partaken of by the deceased, was sufficient to scare off the spirit, which feared the poison. China, in conclusion, was, he said, unquestionably the

CHAMPION OF HEATHENISM.

How was it to be taken? Not by sending one solitary missionary to it. [illegible] reference of some Canadians to the cause. He knew that there were some noble men and women, but they were few, and bore the burden of the whole work, while scores went scot free and did nothing in support of the gospel. He remembered once, in his journeys over Formosa, having read in a paper that there was likely to be war between Russia and England, and that the Canadian volunteers offered to serve wherever sent. All honor to the young men, and the country; and yet it was somewhat discreditable that men would not rise and willingly lay down their lives for a higher authority than even our Queen. (Applause.) If an attempt were made to take Gibraltar or Sebastopol England's cavalry and infantry and gatling guns would be sent to the defence, and her treasury would be emptied before her flag would be lowered. (Applause.) Let the Christian army stand up for Jesus Christ; let the armour of the Lord be girded on, let the cavalry of Christendom come, and the infantry come, and the heavy guns come, and let the united force crush to pieces the heathenism of China. (Applause.) Before sitting down Dr. McKay said he would probably remain in Canada until after the next meeting of the General Assembly, which he would visit, and then leave for Formosa, never, probably, to see Canada again.

The meeting closed with singing and the benediction.

ADDRESS TO LADIES.

On Monday afternoon at three o'clock the Rev. Dr. Mackay addressed the Kingston Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in the St. Andrew's Hall. The meeting was the only one addressed by Dr. McKay in Kingston, which was not crowded, and it is much to be regretted that many more ladies did not avail themselves of the privilege enjoyed by those who were present.

Dr. McKay began by giving a sketch of the life of a Chinese woman from infancy to old age. Every month of the just year the female infants' heads are shaved, in order to produce a strange growth of hair. At one year old, if the feet are to be very small, the process of compression is begun; if the parents are not rich it is deferred till two, three, four or five years of age. Dr. McKay exhibited the long narrow bandage used in the process. Other instruments are used, and the feet must always remain bandaged or the woman could not walk at all. He showed the tiny shoes worn by the full grown woman who has had her feet compressed.

CHILDREN SUFFER TERRIBLE

as times during the process of compression. The custom, however, is by no means universal. Large numbers of the Chinese do not compress the feet at all. The empress does not, and there is a whole class of the people who do not do so. In some villages people practice compression, in others quite near they do not. He had never heard the custom defended by any Chinese. It is considered a nuisance tolerated only because it is *the fashion*. There is nothing religious about it; it is simply a fashion descended from ancient times. The little Chinese girl is not sent to school, unless she has a father or some relative who is a teacher. She receives no education whatever. But at the age when the boys go to school she is taught sewing and embroidery. Dr. McKay exhibited several articles beautifully executed.

EMBROIDERY BY CHINESE WOMEN.

In India, the men work the embroidery, and the women know little or nothing about it. Out in China the women are extremely proficient in needlework, though they have no sewing machines. After the age of twelve Chinese girls are kept in comparative seclusion till their marriage, after which they are free to go about as they please. Dr. McKay gave an interesting account of several female convicts, who, though they had grown old in heathenism, became ardent missionaries when Converted by the gospel of Christ. He described one aged woman who would walk through pouring rain for miles to persuade her heathen friends to come to hear the gospel preached. She would also herself sit down in the village and speak to all who passed—man or woman—about the truth she herself had received. He then appealed to the Christian ladies present to emulate the example of these

POOR CHINESE WOMEN,

who had lived so many years in idolatry. He urged them first to be sure that they had themselves received Christ into their hearts, and then, and not before, he would ask their prayers for their heathen sisters in Formosa. Till they had accepted Christ for themselves they could not consistently ask the same blessings for others. But if they had received this blessing he would ask each individually, "What are you doing for the heathen?" He touchingly and impressively appealed to them to come with hearts burning with love to Christ, to meet and pray for their heathen sisters, and then their contribution would glow forth as naturally as water from a living spring. And so doing he prayed that the blessing of God might abundantly rest upon them.

