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.

Opifer per Orbem Dicor.

THURSDAY EV'NG, APRIL 25, 1878.

The material of which the population of Manitoba will have been recruited during the current spring may be rated as the very best class of immigrants. The stalwart young and middle-aged yeomen and artizans of Ontario, who, in considerable numbers, are now leaving for the North-west, will be incomparably more valuable than importations from Europe. The Prairie Province is to be congratulated on the acquisition of citizens already more or less inured to the habits and acquainted with the necessities of a new country.

The nominations for the Quebec Assembly took place yesterday. Under the old Tory plan, the abolition of which Sir John and his followers so stoutly resisted for their own party purposes, the nominations would have straggled over several weeks and the polling similarly. By the very much neater and fairer Reform plan the elections are now of course to be held simultaneously to the disadvantage of neither party. The polling takes place on Wednesday next, May 1st, and the present prospect is that the taxationists will be permanently relegated to the Opposition benches. A term of banishment from the power they have so shamefully abused may have an improving effect on the Quebec Tories, although, truth to tell, it has only added desperation and exasperation to the misconduct of their *confreres* in the Dominion Parliament.

Only a little while ago the Tory journals were enumerating Sir Francis Hincks and Sir A. T. Galt among their front rank candidates at the next general elections, and as possible members of an impossible Tory Cabinet. About the last named gentleman they have lately been very taciturn, as though they were not quite sure of their man. In reference to Sir Francis, however, they are much more outspoken, and, with their usual gratitude, declare him (as Mr. Peter Mitchell did not consider it beneath his dignity to do in the House) to be in his dotage. And yet they would be most happy tomorrow to take the man they to-day pronounce in his second childhood into a Tory Ministry, and pronounce him, next to Sir John, to be a heaven-born statesman, and the first Canadian financier. Queer fellows, these Tory journalists, in the application of their elastic opinions to their erstwhile political bosom friends.

Among the exculpatory speeches on the Parliamentary sobriety question that of Mr. Domville was rather a curiosity in its way. It will be remembered that Mr. D. was one of the members implicated. He denied that any honourable member had so far forgotten what was due to public propriety as to appear in the House in a state of intoxication. Himself included, every member had been perfectly sober on the occasion under comment. Yet "he thought this would be a fitting occasion for the speaker to order that the bar of the House of Commons should be closed. If liquor were not sold there, there would be no occasion for making these charges." To which Mr. Speaker rejoined that he had given orders to have the sale of liquors stopped in the restaurants. Doesn't it seem just a little queer if no member of the House betrayed any symptoms of intoxication during that pandemonium debate, that the very parties who stoutly maintained the innocence of everybody should virtually admit the disease by recommending the cure? These vindicators of parliamentary sobriety protest too much.

The Canadian people will continue to rejoice in the continued prosperity of their great national highway, the Grand Trunk Railway. Not long since the gratifying announcement was made on its behalf of a dividend to its bondholders, and now another large increase is reported in the volume and value of its business during the last half year. The net earnings of the Company for the half year just closed were £256,000, against £177,000 for the corresponding half of the previous year. Thus after expending the large sum of £66,000 on renewals of road and rolling stock there is still left a balance of £13,000 over and above the net revenue of the corresponding half of 1877. The Company and the country are to be congratulated on this vast stride of improvement in Grand Trunk affairs. After such a long career of discouragement we have no doubt the Company can stand a good long siege of Cartwright ruin, such as is indicated in the above figures. If Government is to be blamed for the commercial depression and general hard times it is only bare fair play to give it credit for any evidence of compensating prosperity.

FACTION.

It is now thought that prorogation of Parliament cannot take place before the lapse of another fortnight, even should there be a cessation of that facetious obstruction of the public conduct of the Opposition all through the present session. The first of May had been understood to be the latest date to which the session would be prolonged, but this reasonable expectation has been defeated by the party of faction. Having regard to the impropriety, for many reasons, of protracting the session far into the spring and the consequent preciousness of public time, how reckless and reasonless was the conduct of the Opposition in extending to the length of thirty three hours a single debate on a subject on which they were not at all called upon to interfere. The present Opposition evidently considers that its legitimate vocation is not only to thwart the Ministry, but to prevent the completion of the public business. Parliament is called together for the despatch of business. Tories have done their best to obstruct and delay it. Such a course is factious and such a party is simply a faction. The time of reckoning drags on space.

TAXATION.

