a source. In the public interest it is sincerely to be hoped that the people of Quebec, to whom the whole matter has been referred by the action of the Lieutenant-Governor, will render a more unbiassed judgment than it seems possible for Tory organs of Ontario to reach in the premises. All the indications are that they will do so, and that the Governor's action will be endorsed and the new Ministry sustained.

CURRENCY.

—A lunatic was choked to death while eating in the London Asylum on Saturday.

—They had sunshine yesterday in St. John (N.Y.), for the first time in 16 days.

—F. W. A. Osborne is arrested in Montreal, charged with embezzling $150 from the Dominion Type Foundry.

—An enormous quantity of floating ice is passing Quebec, yet the ice in the St. Charles river still holds firm.

—A child two years old at Leeds, in England, was suffocated to death the other day by a cat lying on its face while asleep.

—Capt. Burton is said to have re-discovered the Land of Midian, on the shores of the Red Sea, the rich, auriferious region mentioned in the Bible.

—A sale of two cargoes of ice are reported at Detroit, to be delivered there from Kingston on the opening of the Welland Canal. The price is $3 per ton.

—A whole family were poisoned, but not fatally, last week at London through having eaten potatoes supposed to be impregnated with Paris green.

—Boher, the man convicted of a criminal assault on Miss Mary Penny, at London, yesterday received twenty lashes, which he took took in a sullen and dogged manner.

—The Delabela diamonds at Quebec, valued at $3,000, have been adjudged forfeited to the Crown, and they will shortly be sold by auction.

—A Chinese laundry in Philadelphia was raided the other night by the police, fifteen of the Celestial gamblers being arrested. One of the Chinamen, who had $200 in a game, was the complainant.

—A young Englishman named Waker, only three weeks in the country, left Toronto yesterday morning with the proceeds of a forged cheque, and during the day was arrested at Rochester (N. Y.) The cheque, which was for $125, was cashed by the proprietor of the Rossin House.

—The notorious tramp, Johnston, who was blown to pieces on a steamboat, crushed to death in a church panic, burnt alive in a hotel, choked to death with a piece of charity meat, besides being horribly mangled on a railway track, has again turned up at Hamilton, full of spirits, and ready for another catastrophe to occur to him.

—This is just about how the matter stands at present, as developed by recent discussions in the House: Ontario protests against a tax being placed on coal. The Maritime Provinces protest against a tax being placed on breadstuffs. Between these two stools Sir John's "National Policy" comes down with a smash.

Vennor's Almanac.

APRIL, 1878.

8th to 12th—Fair, warm, spring like weather; cold nights.
13th—Weather on change.
14th, 15th and 16th—Wet weather and cold winds.
19th, 20th and 21st—Cold wet change with frost and snow (Easter week)
23rd to 26th—Fair spring-like weather, with warm days.
27th—Changing.
28th, 29th and 30th—Cold rains and snow flurries into 1st May.
First half of May wet and very backward.

H.G.V.

April 6th.

MIDNIGHT TELEGRAMS.

Gortschakoff's Circular—It is Conciliatory in Tone—He Replies to the Points of Salisbury's Circular—The Address to the Queen Carried—Other Important News.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

London, April 9.—In the House of Commons the debate on the Address to the Queen in reply to her recent message, was continued.

Sir Wilfred Lawson on behalf of the Radicals, moved an amendment contesting the necessity of calling out the reserves.

The amendment was rejected by 319 to 64. The Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Forster, and many other Liberals abstained from voting. Messrs. Gladstone and Bright supported the amendment.

The amendment proposed by Sir George Campbell, praying her Majesty to accept the preliminary Conference suggested by Germany, and abstain from isolated action, while declaring England is ready to support other powers against the spoliation of Roumania, was withdrawn.

The address was agreed to without a division.

