paramount. Civilization, commerce, literature, philosophy and science are influenced by Him; every institution coming into contact with Him is transformed. The power of Christianity is spreading. From a grain of mustard seed a great tree has grown, and ere long the whole world will be under the dominion of God. In regard to the question, "What sphere do we believe Christ will occupy in the time to come?" it is comforting to know that what He has been He will continue to be. His identity has been preserved. He does not visibly pass through the streets as of yore, giving sight to the blind, speech to the dumb, power to the crippled, and healing to the bed-ridden, but he comes by word and spirit. We should invoke His aid in every difficulty and danger. We should come boldly to the throne of grace in our hour of trial and danger, comforting ourselves that the Saviour is without variableness and shadow of turning, being the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Young's Sunday Sermon to the Unconverted.

The pastor occupied the pulpit and preached a sermon based on the 21st verse of the 22nd chap. of Job: "Acquaint thyself with him, and be at peace, thereby good shall come unto thee." Reference was made to the professed friends of Job, and among the number was Eliphay the Temanite, who made use of the text in addressing Job, whom he charge with sin. Acquaintance with God was dwelt upon, and the preacher showed the difference between a general knowledge of Him and a true experimental acquaintance. It is our highest honor that we may know Him, and this knowledge we secure in and through Christ Jesus. Jesus as our Mediator stands ready and anxious to introduce us to the Father, and He will recognize us as sons and adopt us into His family, and the Saviour will be our elder brother. God comes very near to men in order to save them. He has said, "Come now and let us reason together, saith the Lord." How different from Brahma, who was represented as unapproachable. Everywhere in His word He is spoken of as coming to men and being free and familiar. He talks with Adam, walks with Enoch, eats with Abraham, wrestles with Jacob, and touches the lips of his prophet Isaiah. Horace thought that only some great and grand occasion, some Gordian knotty question brought Him near. What a mistake. God is everywhere, and is always near to those who seek to know Him. We stand at a distance from kings and princes, but we are urgently invited to come and accept of God as our guest, companion and acquaintance. Directions were then given how men are to come and seek this acquaintanceship. Not as the Pharisee coming up to the temple, nor as the young man who was very sick, but as the publican, Saul of Tarsus, and the Philippian jailor did. In the second place the result of the acquaintance was dwelt upon. "We shall be at peace." Nothing was more desirable than peace in our homes, towns, cities, country, and throughout the whole earth. We need, above all, to be at peace with God and feel it in our hearts. While we remain unforgiven and unconverted we have no true, substantial, permanent peace. "There is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked; but the wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt." This acquaintanceship and peace imply justification by faith. The Christian is at peace with God in life and death. Reference was made to the dying experiences and sayings of Dr. Watts, Joseph Addison, and a brave soldier at the battle of Fontenoy; also the language of pious Simeon when he was permitted to take the child Jesus in his arms and blessed God, and said, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to the word: for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." If men acquaint themselves with God, good—temporal, spiritual, and eternal,—will come to them. We invest but little in Christianity and get much in return. The time to know God is *now*, and the duty of every minister is to induce men to become acquainted with their God and Judge. The backslider is exhorted to renew his acquaintance. The fervent wish is expressed that each one in time, in death, and through eternity may enjoy acquaintance and fellowship with God.

Man's Noblest Work.

This is an age of great work and wonderful inventions. Steam, electricity, water, air, all are made to serve man, but unquestionably the greatest inventions are those which preserve man's health and prolong his life, and among the greatest of these is DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for consumption. Its effects are truly wonderful and hundreds are happy to-day who once looked forward to an early grave. For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, loss of voice, hay fever, hoarseness, croup, or any affection whatever of the throat, chest or lungs, DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY will *positively cure*. We can cheerfully recommend it to all, and can unhesitatingly say it is the only *sure cure* for throat and lung affections. Trial bottle ten cents; regular size $1. For sale by all druggists.

A Fact Worth Knowing.

Are you suffering with consumption, coughs, severe colds settled on the breast, pneumonia, or any disease of the throat and lungs? If so, go to your druggist and get a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. This medicine has been lately introduced from Germany, and is selling on its own merits. The people are going wild over its success, and druggists all over our country are writing us of its wonderful cures among their customers. If you wish to try its superior virtue, get a sample bottle for 10 cents. Large size bottle 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. For sale by J. G. King, Kingston, and all first class druggists.

Did It at Once!!