The Death-Rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year, especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late that a fever or lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had *Boschee's German Syrup* been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the throat and lungs, *Boschee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 900,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known. For sale by J. G. King, Kingston, and all first class druggists.

We Believe

That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—*U. & A., Rochester, N. Y.*

When a cough sounds like croup — that is dry and hard—do not delay an instant! Give **Downs' Elixir** often enough to keep the cough loose, and the danger will soon be over.

As a remedy to purify the blood, nothing can be found equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Price 25 cents per bottle.

In Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment we furnish a large bottle for 25 cents.

Boema.—We have secured the agency for this new compound for dyspepsia and liver troubles. It commends itself to the most [illegible] able 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.

Kingston TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Semi-Annual Meeting of the Kingston Teachers' Association will be held in the SCHOOL BOARD ROOMS on

Thursday & Friday, Dec. 8 & 9

The sessions will be from 9 to 12 o'clock, and from 2 to 5 o'clock on each day. On Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock Mr. A. F. Knight will lecture upon the "Genesis of the Earth." All are cordially invited.

MARION LIVINGSTON, Secy.

Dec. 7.

Daily British Whig.

"Quidfer per Orbem Dicor."

The request of such of the leading Land Leaguers as are members of Parliament for a postponement of their trials, on the ground of their claim to be present as representatives of the people during the coming session of Parliament, would seem to be a reasonable one. Especially is this so when the question of a recasting of the land laws, in which the Irish members are so pre-eminently interested, will constitute the burden of the work of the coming session. Either the prosecutions should have taken place before or else they should now be deferred until after the meeting of Parliament. In any case the constituencies should not be deprived of representation if there is any possible means of avoiding the injustice of such a temporary disfranchisement.

The Montreal *Spectator* a while ago fell into the error of supposing that the Pacific Railway commission was appointed mainly to vindicate Mr. Charles Tupper from the charges of corruption preferred against that gentleman by the Toronto *Globe*. This error is repeated in its last issue. As we have already pointed out this is an entire mistake. The object of the Government was to fix, if possible, some blame upon the late Liberal ministry, particularly upon Hon. Mr. MacKenzie as Minister of Public Works. So far as this is concerned the Commission has utterly failed of its purpose the result of the investigations being to clear the reputations of ex-ministers from Tory slanders not only, but to seriously compromise the men themselves at whose instance the Commission was appointed.

That literary doctors differ quite as much as their medical confreres may be shown by the different impressions now being made upon journalist critics by Beaconsfield's latest novel. Thus the Toronto *Mail* pronounces it a "new and brilliant romance," while the Rev. A. J. Bray, of Montreal, in his journal says: "To my mind it shows a lamentable decline of power and is altogether unworthy of the author's reputation. The book is utterly valueless as a help to an understanding of the last thirty or more years of English political life." These are undoubtedly honest differences of opinion shared by many critics, who, from their own impressions after perusal, will take sides for and against the new work. The old copybook adage, "Many men of many minds," is being illustrated by the varied verdict which has so far marked the reception of the literary counterpart of "Lothair."

Tory journals, even in Canada, are very fond of calling public attention to alleged differences of opinion among the various sections of the Liberal party of Great Britain. We are frequently reminded that the Whig, Liberal and Radical sections are at variance with each other, not only in the party in general but within the Cabinet itself. Disunion, however, is by no means confined to the Liberal party in England. The Tory party there is in a state of ferment and threatened rebellion. What is known as a "fourth party," consisting of a lot of impatient Conservatives, is being organized for revolt against the rule of Beaconsfield and against the immediate leadership of Sir Stafford Northcote. Ex-Premier "Endymion" has intimated his severe displeasure at the revolters, but the internal treason is going on all the same and bids fair to break out into open party mutiny. Until this breach is healed it will surely be the proper thing for Tory journals to draw it mild when referring to disruptions in the Liberal party of Great Britain.

CONFEDERATION COMPLETE.