The debate preceding the vote on the address in the House of Commons was long but unimportant. The speakers in opposition to the address were principally Radicals. The Marquis of Hartington urgently appealed to Sir Wilfred Lawson to withdraw his amendment as ill-timed and unnecessary. He said it was undesirable to multiply appearances of a difference at the present moment. He would have had no hesitation in supporting the amendment if he believed the calling out of reserves would commit the country to immediate war.

Sir Stafford Northcote replied in a moderate speech, strongly denying that the Government desired war, although if the necessity arose, he said, they would not shrink from their duty.

Sir Wilfred Lawson refused to withdraw his amendment, notwithstanding Lord Hartington's appeal.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPLY TO LORD SALISBURY'S CIRCULAR.

The *Times* issued a special edition tonight containing the full text of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular. Prince Gortschakoff contests Lord Salisbury's assertions point by point, but the general tone of his reply appears to be conciliatory. He denies that the treaty of San Stefano creates a strong Slave state under the control of Russia, and declares the arrangements relative to Bulgaria are only a development of the principle established by the Constantinople conference. He continues:—"Lord Salisbury admits that a return to the programme of that Conference pure and simple, is rendered impossible by the war. The fact that the San Stefano Treaty is preliminary indicates that Russia has pre-judged the definitive results and has left room for an ulterior understanding. Bulgaria will be under Russian control no more than Roumania, which also owes its existence to Russia. Russia is quite ready to abridge the term of the occupation of Bulgaria as much as possible. The limits of Bulgaria have only been indicated in general terms, in accordance with the nationality of the population. The details will be left to a mixed Commission. The only object in assigning ports to Bulgaria is to assist her commercial development, by which England and the Mediterranean Powers whose commerce has always been a powerful lever for their political influence, are likely to profit far more than Russia." Gortschakoff expresses surprise at the objection to the stipulations of the Treaty relative to Thessaly and Epirus. By the modest reforms stipulated for it is intended to avoid the appearance of either establishing Russian supremacy on the one hand or utterly neglecting the Greeks on the other. Russia did not forbid the Porte to consult the European Powers as well as Russia on reforms for the Greek Provinces. There is no longer any pretext for debarring Russia from the possession of Bessarabia, as the freedom of the Danube is secured by International Commission. Gortschakoff's tone in regard to Armenia is much more energetic. He says: "Batoum is far from being equivalent to the pecuniary indemnity which it represents. The Russian acquisitions in Armenia have only a defensive value. Russia wishes to hold them so as not to have to besiege them at beginning of each war. These territorial cessions are the natural consequence of war. If England wished to avert them, she had only to join Russia in exercising a pressure upon the Porte which would probably have compelled it to grant the reforms without war. England having refused to do so, she has now no ground to question the right for which Russia shed her blood, namely, the right to establish a state of things which will henceforth render such sacrifices unnecessary, or at least less onerous. The assertion that Russia's annexations in Armenia will interfere with the European trade with Persia conflict with the statements previously made by British Ministers. Such assertions push mistrust to the extreme. Complaints concerning the indemnity are equally ill founded. The sum is out of all proportion to Russia's sacrifices. In deferment of the payment of the indemnity, it is easier to see a design to keep the Porte up to its engagements in the interests of all, than a design to paralyze Turkey, but there is no remedy against suspicion." Gortschakoff concludes "The situation may be summed up thus. Existing Treaties have been successively infringed by the Porte in violating its obligations towards the Christians, and by the Powers in interfering on behalf of the Christians. Lord Salisbury himself recognizes that great changes are necessary in the Treaties hitherto regulating the East. It remains for Lord Salisbury to say how he would reconcile these Treaties and the recognized rights of Great Britain and other Powers with the benevolent ends to which the united action of Europe has always been directed, and the attainment of which one learns with pleasure the English Government desires, namely, good government, peace and liberty for the oppressed populations. It is equally for the Marquis of Salisbury to say how he could attain the desired end outside the preliminaries of San Stefano, and yet at the same time take due account of the rights Russia has acquired by sacrifices she has borne alone. Lord Salisbury's despatch contains no reply to these questions. It seems that the entire liberty of appreciation and action would have been more naturally found by formulating, side by side with the objections contained in that despatch, some practical propositions of a nature to assure an understanding for the solution of the present difficulties."