If a tithe of the testimonials now on hand of the value of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY should be published, no one would stop to read the bulky volume. Ask your druggist and he will tell you that this Balsam is a real blessing to all affected with throat or lung diseases. All kindred affections, including bronchitis, sore throat, croup, hoarseness, pains in the chest, and bleeding of the lungs, yield to its wonderful power. We advise any one tired of experimenting with physicians prescriptions or quack medicines to drop them at once and use this Balsam of Wild Cherry. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

ZOPESA.—We have secured the agency for this new compound for dyspepsia and liver troubles. It comes to us under most favourable auspices, being very highly endorsed and recommended. Its wonderful affinity to the digestive organs and the liver, increasing the dissolving juices, correcting the acids and carrying off impurities of the stomach and regulating the liver, can be tested by securing a sample bottle which sells at 10 cents, or large eight ounce bottle 75 cents. Henry Wade; Heath & Gunn.

A GREAT CHICAGO ENTERPRISE. — The laboratory for the manufacture of Electric Bitters is one of Chicago's greatest enterprises, giving employment to a large number of hands. The extensive sale already attained for this wonderful remedy is astonishing. Wherever once introduced and becomes known, it is almost impossible to supply the demand, because of their true merit—curing where all others fail—and at a reasonable price (fifty cents). —*Exch.*

WANTED.—A Man and a good team of horses wanted on a bush farm. A good chance will be given. Work can be had from one year to another. Apply to William David, broker, Princess Street, Kingston.

WANTED.

A SMART BOY. Apply to WILLIAM ALLEN, Wellington Street. Nov. 27.

Daily British Whig.

"*Opifer per Orbem Dicor.*"

The time was when Rochefort, of *La Lanterne*, was the idol of the Paris populace, but recently he was hooted with execrations on the occasions of his avowal of a most unmanly proceeding. He had published a series of virulent and scandalous charges against General De Cissey of the French army. Being prosecuted therefor he confessed in open court that he had no proof of the truth of his charges but that his sole object in writing the defamatory articles was to secure a parliamentary enquiry. It is said that on hearing this avowal the indignation of the people knew no bounds, and when the counsel for the prosecution referred to the libelled General as the first soldier to enter Paris after the Commune the cheering were so tumultuous that the court was compelled to adjourn. This incident goes to prove that even agitators must keep within the bounds of reason and truth if they wish to create and retain the public sentiment in their favour. In politics and journalism, as in everything else, honesty will prove in the long run the best policy.

THE PASSION PLAY.

The attempt to introduce a theatrical representation called the "Passion Play" and which would be a pretended pourtrayal of the sufferings and death of the Saviour is very properly encountering considerable opposition in New York city. The City Council by a vote of 20 to 1 has declared the exhibition shall not take place and has ordered the Council for the city to prepare a special by-law prohibiting this and all future attempts of the same sort. On the other hand the producer of the play has issued invitations to many of his critics in order to give them a private exhibition with the intention of giving it in public if the verdict of his invited auditors be not too severely adverse. Large and lax as public license is in matters of this kind we do not think it will permit the introduction of the "Passion Play." There is enough of what may be termed incidental profanity on the stage as it is, but to carry profanity the length of wholesale blasphemy as this play certainly does is to thoroughly outrage all sense of public decency and propriety and is something that the public opinion of a Christian community will not think of tolerating.

THE NEW "STATE CHURCH."

The sect of the Campbellites otherwise termed the church of of the "Disciples of Christ" has received an effective advertisement by the candidature of General Garfield, and especially by his accession to the Presidency. This is the sect to which the President-elect belongs, and more publicity has been given to its origin, its tenets, its membership, etc., by this means than ever was the case in all its previous history. Out west it seems this religious body is by no means obscure or uninfluential, being particularly strong in Indiana and Illinois. May it not be possible that this had something to do with Garfield's unexpected success in the former of these two States? Throughout the whole Union we are told the membership of the church is not less than six hundred thousand, white and colored, with a staff of about four thousand pastors. We are not enlightened much in regard to its peculiarities of creed, but the sect is said to be a very aggressive one, not only pushing its home operations with considerable zeal but reaching out its missionary arms to England, France, Denmark, Turkey and other old world nationalities. With many in the States, who love to worship the rising sun, no doubt the religion of the new President will become fashionable and popular.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The fundamental principle of the American constitution has not yet been fully realized in actual fact. Until the manumission of the slaves of the South by Abraham Lincoln as a war measure the fine sounding phrase that all men were equal was nothing less than a piece of irony which exposed the American people to the ridicule of the free and civilized world. The emancipation of four millions of bondmen, and the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, did much to remove this reproach, although the credit of the action would have been vastly enhanced had it been voluntarily done in a time of peace. In a country, however, where universal freedom and equality is the universal boast it seems strange that there should yet be men of any race or class not only debarred from the privileges of the franchise, but treated as cumberers and intruders. And yet this is the state of the case as regards the Indian tribes and the Chinese. In view of the standing invitation to all mankind to come and enjoy the benefits and to aggrandize the power of the model Republic it is hard to see why the Chinese, who, it is not denied, are frugal, industrious, and fully as moral as ordinary Christians, should not only be denied the franchise like other imported citizens, but should be chased out of the country when their numbers begin to excite industrial alarm. But there is still less reason why civilized Indians should not be regarded as men and have accorded to them the status of citizens. Near the Niagara river, in the State of New York, there are at this moment numbers of Red men who are successful farmers, and who in intelligence and capacity for citizenship are fully the peers of their pale-faced neighbors, but they were not permitted to vote for either Garfield or Hancock. The fact that they are descendants of the original possessors of this continent should increase rather than diminish their rights to participate as citizens in the government of the country to which they belong. A "sixteenth amendment" should next be in order with our neighbors to correct this manifest anomaly and glaring injustice.