The more the question of protection is ventilated by the discussion of press and Parliament, the more clearly does it become evident that what is gilded with such taking phrases as 'protection,' 'national policy,' etc., is simply *taxation* in the thinest of disguises. The issue is being daily more sharply defined between the two political parties of Canada, in spite of the fact that we are being constantly told that there is practically no difference whatever between them. The odious policy on which the desperate men to the left of the Speaker vainly hope to cross the floor of the House in the new Parliament is that of taxation. On the other hand the Government at present in power claims that the people shall not be taxed beyond the requirements of the revenue. They want office on no other terms. Taxation the will continue to regard as a necessary evil, and they will continue by every means at their command to lighten the burdens of the people. In perfect accord with this just principle of political economy, Hon. Mr. Cartwright declared, when the stamp act was lately under review, "the Government would be happy to do away with this and many other modes of taxation as soon as the revenue would permit." The view enunciated by Mr. Holton also was a perfectly unassailable one, that this was "a tax on credit, and added just so much to the interest that a commercial borrower had to pay on the money borrowed. In the present state of the Treasury he would not propose to repeal the tax, but he was opposed to the principle on which it was founded." These, and all such statesmanlike views, show that the Liberal party policy is to consult the greatest good of the greatest number, in opposition to the Tory plan of taxing the many for the benefit of the few. The very same issue is at this moment being submitted to the decision of the electors of Quebec. There the taxationists intended to ride rough-shod over the people's rights, stamp tax them to the very eyes on every business memorandum, extort heavy bonuses for Government railway schemes, after the conditions on which they were voted had been violated and abandoned, legislate away the people's right of appeal to the courts, and instruct the sheriff with his distress warrant to give effect to this legalized robbery. The Lieutenant Governor interposed a check to the spoliation, and the present Liberal Cabinet of Quebec proposes to rescind the obnoxious imposts for which their tyrannical predecessors were ejected from power. The difference between the aggravation and the *mitigation* of taxation is precisely the difference between the respective policies of the Tory and Liberal parties througout Canada at the present juncture. The pill of taxation which the Opposition proposes to choke down the public throat may be sugar-coated with the term protection and other honied phrases like it. It is entirely too thinly veneered, however, to deceive the Canadian people. The electors of Quebec are soon to determine whether they approve of a system of class legislation and of public robbery. Not long thereafter the people of the whole Dominion will be called up on to decide between a revenue and a so called 'protective' tariff; between incidental and retaliatory protection; in other words between a fair and equal distribution of unescapable expenses of Government on the one hand, and a system of vexations, lopsided and burdensome taxation on the other. There can be little doubt as to which party and policy the people will choose. The probabilities are that the electors of Canada will be true to the best and general interests of the country, and if so the taxationists are certain to be routed horse foot and artillery in the nearing electoral battle.

COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

A practical move is now on foot, the success of which is assured. It is the endowment of Queen's College to the extent of an additional $150,000, which will secure a number of very desirable improvements, and place the institution upon a solid, permanent and enduring foundation. The changes, by way of buildings and internal government, are not laid before the public in detail, but enough has been foreshadowed in the addresses of Principal Grant to enable the friends of the University to perceive the necessity of the changes, to secure which an earnest and confident appeal is made to their liberality. The interests of the College are such that a ready response should be made. From time to time this journal has suggested some of the improvements which are now being discussed by the Trustees of the University; but the scheme merits the careful treatment which it is now receiving. Anything which will give our leading educational institution any prestige, and facilitate the efficacious work which it is performing, should not only commend itself to the educationalists but command their liberal support. We can well remember how the former plan of endowment fared with those on whom its success was dependant, and encouraged by this recollection, as well as by subsequent favourable circumstances, the question can, we think, (that is if approved by the Trustees) be submitted to the public, satisfied that expectation regarding it will not be in vain. We shall say more respecting it when the matter is settled so far as the Trustees are concerned.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Boiled Down for "Whig" Readers.

O'Leary, the pedestrian, last evening completed a walk of 220 miles in 60 hours in Dublin.

—The police of Chicago report four thousand armed communists are drilling nightly.

—The nominations in Quebec took place yesterday. There are contests in every constituency excepting four, which return two Conservatives, one Independent, and one Rouge.

AGE OF SCANDAL.—In this age of scandals it is pleasant to read of a clergyman who is determined to avoid the appearance of evil. He is a Catholic priest, of Springfield, Mass. He complains that two married women of the city persists in attempts to flirt with him. He has remonstrated with them and repelled their advances; but they will not desist, and he threatens to publicly reprimand them. The affair is rather unusual in all its features, and public opinion will sustain the priest in resisting every effort to lead him astray.