The Toronto *Telegram* has been consistently opposed to the prodigal expenditure of the resources of the country in the construction of the Pacific Railway, and has been one of the most outspoken of popular organs in giving British Columbia to understand that the rest of the Dominion, and particularly Ontario, is not prepared to be fleeced, beggared and bankrupt for the sake of propitiating the Pacific Province. Referring to this matter not long since our contemporary advised in this wise:

"The best thing to do with British Columbia, if she begins making herself disagreeable again, is to take her kindly by the hand and bid her good-by. There is no danger of the Confederation going to pieces even if British Columbia does withdraw; she has been a grumbler and a nuisance ever since she came in. Had it not been for British Columbia the country would never have been pledged to build the Canadian Pacific Railway, nor would it have seriously strained its finances and crippled its prosperity in trying to carry out the bargain."

In the face of the above the *Telegram* in a more recent issue—alluding to the probable early retirement of Sir John Macdonald from the active duties and responsibilities of the Premiership—declares the letting of the Pacific Railway contract to be the crowning stone put upon confederation. We cannot see how the ratification of the syndicate bargain will prove the finishing touch to confederation, except indeed that the railway, when completed, may be regarded as the iron band which will unite the provinces together and connect the seaboard provinces of either ocean. As to confederation itself, however, our good friend above quoted has assured us of its unendangered existence even should British Columbia conclude to leave it, and we should think that the acquisition of Newfoundland, for example, would be much more like completing the confederation failure than will the men letting of the contract for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

Condensed into Small Compass.

Work on the Chaudiere bridge has been completed.

The Pacific Railway Commission resumed business this morning.

The M.P's have not yet commenced to arrive in Ottawa.

Horses are dying from the epizoo in the Upper Ottawa shanties.

The colliers of South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire demand an increase of 15 per cent. wages.

An accident which occurred at the Hull iron mines resulted in a serious injury to three men employed in Colonel Robbins' shaft.

From the utterances of the Greek Premier in the Chamber of Deputies it would appear as if Greece were ready to go to war without the assistance of the Powers.

The shareholders of the Consolidated Bank yesterday decided, by a stock vote, that the money of the Bank should not be used in prosecuting the ex-directors.

The lumbermens' meeting next week to protest against the new Quebec tariff, promises to be a large one, a great deal of interest being manifested.

Miss Scott, the eccentric maiden lady of Montreal, whose death took place under such miserable circumstances, and who was buried yesterday, has left $32,000 to McGill College.

The tribes on the north-east of Herat are supposed to have formed a strong combination against Ayoob Khan, in consequence of which he will probably have to seek asylum in Persia once more.

The Toronto ladies have formed a "Friendly Hand Mission" with the view of helping the poor by showing them how to help themselves.

At the meeting of City Council, at Toronto last night, a vote of thanks was passed to firemen Doughty, Forsyth and their policeman Slemin, and Mr. McShaw, for the gallantry displayed at the late fire.

HARD CASES.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

SIR,—Under the heading of "A Hard Case" I notice you refer to the case of the poor afflicted wanderer, Wm. Gilson. Good would it be were his the only hard case in town. He came to me this morning craving admission to the hospital, but as the hospital is full and he is also an "incurable" we could not admit him. He asked me to get him into the gaol if I could, so I wrote a note to J. P. Gildersleeve, Esq., asking him to send the man to gaol for 30 days as a vagrant, being the only thing that I knew of to do for him to keep him from perishing with cold and hunger.

To-day three different persons, who have been discharged from the hospital, came out, and every one of them came to me for aid not knowing what to do. To one of them, an almost completely blind man, I gave a note to the Mayor, requesting him to pass him on towards Montreal, whither he wanted to go; but in a short time he was led back to my office to say that he could not obtain a pass. I had to readmit him to the hospital to keep him from perishing, although against the rules. The second one wanted to go to Toronto, I gave him a note to the Mayor also, and I presume he must have got a pass as I have not seen him since. The third one came back to me in the afternoon and is now lodged in my house. You want to be Attending Surgeon of the hospital for a short time, Mr. Editor, and then you will begin to understand the vast amount of real misery and suffering that exists among the unfortunates in this city. We cannot provide for them in the hospital, because we have the really sick constantly seeking admission; and as soon as a patient becomes cured of his disease, or turns out to be an incurable, we are obliged to dismiss him. Section 85, of the "Rules and Regulations of the Kingston Hospital" says:

"No patient laboring under insanity, or under any disease which is incurable or incapable of palliation shall be admitted to the hospital; * * * nor shall any patient be retained in the hospital when his disease shall be cured, or alleviated so far as from the nature thereof may be practicable."