STELLARTON DISASTER.

Suffering Caused by the Recent Mine Explosion—Proposed Assistance.

On Saturday evening a meeting was held in the Council Chamber, at which the misery caused by the recent mining explosion was revived and measures adopted for the raising of funds with which to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers.

MINE MANAGER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Mayor Carson occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings read a letter from Mr. Henry Dobell, Manager of the Albion Mines, at Stellarton, which drew attention to the disastrous condition of affairs, the works being destroyed and about 7,000 persons being put out of employment. About fifty lives had been lost, and as a result about 30 widows, 125 children, and a number of aged persons had been left entirely destitute. At a meeting held in Montreal over $4,000 had been subscribed for the relief of the sufferers.

PRINCIPAL GRANT'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Grant did not think it was necessary to say much about the sad event because the newspapers had given full details, but naturally he took a deep interest in the place referred to. He knew a great many of the victims of the disaster, knew the kind of work in which they were engaged, knew that it was hard at any time and that the people of Stellarton have claims upon our sympathy when so terrible a disaster has befallen them. It is very difficult for us to appreciate the circumstances, to understand that even in: good times it is laborious and toilsome work in which the miners are engaged, living under ground and coming up to their families so begrimed that their nearest and dearest friends can scarcely recognize them, and laboring all the time with the consciousness that at any moment a little carelessness on the part of a fellow workman may cause the death of every one in the pit, a destruction rendered the more terrible to men's thoughts by the knowledge that such a disaster would prevent friends from showing to them the last rites of respect and affection and according to them decent burial. If such are the experiences when the times are good what must they be at the present time and under the present circumstances! During the last few years mining has not been good. The natural market is the North-Eastern States, from which the Canadian product has been practically debarred by the prohibitory tariff of our neighbors. As a consequence the mines of Nova Scotia have hard times of it. He had known mining districts in which hundreds of people lived for successive winters upon bread and water alone, and were glad to get that through the kindness of the mining employees who advanced the food to them. The mines had not been paying, but the owners were not willing to give them up, and kept them in operation in the hope of better times. Such people—who are members of the same commonwealth—deserved sympathy, and they would be strange men, indeed, who would not give it to them. Any one who has ever seen a mining disaster will never forget it. The earliest recollection of a mining explosion took place at Stellarton. He was but a little boy at the time, but he never could forget it. The pit belched forth a great column of smoke and flame; the forms of men, women and children were seen flitting about in the lurid light; some wept, and others rent the air with their shrieks because fathers, sons and brothers were hundreds of feet down in the earth, and never might be seen again. The

SPECTACLE WAS APPALLING,

and such a sad scene occurred lately. He rejoiced to see the hearty sympathy that was being shewn to the distressed. Formerly when a disaster occurred in the Maritime Provinces the people felt that they were not connected with us here, and they did not look to us for relief. Formerly they turned to Great Britain and the North-Eastern States for aid, now they expect assistance from other parts of the Dominion. This itself is a delightful thought. It shows we are getting one people indeed; it demonstrates that we are getting to feel the pulsations of a common life. It has been said that too much may be raised. He did not think so. At the very outside calculation at least $20,000 will be needed to relieve the destitute, and this figure is small when we consider the number of widows and orphans and the number of persons who have been thrown out of employment. The surviving miners cannot find other work at this season, and consequently it will take a considerable sum to help them through the present crisis. About $14,000 have been already raised, but the amount was not too large to meet the demands upon our benevolence. It is said that the miners' organizations should come to the relief of the Stellarton sufferers. It should not be forgotten that the funds of such associations have been subscribed for a definite purpose, and that they cannot be diverted to other uses. No people are more generous than the miners, and the little we give is as nothing to the help poor people give one another. He was a witness of the manner in which pecuniary assistance was given to the sufferers by the last Stellerton accident, and he had come to the conclusion that no funds had been more wisely and economically administered. He trusted that in common with other cities of the Dominion, Kingston would sympathize with the sufferers in a practical and tangible way. (Applause).