BESSARABIA.

A correspondent at Berlin says it appears Austria and Germany recognize the European character of the Bessarabian question without, however, taking any direct steps to influence Russian resolves.

REFUGEES.

Eight thousand Thessalians from the burned villages in Thessaly have taken refuge in Greece, utterly destitute.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

The official *Wiener Abend Post*, of Vienna, states that by the Ministerial declarations made last night in the British Parliament, the prospects of assembling the Congress are again thrown into the background.

ANOTHER CONFLICT.

The Russians are completing the fortifications commenced by the Turks at Shekmedja and Deskos. Fresh purchases of arms are being made by the Turkish War Office.

THE VERY LATEST.

Opening for the Renewal of Congress—Situation is Considered Peaceful—Moral Victory For England.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Czar, it is expected, will visit Ems, the German watering place, earlier this season than usual, and stop at Berlin to confer with the Emperor William. It is probable also there will be a new meeting of the three Emperors, or an interview between the Czar and the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria. Influential people in London still apprehend that matters will be settled by Russia, Germany, and Austria, without regard to England.

DISSOLUTION OF IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in view of the factious opposition which, not daring to move hostile resolutions, seeks to hamper the Government by such speeches as Lord Granville's, Lord Derby's, the Duke of Argyle's and Mr. Gladstone's, calls upon the Government to dissolve Parliament, and thus terminate the anarchy which has partially paralyzed it during the last two years.

SOLICITUDE FOR THE CHRISTIANS.

The *Journal De St. Petersburg*, adverting to the hopes for the maintenance of peace which have gained ground during the last few days, points out what would have to be done to effect a solution of the crisis. "Russia," it says, "demands that the benefits obtained for the Christians shall not be secured by inefficacious stipulations like those of 1856, but by material guarantees. Russia cannot accept the ephemeral decisions of a Congress, because they would not assure peace. If Europe be disposed to undertake the settlement of the Eastern question in the sense of emancipating the Christians, Russia will not raise any difficulties, but the discussion of the questions at issue must be inspired by confidence, not by jealousy."

COLD COMFORT.

A Berlin despatch says that notwithstanding the favourable reports in the Berlin press there is reason to believe that M. Brateiko, the Roumanian Premier, is dissatisfied with the results of his visit there. Germany has declared to use direct pressure upon Russia for the withdrawal of her claim to Bessarabia. The Government has advised M. Brateiko to lay his case before the Czar, and endeavour to come to terms by amicable arragement.

ITALY'S POLICY.

Count Corti, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, answering interpellations on the Eastern question in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said "Italy was free from all engagements, except those devolving from the Treaties which constituted the public law of Europe. The progress of the negotiations between the European Cabinets afforded grounds for believing there would be a peaceful settlement. In any event Italy would preserve a rigorous neutrality."

Vienna, April 10.—The *Freemden Blatt* says peace can only be maintained by Russia modifying the treaty in conjunction with the other Powers.

The *Press* considers that England has already gained a moral victory for herself and Europe.

London, April 10.—Nearly all the papers comment favorably on Gortschakoff's reply to Salisbury's note, and agree that it leaves an opening for the revival of the Congress project, and that the situation is more peaceful than at any time since the San Stefeno Treaty was signed. As a consequence the stock market is decidedly firmer, with an advancing tendency. European bourses all firmer to-day.

Constantinople, April 10.—The Khedive of Egypt, will come to Constantinople in two weeks, and pay his respects to the Sultan.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Condensed for the Whig Readers.

—A Chinese famine fund is being raised in Montreal.

—The Presbytery of Stratford nominated Dr. Cochrane, of Brantfort, as Modorator of the next General Assembly.

—The ice on St. Charles River appears very rotten, and will doubtless break up shortly.