THE "DOMUS FRACTUS" ON MONTREAL STREET.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR:—The wall of my house has been torn down and rebuilt again, but I assure you I have to bear the expense. After the wall was built up to a considerable height, somebody's sharp eyes discovered that it was over the street line; the City Surveyor was forthwith employed, and I was declared to be a transgressor to about the space of eighteen inches. Now eighteen inches on the end of a fellow's nose might be something, for it might prove his descent, according to Darwin, from the elephant, but 18 inches at the end of a street would not seem to be such a great matter, and especially when under the circumstances, it was scarcely perceptible. However, the fact remained, and I have to account for it.

My explanation was this: measuring from 10 inches outside of one sidewalk to 10 inches outside of the other sidewalk, gave just 58 feet the width of Montreal Street, and presuming the sidewalks to be in their proper places, I built my wall within ten inches of the eastern one. The City Surveyor has established the fact that both sidewalks were too far to the west, and consequently my wall was in the same condition.

I was officially warned of my encroachment, and finally threatened with a chancery lawsuit if I did not at once suspend building operations and pull down said wall. Being a man of peace, having never had a "lawsuit" proper in my life, and not wishing to have one if it could be avoided, I followed the advice of the Apostle Paul, submitting to the ordinance of man, &c. But, meantime, what did I do? I said to myself "this street is just as it was first made; the sidewalks are in the same position, and perfectly straight; they cross the block more nearly at right angles now than they will when moved eastward to suit this new line, nobody has even found any fault with the direction of the street and the sidewalks; now, if I can buy a strip of land on the western side and allow it to remain in the street, all things will remain as they are, my building can go on, the street will retain its present direction and proper width, and the city will be saved the expense of perhaps fifty or seventy-five dollars for moving the sidewalks to the registered line, and I went and bought the strip at considerable trouble to myself and gain to the city, so that I might have it to offer in compensation for what my building had encroached.

But it was no go; my proposition would not be entertained by the City Solicitor; the street 'must' come to the original line; the sidewalks must be removed; and my wall must be pulled down, or a "chancery bill" would make me atone for my delinquency.

I will not conceal the fact that I feel this pretty hard treatment when I consider how much the city has been benefitted by me. In the first place this very land on which my house encroached was part of the 11½ feet that was taken from my lot for the street, and for which I was paid TEN DOLLARS, while all the land around it was paid for at more than forty times as high a rate! And to the wonder of everybody I did not appeal against that very unjust award, and why? Not because I had not a just case for appeal, but because I did not think it becoming in me, as an Alderman, and as an advocate of Montreal Street, to put the city to the expense of a chancery suit for my benefit, "choosing rather to suffer wrong than to do wrong." *Secondly.* To buy the strip of eighteen inches on the west side of the street that I offered in lieu of what my house occupied on the other side, I was compelled to lend the Trustees of the E.M. Church the money to pay the city for the twenty-eight feet they had bargained for, so that they would be enabled to give me a deed; and by this transaction the city realized $1,250 for a piece of land which, if sold by auction to-day, would not bring over $800; and it would have been sold by auction, no doubt, had I not advanced the money to pay for it, as the Church party had found it impossible to raise the funds after a long trial; thus the city is evidently a gainer of at least $450. *Thirdly.* Had my house been allowed to remain its original size it would have been worth considerably more, and the taxes upon it would have been proportionately greater. *Fourthly.* The expense of changing the direction of the sidewalks, which will now follow, as a matter of course would have been spared the city. In these several ways, then, I claim that the city has been benefitted, and that it would still have been benefitted by me. But when I saw no encouragement but a threatened chancery suit, because in benefitting the city I was about to benefit myself a little by securing room for a respectably sized house, I at once desisted, and with great inconvenience and expense proceeded to pull down the wall and to rebuild it within the line.

Now, Mr. Editor, had my transactions imposed the least injury upon the city, or upon any individual in the city, I would have considered my treatment *just*; but as they have done none of this, but on the contrary, really benefitted the city in which I live, I consider it *unjust*, whether it may be legal or not.

It is indeed a sad comment on a city that "might alone makes right," and that no man need hope for justice but he who will go to law and fight for it. I do not presume to say that it was in accordance with the strict letter of the law that my wall should encroach upon the street, or that I have any more right than anybody else to build over the line, but I do contend that in the peculiar circumstances of this particular case, where good, and only good, would have resulted from my action, and when all parties would have been gainers, that it might have been allowed to remain as an act of grace till, at the proper time, the Council could have in a legal manner accepted the strip I offered them, and transferred to me the little space which my wall covered. But it is done, and the loss to me is great, and the loss to the city is something also. The city has been put to expense, for the purpose of preventing me at great expense from doing what would have been a benefit to both parties.