So you see, Mr. Editor, our hands are tied, and though we all—governors, steward and attending surgeons—strain the point as much as possible in favor of the unfortunate afflicted class, yet we cannot retain such as are above prohibited to the exclusion of those whose cases really require the medical attendance of an hospital. Moreover, there is a higher power that controls in a great measure the management of hospitals, and the Inspector keeps a sharp eye over the kind of patients we admit and retain. Our hospitals, therefore, cannot be turned into asylums for this class of sufferers, however great their needs may be. What we need, in our large cities especially, are 'Homes for the Incurable,' into which might be admitted the disabled and incurable belonging to the locality; and then a proper effort should be made to compel each city or county to provide for its own. But frequently our means are taxed to provide for immigrants and tramps who have no local habitation, and who, when diseased, steer straight for the nearest hospital or poor house. Our Governments are greatly at fault for their niggardly donations to our charitable institutions, and especially so while they encourage the immigration to our shores of hundreds of deformed, diseased and helpless creatures from the contaminated crowds that swarm upon the over-populated streets and alleys of the old world. Either let them limit immigration to healthy men and women, or else let them provide more abundant means for taking care of the diseased when they come amongst us. Providing for the poor has always been one of the knotty questions in political economy, and one which we, as Canadians, must now meet squarely in the face and attempt to solve.

Yours, etc.,
THOS. R. DUPUIS.

Dec. 7th, 1880.

A Large Estate

Miss Louise Young, who is engaged in Roberts' troupe "Humpty Dumpty," is one of the forty-seven children of the Mormon prophet. Some time ago she told a correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* that she, with every one of her brothers and sisters as well as of the nineteen widows of her father, was entitled to the sum of $75,000 from her estate. The executors, however, by some process known only to themselves, so manipulated the funds so as to make the shares $21,000 instead of $75,000—a considerable difference. Seven of the heirs instituted legal proceedings, and were at once offered an additional $10,000 each as a compromise. But even this, if generally accepted, would still leave a large sum, more than half the estate for the benefit of aliens. Seven widows of Brigham Young, who left no children, are treated exceptionally, being supported by the Norman Church, which allows them $75 a month each. Miss Louise Young, though called by her maiden name, is married to William Harris, of the same troupe. Her mother's name was Emmaline Free.

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.

Any person wanting keys or locks, can be supplied at Wm. David's shop, sign of the red flag. He has hundreds of keys on hand.

IRELAND.

The Fiery Speeches of the Land League Leaders.

Buffalo, Dec. 6.—Referring to the proposition of the Montreal Land League to send Canadian counsel to defend the traversers in Ireland, the *Evening Telegraph* says: "Canadians have a magnificent Irish lawyer in the Hon. Edward Blake, a Queen's Counsel and Privy Councillor, a member of the late Mackenzie Administration, and therefore entitled to plead at the Irish bar—something impossible to an American lawyer, even by courtesy, if we mistake not. Mr. Blake is one of the ablest orators alive, and if his services be retained the trial of the Land Leaguers will be a notable one forensically."

PARNELL AT WATERFORD.

Dublin, Dec. 7.—Last evening a great banquet was given Mr. Parnell in Waterford. He said he did not believe the English Government's great resources were adequate to perpetuate her Government in Ireland. It is abundantly proved that governing Ireland outside of Ireland, by power and people who do not live in the country, is impossible. "Look," said Parnell, "at what we have done to this pitiful Government. In twelve months we have obliged them to reverse every principle, every law, every tradition on which they built their position. I don't believe Gladstone can settle the Irish question without breaking up his Cabinet. He could not even pass his miserable little Compensation Bill last year. If I had not been confident the Lords would reject it, I would have had the Irish party reject it, but I preferred to let the Lords do my direct work. When John Bull finds he will have to pay £150,000,000 next four or five years, to govern this country, he will think the English made

GOVERNING IRELAND EXPENSIVE.