—Betting on the English University boat race Saturday is 19 to 3 on Oxford; the odds are taken freely.

—George Brown, a middle-aged man employed at Williams' brewery Montreal, while proceeding home last evening was shot at by one of two men in a gateway.

—The men on Section 6 of the Lachine canal struck yesterday for an increase of wages from one dollar to a dollar and a quarter a day, and obtained their demands.

—Rumors that Conkling has agreed not to oppose the nomination of Thomas E. Stewart, ex-Congressman, for Collector, or Gen. Dix for Naval Officer at New York, are current.

—One of two Americans who had deposited $8,000 in Montreal was suspected of being an absconding Detroit bank teller, but turned out to be an absconding debtor from Connecticut.

—The creditors of John Hatchette & Co., wholesale grocers, are quarrelling over the estate. The banks and Hatchette's friends favor the latter's offer of composition, which is twenty cents on the dollar.

—A conference between the masters and the cotton operatives of North and Northeast Lancashire took place at Manchester on Monday. The operatives offered to accept five instead of a ten per cent. reduction, but the masters refused to consent.

—One hundred and twenty one writs in insolvency were issued in Montreal during the quarter ending March 41st, a number largely in excess of the corresponding quarter of 1877. Since the beginning of April no writs have been issued.

—Nearly two thousand horses, costing about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, have been purchased in Montreal since the 1st of January, for shipment to the United States. The number is four hundred in excess of the whole export last year.

—An Austrian bark arrived yesterday at New York reports on March 11th, saw a Belgian barque in distress with the crew in the rigging. A heavy sea was running and the Belgian barque finally disappeared. The Austrian barque also reports on March 4th saw an unknown barque on her beam ends.

—F. W. A. Osborne, Manager of the Dominion Type Founding Co., who has been arrested for embezzlement and forgery, was arrested this morning on three charges of stealing $1,450 from the Company. Mr. Murray, the President, preferred the charge. Osborne managed to get further bail.

—At the Convention held at Portage du Fort yesterday, Mr. John Paupore was chosen a candidate for the House of Commons for the County of Pontiac, against Mr. Thomas Murray. The Liberals of this County have also decided to bring out Dr. Purvis in opposition to Dr. Church, for the Quebec Legislature.

SINS CONDONED.—Col. Valentine Baker, who left England under a black cloud, has won his way back to the English heart through his gallant conduct in the Turkish army. He has been dined by the Savage Club and the Duke of Sutherland, and has also been elected a member of the Marlborough Club, one of the most exclusive in London. The disposition is to pardon him of his offence and should war break out he will probably be called upon to join the British army as a general.

AROUND HOME.

—A petition to the License Commissions for South Leeds has been circulated, asking them to grant only one shop license.

—A meeting of the Conservative Association was held on Saturday, to appoint Delegates to the Convention at Delta on the 12th.

—About twenty men are at work repairing the masonry at the locks, as water was constantly leaking through. About a hundred barrels of waterlime will be used.

—W. J. Webster, has sold his property in Newboro to Mr. Sanford Vickery, and intends removing to Westport, where he will re-open store in partnership with his brother, D. H. Webster. They expect to weaken up the Westport merchants.

—Diptheria has been quite prevalent here. There were two deaths before a Medical man was called in; but three have been attacked with it. The disease has not entirely disappeared.

—A liquor dealer came to grief last Thursday, being before the Reeve and several other Magistrates on the charge of selling liquor by the glass. He was fined twenty dollars and costs. Some amusement was created by a witness from the North Shore, who was somewhat stubborn about giving his evidence 'without the pay.' A large concourse of the Westport boys was present.

An Old Puzzle.

Here is an old puzzle which we remember as long ago as our primary school days:

A man once went to buy a pair of boots.

"How much for this pair?" he asked.

"Five dollars," replied the shoemaker.

So the purchaser took out his pocket-book and handed the shoemaker a $50 bill.

"Cant change it."

"Then we can't trade," replied the man, putting the money away and starting for the door.