THOS. R. DUFUIS.

A TORY JOURNAL.—To-day when Mr. Rymal was talking with some friends one of them said: "The *Spectator* says you are to be made Sheriff of Haldimand." "So I see," laughed "Honest Joe." "Well," said the other, "as usual, I suppose there is not a word of truth in it?" "Not one," returned Mr. Rymal, "it is wholly and wilfully false." "How on earth," remarked the other, "can these fellows deal in falsehood after falsehood?" "Why," said Joe, "Lying is their business and if you take that from them their occupation, like Othello's, is gone." Laughter and cries of hear, hear, from a dozen places. —*Ottawa Letter.*

—A St. Lawrence county jury refused to find guilty a hotel keeper who had violated the excise laws, as sworn to by temperance spies who had begged a drink of him and insisted upon paying for it—*Rochester Express.* That is all well as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It was right to acquit the hotel keeper under the circumstances, but it was wrong to let the spies go unpunished. They ought to be indicted and punished for conspiracy to violate the law, and then kicked to death by grasshoppers for infernal meanness. That's what any good Murphy reformer will say.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

—The verdict in favor of a colored woman of Cincinnati, of $2,500, against a man who kidnapped and sold her into slavery many years ago, is a kind of Southern claim that the South is not prepared for.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Suspense Becoming Very Uneasy—Some Items of Interest To-Day—Everything Warlike but No War.

TYPHUS INCREASING.

London, April 24.—A telegram from Constantinople says typhus is increasing among the Russians at Adrianople and Radosto.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

A review of sixty thousand Russian troops takes place on Monday. These troops will be afterwards encamped between San Stefano and Kavook.

RUSSIAN OPINION.

The St. Petersburg *Gelos*, commenting upon the proposal for the withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian troops, says: "We cannot see any indications of an understanding. The negotiations only enable England actively to continue her preparations for war. It is probable, therefore, that means will be speedily found in Berlin to compel England, to make her real intentions known, as the present uncertainty weighs heavily upon Europe and Russia."

REFUSING TO LAY DOWN ARMS.

Constantinople, April 24.—Twenty thousand irregulars in the district of Batoum have refused to lay down their arms.

FIGURING FOR OCCUPATION.

Vienna, April 24.—A Bucharest special says: Fears of Russian occupation are increasing. It is rumored that the Russians are endeavouring to induce Prince Charles to change his Cabinet in order to obtain the conclusion of a military convention permitting the passage of the Russians. It is asserted that a Russian ultimatum to this effect has been received.

ITALIAN ACTION.

Rome, April 24.—The *Fanfulla* states that Italy has notified England of her disposition to support the latter's demand concerning the laying of the treaty before the Congress, provided England states her views with regard to the system to be introduced in Bulgaria. Germany and Italy have both taken steps to induce England to make such a statement.

THE MOVING OF TROOPS.

London, April 24.—Despite sensational announcements advices from all authentic sources merely show that negotiations continue. The Czar at St. Petersburg says the proposal to withdraw the troops from Constantinople seems to find more favor in military than political circles.

THE MUSSELMANS' REBELLION.

London, April 24.—A San Stefano correspondent represents that reports of the Musselman rebellion are merely due to the acts of scattered bands of marauders. A Vienna despatch says the revolt is spreading all along the eastern valley of the river and its tributaries.

THE WITHDRAWAL.

A Pera despatch says it is stated that the Russians will commence the withdrawal after the grand review on Monday.

A Vienna despatch states that Russia stipulates that if war is declared after troops are withdrawn to Adrianople, she shall have six days allowed for their return. England is only disposed to grant three fresh outbreaks of hostilities in Roumania, and have decided Austria to consider means of defence. The occupation of Bosnia is deemed advisable on military grounds, although the adoption of the measure is by no means certain.

A Vienna correspondent states that Germany refused to guarantee the line of demarcation in the event of the English and the Russians withdrawing from before Constantinople.

SATISFACTORY RESULT.

St. Petersburg, April 24.—The *Agence Russe* says if the disposition everywhere is as conciliatory as here, there is no reason to hope for a satisfactory result.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—A despatch says Gortschakoff's condition is considered critical. He is suffering from gout. Apprehensions are felt it will attack his stomach. The doctors are in constant attendance.

THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.

Further Notice of Reduction Terms of the Men Effered.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

London, April 24.—The cotton manufacturers of Nelson last night resolved to give notice to day of ten per cent. reduction in the wages of operatives.