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY.

Dr. Jackson moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting of citizens desires to express its deepest sympathy with the people of Stellarton in their affliction, especially with the widows and orphans, and that his Worship be thanked for calling the meeting in order that the opportunity may be given of expressing this sympathy."

The reverend gentleman said he was sorry the attendance was not larger. It was unnecessary to make any extended remarks in connection with the resolution. The Principal had touchingly indicated the extent of the disaster. Those who took their lives in their hands when they went into the mines to toil were public benefactors. The work of these men was essential to our comfort, and to manufacturing, and the movement of the great muscles of the commercial world was somewhat dependent upon the services of these toilers in the earth. We cannot begin to measure the suffering of those who are afflicted by the late accident. By it some are deprived of their bread winners, their fathers, sons and brothers, so that no monetary response we can make can assuage the heavy calamity which has befallen them.

AN EARNEST WORD.

Mr. J. Carrythers seconded the motion. He thanked the Mayor for his prompt action in calling the meeting to consider the question. The Stellarton accident was a melancholy event, and he hoped the citizens would contribute liberally to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by it. He learned that some forty families had been rendered destitute, by the mine explosion, and so far but $12,000 had been raised for their benefit—an insufficient amount. They could picture the sad scene in their minds, and imagine the great bereavement that has followed the loss of so many lives. He appealed to the citizens to liberally assist in the relief movement.

The motion was carried.

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M. P., moved the second resolution to this effect:

"That as the citizens of one part of the Dominion are specially afflicted it is one the members of the body politic to come to their relief, and by assistance evince their sympathy in practical form."

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he was sorry the citizens were not more largely represented. Mining disasters were not uncommon occurrences in England, but our country has been comparatively free from them. Dr. Grant had pictured the awful scene at one mine explosion which he had witnessed, and those who had heard him speak should be convinced of the disastrous results which must have followed the recent accident at Stellarton. They should now remember that the Nova Scotians are our fellow citizens, and that it is our bounden duty to show them the sympathy which we would extend to the people of Gananoque or Napanee or of any other place in the surrounding district. They are poor and require all the assistance we can send them. He doubted not that the charitable people of Kingston would contribute to the relief fund in such a manner as to evince their sympathy with the afflicted in a practical form.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

Prof. Bayne, (a Nova Scotian) seconded the motion. He said he had personal experiences of the dangers of mining, having been born and brought up in the county of Pictou, in which these mines are situated. He knew something of the misery which the people of Stellarton must be suffering as a result of the recent accident. Last year a subscription list was opened for the benefit of those who were farther from them than those who were made destitute by the mine explosion, and if the people of Ireland were so liberally helped how much more should be the interest taken in those of our Dominion who appealed to us for assistance.

The resolution was adopted.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENED.

Mr. G. M. Macdonnell moved:

"That a subscription list be now opened, and that the Mayor, Principal Grant and the mover be a Committee to administer the fund so raised."

Mr. Macdonnell referred to the newspaper reports which questioned the fairness of the administration of the money that had already been sent for the relief of the people at Stellarton. It was to create a feeling of contentment in this respect that he added the last clause to the resolution.

IDEA FOR BRAVE MEN.

Prof. Harris seconded the motion, and in doing so remarked that having spent some time in the vicinity of the mines he could endorse all that had been said in connection with them and the suffering of the people as a result of the last disaster. Mining was extremely dangerous, and those engaged in it are as brave as they are toilsome, which fact became at once apparent when he said that the fall of a lamp, or the admission of air to the light, endangered the lives of all in the pit. The carelessness of one involved the safety of hundreds. He hoped the subscription for the relief of the people of Stellarton would be a liberal one. Nothing could so truly show the inhabitants of the Lower and Maritime Provinces that the Upper Canadians heartily sympathised with them in their suffering.

This motion was also carried.

Some time was spent in discussing, in a conversational way, the manner in which the citizens should be canvassed for subscriptions. Eventually a list was opened, and those in the room—a mere handful of men though all more or less interested in the movement—contributed over $100.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Young the meeting then adjourned until Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, then to meet and appoint sub-committees for collecting.

UNITED STATES DESPATCHES.

Leading Events in the Adjacent Republic.

ACCIDENTAL WOUND.

Leadville, Col., Nov. 29.—A despatch received here states that Lieut. Governor Robinson's wounds will not be fatal. No murder was intended, and all is quiet.

TAKING OXALIC ACID.

New York, Nov. 28.—Marie Antonio, formerly a prima donna, who took oxalic acid on the 23rd inst., on account of poverty, died yesterday.