"Hold on," said the shoemaker, "perhaps Jones could change it." Jones was the tailor next door.

Yes, Jones could change it, so the customer took the boots and the $45 change and walked off. The next day Jones came tearing in, very much out of breath.

"Hallos, Jackson!" he said (Jackson was the shoemaker); I want $50 out of you; this bill's a counterfeit."

Jackson, who had already given the stranger $45 in good money, tumbled over on a pile of sole leather and buried his face in his hands. But it didn't do any good, for of course Jones made him pay the $50 and take back the counterfeit. How much did Jackson lose by the whole transaction?

FROM Harry C. Shafer, the champion base ball player, Boston, July 13, 1874. DR. W. M. GILES. In the match between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Boston club, played July 13th, 1874, at Boston, I fell and displaced my left knee cap. Your agent fortunately happened to be present. He instantly applied your LINIMENT, and with instant relief. I was able to continue the game. The day following played in Brooklyn, and the day after in Philadelphia; then sailed for Europe. With gratitude I now communicate this fact, and with the desire that every gymnast should know of the good to be derived from your valuable discovery, as without its use I should certainly have been unable to accomplish what I did. HARRY C. SHAFER, Third Baseman, Boston Base Ball Club.

25c., 50., $1 a bottle. Agents, Heath & Gunn and E. H. Parker.

REMINDERS.

WEDNESDAY.

CATARAQUI LODGE—Regular Meeting, 8 p.m.
MAJOR TOT Combination in the City Hall at 8 p.m.
THE Bishop of Algoma at St James' at 5:30 p.m.; St. George's at 7:30 p.m.

THURSDAY.

SALE at Windsor Saloon at 10 a.m.
LENTEN Service at St. Paul's at 7:30 p.m.
TOT Combination at the City Hall at 8 p.m.

FRIDAY.

SALE at A. Nason's, Division St., at 10 a.m.
TENDERS for Stock of J. A. LeHeup received at noon.
LENTEN Service at St. James' Church at 7:30 p.m.
ADDRESS by Rev. Mr Fraser in Chalmers' Church at 7:30 p.m.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, April 10.

Bank of Montreal—158 1-2, 159, 150 at 8 3-4.
Merchants' Bank—63, 64.
Bank of Commerce—115 1-2, 115.
Ontario Bank—92 3-4, 92 1-4.
Bank of Toronto—137, 134.
Royal Canadian Bank—00.
Molson's Bank—Ex. div., 93, 90.
Bank du Peuple—asked 80, 76.
Metropolitan—blank.
Consolidated Bank—78, 77 1-2.
Jacques Cartier—48 1-4, 47.
Union Bank—blank.
Quebec Bank—blank.
Exchange Bank—offered, 77, 76.
Montreal Tel. Co—122, 122 1-2.

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.

DIED.

On the morning of the 10th April, Jessie H., daughter of Ira A. Breck, Garden Island, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The funeral will leave Garden Island for Wolfe Island Cemetery at 3 p.m. to-morrow, (Thursday.) Friends from town will be able to return immediately after the funeral.

Oysters, White Fish, Salmon Trout, Fresh To-Day AT RIDEOUT'S.

April 10.

FOR SALE,

FOR SALE—THE NEW HOUSE ON UNION STREET, opposite St. James' Church, now approaching completion. Will be one of the most convenient in the city, and furnished in the most modern style: open grates with mantel; also folding door, and water and gas. Apply to JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Builder

April 1

THE REV. DR. FRASER,

Presbyterian Missionary to Formosa,

WILL GIVE AN ADDRESS

In Chalmers' Church

ON "CHINESE MISSIONS,"

ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 12th, at half past seven o'clock.

A collection will be taken up at the close of the address. The public are cordially invited.

April 10, 1878.

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, April 13th, at 3 p.m., for the Masonry work required in the erection of a Brick Dwelling House on the Farm North of Williamsville.

Plans and specifications can be seen on the premises.

WM. REID.