The employers in Nelson and Barringforo districts, near Burnley, decided on Tuesday to post notices of a 10 per cent reduction. This will affect 20,000 persons. On the other hand in Burnley four of the weaving masters have arranged with the operatives to run four days per week at 6¼ per cent reduction.

The Cotton Masters' Association have issued a circular appealing to the employers whose hands are working at a reduction to close entirely if the strike continues. At Burnley notices at twenty more mills, employing from 2,000 to 3,000 hands, expired last night. Twenty-five only out of 110 mills are now running, and 10,000 operatives are idle. Both sides are unyielding. The meeting of the Nelson employers is postponed for a week.

At Blackburn a compromise has been effected at five mills containing 2,000 looms. These start to morrow. At Accrington Church the bulk of the operatives are willing to accept a compromise, but two mills have refused the masters offers of compromise on questions of detail.

London, April 24.—Twenty thousand cotton operatives at Blackburn to-day resolved that the operatives should accept 4 days per week and 10 per cent. reduction; 5 days and 5 per cent. reduction, and full wages on resuming full time.

London, April 24.—The cotton manufacturers of Nelson last night resolved to give notice to-day of 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of operatives.

THE FLORIDA VOTE.

Further Particulars Concerning the Alleged Frauds.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 24.—For several months an agent has been secretly working in Florida securing evidence showing that Tilden carried that States McLin, Chairman of the Returning Board, has made an affidavit, stating he is convinced he was misled, and that Florida went for Tilden by 500 to 600. He says Noyes, of Ohio, offered him all sorts of preferment and reward, adding that he was authorized to speak for Hayes. McLin says, influenced by this pressure, he gave the State to Hayes. Dennise, 'the Little Giant of Alachua,' has confessed in a written statement to the fraud of Archer, number two, whose 219 votes were added bodily to the Alachua vote. The Alachua fraud now stands confessed, or avowed, by every one who participated. Baker County official returns gave the Decocrats 95 majority. By a strange coincidence the State was just evenly balanced without this county. A new Justice of the Peace was appointed and a new return made by dropping out two precincts, so that it gave Hayes an apparent majority of 43. The new Justice now writes a confession of this fraud. Three affidavits also acknowledge the frauds in Leon County.

New York, April 14.—A Washington special devotes much room to a canvass of Congressmen as to their feeling in regard to Kimmel's Bill to reopen the electoral matter. 256 members of both Houses are opposed to the scheme, 15 favour it, 67 are undecided, and 30 are absent.

THE GOFF-BAKER SCANDAL.

The Way Political Influence is Bought in Quebec.

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

Montreal, April 24.—The Goff-Baker scandal occupies much space in the morning papers. The *Herald* publishes a despatch from Quebec, showing that on the 10th of March Hon. Mr. Baker there received a sleigh, robes, etc., which had been sent by Mr. Goff at Montreal by express. The entries on the Express Co.'s books prove this, and yet Hon. Mr. Baker swears that "the said Goff never gave me a diamond ring, or one thousand dollars in money, or a sleigh, or harness, or robes, or mortgage." He admits, however, in a long, rambling letter to the *Gazette*, that he did buy these articles off Goff. Thomas White publishes a statement admitting that Goff had told him the story about Baker on January 1st, but that, on seeing Baker afterwards, he (White) concluded Goff's story was false and got up for purposes of blackmail. Goff, however, has additional information to lay before the public concerning Mr. T. White. Mr. Mathieu, ex-M.P.P., for Richelieu, denies that he got $20,000 of bonds from Mr. Goff, except in the regular way for legal services. The *Herald* says about this—"As regards the services rendered by him, as a promoter and prospective contractor at a period anterior to Mr. Goff's connection with the railroad, it would seem desirable that Mr. Mathieu should favor the public with an explicit declaration as to the nature of the business transaction which induced Messrs. Goff & Angus to surrender to him first mortgage bonds to the value of $20,000."

Montreal, April 25.—Mr. E. H. Goff publishes another letter this morning in which he states that the diamond ring and mortgage were delivered to ex-Solicitor-General Baker on March 2nd, and not March 9th as previously stated. Hon. Mr. Baker had previously denied being in the city on March 9th.

COBOURG.

Serious Fire—Sad Accident—Three Men Killed and Several Wounded.