SENATE APPOINTMENTS.

New York, Nov. 29.—The *Sun's* Philadelphia says there is a movement on foot to elect General Grant to the United States Senate as the successor to Wallace, whose term expires on the 4th of March.

EMBRACTIC DENIAL.

New York, Nov. 27.—The *Tribune* says the Swiss Consul-General denies that the authorities of Switzerland are shipping paupers and criminals to this country.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

Newton, L.I., Nov. 19.—Geo. Hennor yesterday, after treating a crowd in a saloon, went to the edge of a pond, drank a bottle of wine, and shot himself dead. He was suffering from an incurable disease.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Supreme Court Vacancy—Commerce Bill—Silver Coinage.

New York, Nov. 29.—The *Times* says comparatively few Senators or representatives are here. The friends of Judge Key are bringing him forward as a candidate for one of the four vacancies soon to occur upon the Supreme Court bench. The prevailing opinion is that the approaching session will be free from political excitement, and be mainly devoted to a consideration of the appropriation bills and other necessary measures. Any attempt to change the duty on sugars are likely to be defeated. The outlook for the consideration of the Inter-State Commerce Bill during the coming session is not encouraging.

It is stated that Sherman will recommend in his report the discontinuance of the coinage of the silver dollar of the present standard and its recoinage upon a basis equal to the gold dollar, and upon that basis to make the coinage of the silver as free as gold. It is reported that the President, in his message, will take the same position.

The report that Garfield has offered Sherman the position of Secretary of the Treasury in the new Cabinet is denied by Sherman. The latter declares that Garfield told him, he would not select any members of his Cabinet till February.

A Suspicious Case.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—The story published by an evening paper on Saturday, to the effect that the murdered body of a man had been seen by a young woman lying on the lake shore near Mimico, that the parties supposed to be the murderers sailed away afterwards in a yacht, and that the body disappeared in a mysterious manner, is likely to end in smoke.

Grant Worship.

Brooklyn, Nov. 29.—General Grant attended Plymouth Church yesterday. After the service the people crowded around him, refusing to go out. Beecher again mounted the platform, asking the people to go home, as that house was for the worship of God and not of man.

IRELAND.

The Imperial Government Opposed to Coercive Measures.

London, Nov. 28.—The battalion of the Guards ordered to Ireland numbers about eighty hundred men, and will go as a reinforcement. It contains very few if any Irishmen. The battalion will leave London for Dublin on Wednesday.

MEETING AT SLIGO.

A large land meeting was held at Sligo to-day. Davitt, Dillon and Sexton were present. Two bottles of gunpowder were found under the platform before the meeting begun.

A CURIOUS FACT.

New York, Nov. 28.—Marquis of Hartington will address his constituents in the course of next week. The rents on all the Duke of Devonshire's estate in Ireland—he holds 60,325 acres in Cork, Waterford and Tipperary—have been paid in full. It is shrewdly suspected that this fact may have helped to convince Lord Hartington that coercive measures are not needed in Ireland.

COUNCIL POWERS.

New York, Nov. 28.—The *Tribune's* cable says:—The Cabinet Councils are concluded for the present. The situation is unchanged. At whatever cost the Government will apply to Parliament for further powers, with or without the assent of Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain.

HUMILIATED COUNTY.

London, Nov. 29.—In a speech to-day at a Liberal demonstration in Hanley, Staffordshire, Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, said: "It is a humiliating and discreditable fact that in Ireland there is a want of security for life and property. It is impossible for this state of things to continue. The public has a right to expect that the Government will not merely introduce a measure which is likely to cope with the present emergency, but will provide for the future."

MODIFYING LAWS.

Mr. Gladstone, on his return to London from the Cabinet Council, said that it was decided that Parliament shall meet on the 5th January. Several measures will be introduced to modify the land laws, and no resort will be had to coercion until all other plans have failed, and the use of force has become a matter of absolute necessity to the preservation of order.

FENIAN UPRISING.

London, Nov. 28.—The *Observer* understands that the First Battalion of the Guards have been ordered to Ireland. The *Observer*, in a leading article says, "Things in Ireland are drifting towards a crisis, whose only possible outcome is another Fenian rising."

POLICE PROTECTION.

London, Nov. 29.—The police still protect Lough Mask House. It is proposed to present each Ulster man who took part in the Boycott expedition a silver medal in commemoration of that affair.

BOYCOTT'S DEPARTURE.