Kingston, April 10, 1878.

Room Paper, Room Paper.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Selection of

ROOM PAPER,

In Central Canada,

AT THE

CITY PAINT SHOP,

And Room Paper Depot,

BAGOT STREET, BETWEEN PRINCESS AND QUEEN STREETS.

☞ HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Calsomining, &c., done in the best style and on the shortest notice.

WM. ROBINSON

April 10, 1878.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

BAJUS' Lager Beer.

NONE BETTER

WALDSCHLOESSCHEN!

CAN COMPETE WITH ANY MANUFACTURED IN THE PROVINCE.

The popular Waldschloesschen is now supplied daily in wood or bottle. 300 dozens of the new patent bottles received. The quality of every delivery guaranteed. We challenge competition from any Provincial or imported Lager. ☞ Patronize home manufacture and order your Lager where you can be sure of getting it good. Also

XX and XXX Ales and Porter,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

P. BAJUS.

April 10, 1878.

Bitter Oranges for Marmalade

AT THE BAZAAR.

Roll Buns and Bread

AT 630 EVERY MORNING.

Strawberries and Tomatoes

EXPECTED TO-MORROW.

REES BROS

PRINCESS STREET.

April 10, 1878.

CLEARING SALE

—OF—

CARPETS

HENRY LOWNDES

IS SELLING THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF

Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
Wool Carpets,
Union Carpets,
Felt Carpets,
Hemp Carpets

At Bankrupt Stock Prices.

THEY MUST BE SOLD.

A GREAT SUCCESS—The 40 cent Kid Gloves are rushing.

The 75c Stitch Back are worth $1.25.

April 10, 1878. HENRY LOWNDES, Princess Street

L.A.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 14th.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS at TWO DOLLARS EACH, HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prize of $2500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1000	10,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATE PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberally remunerative compensation will be paid.

Applications for rates to clubs should only be made clearly stating full address to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P.O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana,

or to

H. L. PLUM,
317 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD AND JUBAL A. EARLY.

Desirable Country Residence

FOR SALE.

THAT PROPERTY KNOWN AS "NEWCOURT," the residence of the late William Wilson, Esq., will be sold by William Murray, Auctioneer, at his Auction Room, on Market Square, Kingston, on

Saturday, 20th of April Next,

AT NOON

It is situated in the Township of Kingston, within a short distance of the Portsmouth terminus of the Street Railway, and fronting towards Lake Ontario.

The House contains large Drawing, Dining and Breakfast Rooms, four Bedrooms, Winter and Summer Kitchens, with Servants' apartments and Roomy Cellars. Attached are Forty four Acres of Excellent Land, on which are the Stables, Coach House and Barn, a Garden with a large Orchard adjoining.

If desired the property will be offered in Two Parcels. Parcel No. 1—the Residence, Stables, &c., and Twenty two Acres of Land. Parcel No. 2—the Twenty-two Acres adjoining on the East.

Possession of the House, Stables, Lawn Garden, &c., can be given on the first of May next, of the rest of the land on the first of January next.

TERMS OF SALE LIBERAL, and may be known on application to Dr. Henderson, Q.C., at his office, Clarence Street, Kingston, and the Auctioneer.

March 21.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

—AT—

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO'S.

OUR STOCK WILL BE COMPLETELY ASSORTED ABOUT THE 15TH INSTANT, when we would request intending purchasers to

Call and Examine our Stock Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

F. X. COUSINEAU & CO.

Spring Stock Now Complete!

AT WALDRON'S.