Cobourg, April 25.—About two o'clock this morning the alarm bells called the attention of the inhabitants to the fact that the newly erected Windsor Hotel was in flames. The fire brigade were on the spot shortly, and the fire at one time was almost under control. But as the time progressed it became evident that all efforts to quench the flames were useless. Still the brigade persisted heroically in their attempts to save the doomed building. About four o'clock, when the flames had almost done their destroying work, the front wall was observed bulging forward in a threatening manner. The members of the Fountain Hose Company were stationed immediately below it, branchmen Jas. Forest, Chas. Patterson, Walter Grieves, John Moyse, George Stevenson and G. M. Alexander being next to the building. Frequent warnings were given by bystanders to these firemen to withdraw to a safe distance, but these were unheard or unheeded, for they did not change their position, but remained sending the stream of water toward the flaming windows. Suddenly the wall shook, trembled, and for a moment remained suspended in the air over the crowds surrounding the building, and then with a shock fell upon the workers below. The names of those killed are as follows. Geo. Stevenson, married; Chas. Patterson, single, 24 years of age; James Forrest, aged 19 years, wounded; Walter Grieve, fatally; G. W. Alexander, F. W. Beebee, Wm. Jeff. John Moyse, escaped by jumping into the doorway. This sad accident casts a gloom over the inhabitants of this town. Insurance $5,334. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Great excitement prevails.

ROME.

New Encyclical Letter Published

(*By Telegraph To-day.*)

Rome, April 25.—An encyclical has just been issued in Rome. The Pope points out that it is wrong for society to combat the Church and the Roman Pontificate, especially regarding the letters *civil principalite*, which is a guarantee of its liberty and independence. The Pope renews the protest of Pius IX against the occupation of this civil principality of the Church. He is confident that with the aid of God and the seal of the pastors, society will finally return to the homage it owes the Church. The encyclical is generally moderate and full of expressions of affection towards society.

KINGSTON MARKETS,

April 25th, 1878.

(CORRECTED BY THURSDAY'S MARKET.)

FLOUR—XXX per bbl	6.50 @ 7.00
" XXX 100 lbs	3.40 @ 3.50
Family " 100 "	2.60 @ 2.70
GRAIN—Barley per bushel	0.56 @ 0.60
Rye " "	0.56 @ 0.60
Peas " "	0.70 @ 0.75
Oats " "	0.32 @ 0.35
Wheat " "	1.00 @ 1.05
Buckwheat Flour per 100 lbs	0.00 @ 0.00
Bran, per ton	16.00 @ 18.00
Shorts, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00
MEAT—Beef, per 100 lbs	6.50 @ 7.50
Pork per 100 lbs	5.75 @ 6.75
Pork in quarters per lb	00.7 @ 00.8
Mutton per lb	0.07 @ 0.09
Lamb, spring, per quarte	0.75 @ 1.25
Pork per bbl	14.00 @ 15.50
Ham per lb. instore	0.11 @ 0.12½
Bacon " " "	0.08 @ 0.10
Veal on market	0.06 @ 0.07
do, large, at Butchers	0.09 @ 0.10
HIDES—No. 1—Inspected	6.00 @ 0.00
No. 2	5.00 @ 0.00
No. 3 Hides (all kinds)	4.00 @ 0.00
Sheep & Lamb Skins	0.90 @ 1.20
Calf Skins per lb	0.08 @ 0.10
Deacon Skins	0.25 @ 0.50
Tallow rendered	0.07 @ 0.74
POULTRY—Turkeys each	0.90 @ 1.10
Geese, each	0.50 @ 0.60
Ducks per pair	0.80 @ 0.90
Fowls per pair	0.50 @ 0.02
GENERAL—Potatoes, per bag	[illegible]
Hops, per lb	0.08 @ 0.01
Bread, per 8 lb Loaf	[illegible]
Turnips per bag	0.15 @ 0.20
Beets per bag	0.60 @ 0.75
Cabbages per dozen	0.00 @ 0.00
Butter, tub, per lb	0.13 @ 0.15
do print, fresh	0.20 @ 0.23
Eggs, per dozen	0.10 @ 0.11
Lard	0.10 @ 0.12
Cheese, factory, retail	0.15 @ 0.16
Onions per bush	0.75 @ 1.00
Hay, per ton	13.00 @ 13.50
Straw " "	7.00 @ 8.00
Wood, hard	3.50 @ 4.00
Coal per ton	5.50 @ 6.50
Milch Cows, newly calved	25.00 @ 40.00
Common Cows	15.00 @ 18.00
Timothy Seed, per bushel	2.00 @ 2.00
Clover do do	4.25 @ 4.50

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, 10.30 p.m.

Wheat—No 1, 1.12 1-2; No 2, 1.11. No 3, 1.06, cash; rye nominal; corn 41c cash for April, oats 26 3-4 cash for April; for May 26 5-8 to 3-4 for June; pork 8.67 1-2 to 70 for May; 8.82 1-2 to 85 for June; 8.95 to 97 1-2.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, April 23.