New York, Nov. 29.—The *Herald's* cable says: The work of the Boycott relief expedition is completed. The Ulstermen, escorted by infantry, marched from Ballinrobe to Claremorris, a distance of thirteen miles, where they took train northward at seven o'clock this morning. Almost before daylight Boycott himself, with his wife and two nieces, left Lough Mask in a covered ambulance waggon, and escorted by a company of Hussars was driven rapidly to claremorris. Boycott was not recognized in passing Ballinrobe. A large body of constabulary stood guard at Claremorris Station. Boycott left by the ordinary train for Dublin. The infantry with the Ulstermen followed in special trains amid groans and hooting. The total cost of the Boycott expedition was £40,000.

CABINET DECISION.

Dublin, Nov. 29.—The resolution of the Cabinet, not to resort to coercion has caused disappointment. There is apprehension among all classes in the disturbed districts. They look with alarm at the prospect of more outrages and a wider spread of intimidation and disaffection. There is good reason to believe that the Executive will try to show, by greater and more active energy, that they possess sufficient power in the ordinary laws. The disturbed districts are flooded with constabulary and military. All the resources at the command of the authorities are available when required for protection of life property, but the secret and complete organization of the Leaguers enables them to anticipate

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY,

and in some instances defeat them. There can be little doubt that organization of the Leaguers has rendered most perfect and formidable by connection with the Fenian system. It is this that makes intimidation so irresistible in some districts. It is practised with great subtlety and skill so that the authorities are unable to counteract it. They can deal with open acts of violence which are avoided as much as possible, while a more effectual system of terrorism is carried on under the external appearance of tranquility.

TRAVERSERS TRIALS.

London, Nov. 29.—The *Times* says it is very probable the trial of the traversers will be going on when the Government assembles. Mr. Forster has gone to Dublin and will probably remain there until the Houses meet.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

Condensed into Small Compass.

The stock market was irregular today and slightly lower for some stocks.

The Cape Colony troops have dislodged the Basutos from the Leribe mountains, losing four men in the fight.

The proposed production of the Passion Play at New York has been abandoned in deference to the strong public sentiment against it.

The inhabitants of Guelph petition Messrs. Thorn & Demolimri to establish a branch of the Franco-Canadian Credit Foncier in their town.

The Grand Trunk stores at Montreal were never so full of freight as at present. Additional accommodation has had to be engaged outside.

The str. "Utopia," from London for New York, put into Plymouth damaged by the heavy weather. Several men were injured.

The Nova Scotia Government is negotiating for the sale of the railways which have been been built by the Province, some 341 miles in all.

Earl Beaconsfield intends to make his mansion in Mayfair the centre of social political influence in London, during the next session of Parliament.

One of the most successful and important seizures of an illicit distillery in full blast was made during the fiscal year took place in the early hours of Saturday morning in North Oxford.

A despatch calls attention to the fact that more outrages have taken place in Ireland this year than in 1879. The general attention attracted to Irish affairs at present has made the number seem larger.

Church Burned.

Belleville, Nov. 29.—The Methodist church on Bleecker street was discovered to be on fire at two o'clock this morning, and was completely gutted, the walls alone being left standing. It is supposed that the fire originated from the heating apparatus. The loss is estimated at $3,000. Insured for $1,800. The same building was burned in September, 1865, and was rebuilt the following spring.

ROSS-TRICKETT.

To-day's Race on the Thames—Australian Wins.

London, Nov. 29.—Mr. Trickett beat Ross easily by four lengths, but in consequence of a foul at Hammersmith the umpire declared the men must race again.

MEN NOT IN CONDITION.

London, Nov. 29.—The match was for £400 over the Thames championship course, from the Aqueduct to the ship at Mortlake. It is said that neither Ross nor Trickett were in very good trim, but they did good work on Saturday. Betting was even.

TRICKETT IS EASY WINNER.

London, Nov. 29.—Ross had the Surrey station. The start was good one. Ross immediately went a length or more ahead and maintained this lead to Hammersmith when the foul occurred, Trickett a scull touching Ross's boat. It was a good race all the way to the top of Chiswick Eyot, where Trickett took the lead and at Barnes Bridge rowed right away from Ross, who was then beaten. Trickett finished an easy winner by four lengths.

ROW OVER ON SATURDAY.

London, Nov. 29.—Trickett and Ross row again at 2:30 p.m. on Saturday. The time at the race to-day was 20 minutes 23 seconds. Tide very poor.

THE BETTING.

London, Nov. 29.—Two to one was freely offered on Ross, but without takers. The attendance was very thin.

Hanlan and Laycock.

London, Nov. 29.—Laycock's friends assume that he will show much better time if another race is arranged, and that Hanlan will not have a walk over. In sporting circles to-day it is said that there is a fair prospect of the match being made.

London, Nov. 29.—Hanlan has arrived at Newcastle and issued a challenge to Laycock, offering to row him for £400 a side, Hanlan to choose the course, and the match to be made on Monday. Otherwise Hanlan will sail on Dec. 2nd.