All Goods at Lower Prices Than Ever Offered Before

New Fawns, Grey and Steel Debage Dress Goods at 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c.
New Camel Hair Dress Goods at 20c, 25 and 30c.
Cheap Fawn, Grey, Steel and Brown Cashmeres.
Cheapest All Wool Black Cashmeres ever offered at 50c, 60c, 70c, 75c and 90c.
Cheap Union Black Cashmeres at 25c, 30c, 37½c, 40c and 50c.
100 pieces New American Prints at 5c.
200 pieces Hoyle's Prints—fast colors at 10c.
300 pieces Beautiful English Prints—Cheap.
50 dozen Cheap Sun Umbrellas, with Cup and Chain, 30c.
300 pieces New Fancy Dress Goods at 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25 and 30c.
New Knickerbocker Dress Goods at 12 1-2c, 18c, 20 and 25c.
Cheapest Black Silks ever offered at 50c, 60c, 75c and $1.
Ponson's Black Gros Grain—Satin Finish—$1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

R. WALDRON, Wilson's Buildings.

April 2, 1878.

House and Lot BY AUCTION!

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Rooms of Wm. Murray, Auctioneer,

On Thursday, 25th of April,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

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. A Shed and two Wells on the premises. For terms and further particulars apply to MR. C. V. PRICE, Barrister, or to P. FALLEN, on the premises, or to the Auctioneer.

Kingston, April 4, 1878.

BLACKSMITHING!

B-L-A-C-K-S-M-I-T-H-I-N-G

THE undersigned in returning thanks for the liberal support he has received since his father's death, begs to say to all old customers and others, that he will carry on the business AT THE OLD STAND, PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

Horse-Shoeing & General Jobbing

Done on the shortest notice and at moderate charges.

CHARLES JENKIN.

April 9, 1878.

Y. M. C. A.

The EVANGELISTIC Meetings

In the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, will be

Continued During This Week,

Commencing each evening at 8 o'clock. OPEN TO ALL. Young men are specially invited to attend.

S. RANTON, Gen. Secretary

April 8, 1878.

AUCTION SALE.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, April 11th, will be sold at the

WINDSOR SALOON

Opposite the Post Office, a lot of Household Furniture. Also the Bar Furniture, comprising Oil Cloth, Stone, Chairs, Tables, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Clock and a lot of other articles.

Sale at ten o'clock.

CHAS. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

April 8, 1878.

Sweep Your Chimneys

IF PERSONS requiring the removal of NIGHT SOIL and other Nuisance or the Sweeping of Chimneys will send their names to "A.F." in care of Edward LeHeup, Box 241, Kingston Post Office, they will be promptly called upon, and cheaply served.

Kingston, April 9, 1878.

To Rent or Sell,

AN EXCELLENT TERRACE HOUSE, ten rooms, good stable, &c. Rent £35. If sold purchaser can make annual payments in place of rent.

C. V. PRICE.

March 26.

THE NEW

BOOK-STORE!

WE SHALL SHOW TO-MORROW:

THE CONTENTS OF FOUR CASES, COMPRISING AMONG OTHER

New and Beautiful Goods

Fine Morrocco Wallets,
Eagle Pen Holders,
Nonpareil Holders,
School Bags,
Bank Pins, assorted,
Letter Weights,
Rodgers' Cast Steel Erasers,
Bronze Ink Stands,
Memo Books,
Time Books,
Autograph Albums,
Scrap Pictures,
Over 50 new styles,
Scrap Ornaments,
Blotting Paper,
&c., &c., &c.

S. WOODS

April 5, 1878.

AUCTION SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL

On Friday, the 12th April,

At the residence of MR. A. NASON, Prospect Hill, opposite St. Mary's Cemetery,

A Quantity of Household Furniture,

Comprising Bureaus, Tables, Washstands, Bedsteads, Chairs, Mattresses, Base Burner and Cooking Stoves, Pipes, Washstands, Jars, &c. Also an excellent young Mare, Buggy, Harness, Cab Sleigh, new, a Cutter, a first-class Butter Cow, a ten months' old pure Calf, Perambulator, a Seed Barrow, Garden Implements, &c. Also a pair of prize Bantans.

A Waggon for sale.

Sale at 10 o'clock.

CHAS. McMILLAN, Auctioneer

April 1.

W. DUNN,

Having Enlarged his Premises,

IS NOW BETTER PREPARED THAN ever to