Flour—receipts 1300 bbls; market quiet; quotations as last reported; the only reported this forenoon were 400 spring extra at 5.15 to 2.00; superfine at 5.75; meal—receipts 300 bbls; oatmeal 4.30 to 4.45.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, April 25.

Bank of Montreal—169, 168 1-2, 125 at 9.
Merchants' Bank—69, 68 1-2, 10 at 8.
Bank of Commerce—118 1-2, 118.
Ontario Bank—90 1-4, 89
Bank of Toronto—145, 139.
Molson's Bank—Ex. div., 96, 92 1-2, 15 at 3-4
Bank du Peuple—asked 80, 76.
Consolidated Bank—80, 78.
Jacques Cartier—48 1-2, 47 3-4.
Montreal Tel. Co—122 1-2, 122.
City Gas Co—150, 148.
Dominion Te. Co—40.

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Go to your druggists, Heath & Gunn, and Henry Wade. And sold by all druggists.

REMINDERS.

THURSDAY.

ST. PAUL'S Church Entertainment at 7:30 pm
TENDERS for Mr. George's house received at 6 p.m.
MEETING of Young Men's Liberal Club at 7:30 p.m.
SALE of House and Lot of P. Fallon at Wm. Murray's, at noon.

FRIDAY.

THE Assizes at 9.30 a.m.
REFORM Association meets at 7:30 p.m.
THE Serenaders at City Hall at 8 p.m.
TENDERS received for the Toll Leases on the Bath Road at WHIG OFFICE.

DIED.

At Stirling, on April 13th, of consumption, Mr. David John Mundell, eldest son of Samuel and Rachel Mundell, aged 38 years, 5 months and 16 days.

Wanted.

A GENERAL SERVANT, with city reference in a small family. Apply to No 45, Barrie Street, between Princess and Queen.
April 25, 1878.

LACROSSE.

ALL MEMBERS of the Maple Leaf Lacrosse Club are requested to muster for first practice at the Cricket Field at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on SATURDAY NEXT.
By order. A. E. M. LOSCOMBE, Sec'y and Treas.
April 25, 1878.

CARD.

MRS. DAVY, William Street, having taken a larger house on Wellington Street, will on the 1st of May, be prepared to accommodate a few more boarders, with or without rooms. For particulars apply at her present residence.
April 25, 1878.

CITY HALL.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

Monday Evening, April 29th.

First appearance in Kingston of the celebrated original and only

Berger Family.

Lady Orchestra,
Ladies' Silver Cornet Band,
Swiss Bell Ringers,
Humorists and Comedians,
WITH THEIR ENTIRE
GREAT COMPANY OF STAR ARTISTS

MISS ANNA TERESA BERGER, the wonderful Lady Cornet Soloist

MR. JAS. McKEE, the greatest Character Vocalist in America.

JESSIE and FANNY DELANO, the originators of refined Society Sketches and flirtation duets, and the entire Company, comprising 13 talented artists, will appear in a programme replete with novelty, overflowing with refined humor, and presenting all the latest attractions of the day, including performances on the Swiss Gearinas, the only set of these instruments ever imported.

Popular prices, 50 and 25 cts. Seats can be secured in advance, without extra charge, at T. McAuley's Bookstore.
April 25, 1878.

CITY HALL.

Wednesday, May 1st

ENGAGEMENT OF

ELIZA WEATHERSBY'S

FROLIQUES!

N. C. GOODWIN.....Proprietor

IN THEIR

REFINED ENTERTAINMENT!

A highly original, Serio Comic Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled,

HOBBIES!

INTRODUCING

High Tragedy, Low Comedy, Burlesque and Opera Bouffe.

MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY, the Refined Comedienne and Burlesque Artiste

MR. N. C. GOODWIN, Jr., the remarkable Comedian and Mimic, and a coterie of Artists especially engaged for the production of this entertainment.

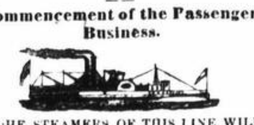
Prices of admission 50 and 25c; Reserved Seats 75c, which can be secured at McAuley's Bookstore.

W. H. WHITENECT, Business Manager.
April 15, 1878.

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE.

Commencement of the Passenger Business.



THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL leave Kingston as follows:

At 5.30 p.m. for TORONTO and HAMILTON, calling at intermediate ports, (weather permitting)

ALGERIAN, Wednesday, 1st May.
CORSICAN, Saturday, 4th May.
SPARTAN, Tuesday, 7th May.