London Nov. 29.—A match for £500 aside was arranged to-day between Hanlan and Laycock on the Thames, in six weeks from the signing of the article. The articles of agreement will be signed to-morrow. The time of the race is not settled as Hanlan will have the option of naming any day within six weeks from to-morrow.

Dulcigno's Affairs.

Vienna, Nov. 29.—The Albanians who came to support Dulcigno have been dispersed. The Montenegrins fears lest the real work of occupying the country shou'd only begin when the Turks left are therefore dispelled.

Constantinople, Nov. 29.—There is reason to believe that the Porte's energetic action in regard to Dulcigno is due partly to the Albanian League and partly to the military preparations of Greece.

Presidential Pension.

New York, Nov. 29.—The *World* says it is rumoured from New York that the project to provide a fund of $250,000 to pension ex-Presidents was conducted last week with privacy and success, honsiderably over one-half the money Cas now been secured. The remainder will probably be raised in the present week. Four men furnished half the entire amount, John M. Forbes, Boston, for himself and friends heading the list with $50,000; J. Gould, Wm. Vanderbilt and Jno. W. Mackay, each putting down $25,000; W. Geo. Morgan, Congress man Morton, W. B. Dinsmore, President of Adams' Express Company, W. B. Astor and others, subscribed $5,000 each.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Nov. 29.

Bank of Montreal—asked 163; offered 164; sales 13 at 3; 93 at ¼.
Merchants' Bank—asked 118; offered 118½; sales 13 at ½.
Bank of Commerce—asked 142½; offered 141½ sales 130 at ½; xd 139, 138, 175 at 138.
Ontario Bank—asked 98; offered 101½; sales 100 at ½.
Bank of Toronto—asked 144; offered 142½; sales 100 at ½.
Molson's Bank—asked 107½; offered 105½; sales 00 at 00.
Banque Du Peuple—asked 94; offered 92; sales 00.
Banque Jacques Cartier—asked 00; offered 00; sales 00 at 00.
Union Bank—asked 94; offered 91; sales 000 at 00.
Quebec Bank—asked 00; offered 000; sales 00 at 0.
Exchange Bank—asked 68; offered 68½; sales 75 at ½; 125 at 9.
Montreal Telegraph Co.—asked 134½; offered 137½; sales 300 at ½; 100 at ½.
Dominion Telegraph Co.—asked 92; offered 00 sales 000 at 00.
Montreal Gas Co.—asked 157; offered 156½; sales 20 at 6; 30 at 7.
City Passenger RR.—asked 121; offered 119½; sales 00 at 00; 00 at 00.
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.—asked 65; offered 64½ sales 175 at 5; 25 at ½.
Royal Canadian Ins. Co.—asked 38; offered 37; sales 00 at 00.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal Nov. 29.

Flour—receipts 3,000 barrels; sales 5,000 barrels. Quotations are: Superiors 5.65 to 5.75; extra 5.50 to 5.60; fancy 5.40 to 5.45; spring extra 5.35 to 5.40; superfine 5.00 to 5.15; strong baker's 5.75 to 6.00; fine 4.15 to 4.25; middlings 3.75 to 4.00; pollards 3.25 to 3.50; Ont. bags 2.60 to 2.75; city do 3.25 to 3.30.

Grains—Wheat: No. 2 Canada spring 1.25 to 1.30; red and white winter at 1.20 to 1.28.
Oatmeal 4.40 to 4.45.
Cornmeal 2.75 to 2.85.
Peas 82 to 83c. per 66 lbs. for cargoes.
Rye 90 to 95c.
Corn 59 to 60 in bond.
Oats 34c. to 35c. per 32 lbs.
Barley 65c. to 72c.
Provisions—Butter, Western 18 to 20c.; B. & M. 19 to 21; E. T. 19 to 21c.
Cheese 12½ to 12¾.
Pork—Mess $16.75 to $17.50.
Hams 12c to 14c.
Lard 12½ to 12¾.
Bacon 9c to 11c.
Ashes—Firsts 5.00 to 5.10; pearls nominal.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 29.

Stocks—Generally firm.
Cotton 12.
Flour—Receipts 20,000, sales 16,000; 3.90 to 4.50 for sup state and western; 4.90 to 6.50 for common to choice extra State; 4.90 to 8.30 for do western; rye flour 3.65 to 6.30.
Wheat—Receipts 171,000; sales 510,000; No. 1 white Dec 1.30 to 1.30, No. 2 Red Dec 1.22½ to 1.22.
Rye—103 to 105c.
Corn—Receipts 32,000; sales 400,000; 46 to 56.
Barley—Two rowed state 88 to 95; No. 2 Canada, at 1.10 to 1.15; do bright 1.35 to 1.40.
Oats—receipts 45,000; sales 60,000; 42c. to 45c mixed western and state; 44 to 50c white do.
Pork—Oct. $14.50 to 14.75.
Lard—9.05 to 9.05.
Butter 14 to 35.
Cheese 7 to 13¾.