FOR MONTREAL AND QUEBEC AT 5.30 a.m.

ALGERIAN, Saturday, 4th May.
CORSICAN, Tuesday, 7th May.
SPARTAN, Friday, 10th May.

For Passage Tickets and any information apply at the Lake and River Steamboat Office, St. Lawrence Wharf, foot of Johnson Street.

C. H. HATCH, Passenger Agent.
Kingston, April 24, 1878.

SNOW-FLAKE ROLLS!

Something New!
5 Cents Each!!
At the BAZAAR every morning at 6:30
TRY THEM.

REES BROS

Manufacturing Confectioners.
April 20, 1878.

The Kingston and Bath Road COMPANY.

TENDERS will be received at the BRITISH WHIG OFFICE up to Noon of the 26th instant, for the lease of Toll Gates Nos 1 and 2, for one year.

A. McGUINN, President
April 13.

TENDERS

Will be received by me until MONDAY, the 29th inst., for the Fencing, Moving Barns, Seating and Drainage of the NEW CRICKET GROUNDS. Plans and specifications can be seen at my office.

T. W. NASH, Clarence St.
April 24, 1878.

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS GARDENER, understands botany and market gardening. Will take care of a horse if required. Apply at the BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.
April 20, 1878.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBERAL CLUB.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Kingston Young Men's Liberal Club will be held in the Golden Lion Block,

On Thursday Evening, April 25

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

☞ Gentlemen favorable to the objects of the Club are invited to be present.

JAS. GALLOWAY, Sec'y *pro tem.*
April 23, 1878.

REFORMERS!

ATTENTION.

A Meeting of the Reformers

OF THE

CITY OF KINGSTON,

WILL BE HELD

IN THE LARGE HALL,

GOLDEN LION BLOCK,

—ON—

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

☞ A full attendance is requested.

R. CRAWFORD, Sec. to Com.
April 24, 1878.

City Hat Store.

(Things have Changed Since Hannah Died)

CHRISTY'S LONDON

—AT—

M. L. HYMAN'S.

JUST RECEIVED—direct from London, England, LEADING STYLES of the celebrated J. E. & W. Christy & Co's HATS.

Our Stock of AMERICAN HATS is the finest ever shown in the city.

Call and see our NOBBY TWEED HATS. A nice selection of BOY'S FELT HATS and SCOTCH CAPS AT

M. L. HYMAN'S, Princess St.
Kingston, April 24, 1878

CITY HALL.

Friday, April 26th.

RETURN OF THE ORIGINAL

HEYWOOD'S

NEW YORK

SERENADERS!

With an entire change of programme. For full particulars see programmes.

Reserved Seats 25 cents, can be secured from diagram at T. McAuley's Bookstore.
April 24, 1878.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CIRCULAR.

Henderson's Photographic Gallery,
PRINCESS STREET, APRIL, 1878.

TO PARENTS:

I beg to remind you that the present season of the year is especially favourable for the production of PHOTOGRAPHS OF YOUNG CHILDREN. I prefer to have them brought to the Gallery in the forenoon, and they should be in white or very light coloured dresses, when convenient.

Respectfully yours,
H. HENDERSON.

NOTICE.

To Frescoers, Painters, and Upholsterers.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 3 o'clock p.m., of SATURDAY, the 4th of May, for Fresco, Painter and Upholsterers' work to be done to the Sydenham Street W. M. Church, Kingston.

Plans and specifications may be seen at our office.

The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

POWER & SON, Architects.
Golden Lion Block,
April 24, 1878.

TROTTING STOCK FOR SALE.

EXCELSIOR GOLD DUST, A VERY handsome Chestnut Stallion, foaled 1874, (bred by Dorsey & Hornby of Kentucky) The "Gold Dusts" are all very fast trotters. Pedigree furnished. Apply at the WHIG OFFICE.
April 24, 1878.

To Rent or Sell,

AN EXCELLENT TERRACE HOUSE, 11 rooms, good stable, &c. Rent £25. If so desired purchaser can make annual payments in place of rent.

C. V. PRICE.
March 25.

TO LET,

THE VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING located on Princess Street, above the Store of D. F. Armstrong, Kirk's Old Stand, and one door above City Hotel, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen and six Bed-rooms. All very convenient and comfortable. Rent low. Possession given 1st May. Apply to

D. F. ARMSTRONG.
April 16.

SILKS, SATIN, VELVET

—AND—

IRISH POPLINS.

R. & J. GARDINER

ARE SHOWING THE CONTENTS OF AN

INVOICE OF

Black and Colored Silks, Satins,