GRAIN MARKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Wheat, 1.11½ Nov; 1.09½ Jan; corn 47½ to 47¾c May; Pork 13.80 Feb; 14.22 Jan lard 8.72½ Jan; barley, 74c.

A CARD.

TO those who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN Station D, New York City.

MARRIED.

At Hillier, Mr. Joseph D. Adams, of Amaliasburgh, to Deborah Jane, of Gilsons, of the same place.

On 24th inst., at Cherry Valley, Wm. Beatty to Sarah A., second daughter of Alva Scott, both of Athol.

On the 24th inst., Alonzo Weeks, of Cherry Valley, to Mary E. Saylor.

On Nov. 18, John Duffield, to Mary Ann Willis, both of Lombardy.

On Nov. 18, Robt. Willis, to Sarah Jane Duffield, both of Lombardy.

At Castleton, Peter McDonald, of Renfrew, to Minnie Wilcox, of Burnley.

DIED.

At 193, Upper Colborne St., on the 28th Nov., Mary Ada, only daughter of the late Rev. C. James Cameron, aged 14 years.

The funeral will take place from her mother's residence on Wednesday morning at 11:30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectively invited to attend.

At Hallowell, on the 22nd Nov., Reuben B. Burlingham, aged 68 years.

At Belleville, on 26th, Elizabeth Gibson, relict of the late David Gibson, aged 77 years and 10 months.

At Almonte, on Nov. 11th, Ellen, widow of the late Florence McAuliffe, aged 81 years.

Church Sale!

AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED, the ladies of the Congregation of Brock Street Methodist Church will hold their Annual Sale in Victoria Hall **on Wednesday, December 1st**, opening at 10 o'clock, when a great variety of useful articles will be offered for sale. An unusual display of handsome ornamental work will be offered for sale at very moderate prices. In the evening a

Concert.

The following is the Programme:
1. Piano Duet—Mazurka Galop ... Quidant
Mrs. Wm. Skinner and Miss Shaw
2. Chorus—"O, lay us to free" ... Ernani
Choir of Sydenham Street Church.
3. Solo ...
Miss Maggie Banford.
4. Clarionet Solo (Piano accompaniment)
Mr. Trendall.
5. Solo—"The Tempest" ... Barker
Mrs. E. Adams.
6. Piano Duet—"Poet and Peasant" ... Suppe
Misses H. McIntyre and Johnson.
7. Chorus—"Now Tramp o'er Moss and Fell" ... Bishop
Choir of Sydenham Street Church.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Weber & Co., Princess Street, have kindly loaned for the occasion their new Upright Piano.

Tea will be served from six to eight o'clock. Tea tickets, 25 cents, which includes admission to the concert.

Admission to Bazaar during the day, 5 cents, during the evening, 10 cents.

Nov. 22.

CONCERT!

A GRAND

Choral and Miscellaneous Concert

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

CITY HALL

ON

Thursday Eve., 2nd Dec.,

in behalf of the Building Fund of the

QUEEN STREET METHODIST CHURCH,

A programme of rare excellence will be rendered by

MRS. CELESTE KELTIE,

of Buffalo, N. Y.

MISS MAGGIE BARR,

of Hamilton, Ont.,

and the

TANDY BROTHERS,

in Solos, Duetts, Quartettes, &c., supported by the

QUEEN STREET CHURCH CHOIR,

with choral selections, sacred and secular, from the best composers.

Tickets for general admission 25c, which may be exchanged and reserved seats secured on payment of 5c extra at McKelpy's book store where plan of hall will be open on Tuesday next, 23rd inst. Programmes will be issued in a few days.

SECURE SEATS EARLY.

Nov. 20

To Owners & Captains

OF VESSELS.

Fire Insurance

EFFECTED AT LOWEST RATES ON

Sails, Canvass, Rigging, Etc.

STORED AWAY FOR WINTER MONTHS.

Apply to

J. P. GILDERSLEEVE,

General Insurance Agent.

OFFICE: No. 2 Clarence Street, near Montreal Telegraph Office, Kingston, Ontario.

Nov. 26.

FOR

Fine Furs

CALL ON

Mills Bros.

Cor. Princess and Bagot Sts.

Nov. 16.

The Clearance Sale

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Commenced last Saturday, and will continue until further Notice.

RESERVE STOCK BEING OPENED DAILY.

Don't wait for further invitation—COME AT