I do not believe we can settle the national question till we settle the land question. We have 10,000 landlords with 500,000 dependencies arrayed against Ireland's self-government. If the remaining 5,000,000 souls combine nothing can resist them. The British Government may pass a Coercion Act, though I don't say I would let them, but if they did they would not be advanced one step. I tell them that all their acts and statutes are so much waste paper. It is impossible in these days to continue governing this country against the will of the majority of the people. We stand to-day in the same position as our ancestors stood. We declare it to be the duty of every Irishman to

FREE HIS COUNTRY

if he can. We will work by constitutional means as long as it suits us to do so. We refuse to plunge the country into the horrors of a civil war when she has not a chance, but I ask the true Irish man, whether he would not consider it his first duty as an Irish man to do what he could to enable his country to take a place among the nations of the world. (Deafening Cheers.) If it could be proved to you that a fair prospect of success would follow from sacrifice I ask you whether it would not be your highest duty to give your lives for the country that gave you birth. I don't wish to be misunderstood. Our present path is within the limits of the constitution. If we ever call upon the people to go beyond the constitution we shall do so

OPENLY AND ABOVE BOARD.

We shall not ask the people to take the risk, we are willing for the present to remain within the constitution, relying in Parliament for action in England, and upon the organized national action at home. I believe we have in these the power to achieve our ends. If you believe in its use and believe in our honesty to help us with the ability and genius God has given you, confident in the future of our common country. (Great cheers.)

DILLON'S SPEECH.

Dillon at a land meeting in Fethard said that during the last few months the League movement has made an advance. Its position in Ireland to-day was such that their Governors must yield to its demand or resort to brutal force to catch the majority of the Irish people, but if this movement were repressed by force such a force would leave in the minds of the Irish people such a hatred of the laws of England that nothing but an enormous military force could compel the people to obey them. If the Government attempted to have recourse to coersion that would render the connection between the two countries impossible in the future. If this

MOVEMENT WERE SUPPRESSED.

they would not be able to tell how or when it would blow up and sweep them and all belonging to them to a worse fate than that which the Land League intended them. The Irish race, all over the world, was thoroughly aroused to the great patriotic national character of this movement. He advised them to stand firm and show that they were able to keep themselves, then their friends in America would be at their back.

THREATENING TALK.

London, Dec. 7.—Mr. Parnell received two threatening letters during his stay at Waterford, one of which accuses him of destroying the country to benefit his own pocket. The proprietor of the Sligo *Champion* has been committed on a charge of publishing a notice, calling on a tenant to relinquish his farm, arrived out at Gellert.

MORE "BOYCOTTING."

Dublin, Dec. 7.—"Boycotting" is now used to compel unwilling persons to join the Land League and subscribe thereto. A gentleman who has a few acres on the borders of this country received a letter warning him to join the League before Saturday or take the consequences. The most recent development of "Boycotting is in the county towns, where sheepkeepers and even peddlars are required to produce tickets showing that they are members of the League or they will not be allowed to buy or sell. Even the Orangemen, in some places are obliged to join the League rather than lose their business, property, or lives. The Organization is becoming daily more perfect in details. The accumulation of arms in the country is regarded with much apprehension. One house here supplies 240 revolvers weekly to different parts of the country.

GOING FOR JUDGES.

London, Dec. 7.—Mr. Dillon, speaking at Malahide, eight miles from Dublin, yesterday accused Judge May of being a "prosecuting justice," and called him a "cowardly liar." A Land League meeting was to be held at Brookborough, county Fermanagh, but as an Orange proclamation had summoned the Orangemen to prevent the meeting the magistrate forbade it in order to avoid a breach of the peace. The 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards, composed of 675 men, have left for Dublin.

ARMS SEIZED.

A despatch from Bangor, Wales, says: Three large cases of rifles and bayonets which arrived at Penmaenwaur by train, consigned to a stranger, have been detained pending instructions from the Home Office. The discovery caused great excitement. It is supposed the cases were to be taken to Ireland by a trading steamer.

A House and ten acres of land to be rented. Five miles from the city. Apply to William David, owner, Kingston.

FISHERY QUESTION.

President Hayes Hopes for a Readjustment.

New York, Dec. 7.—The following is President Hayes' references to the Canadian fishery question: Our relations with all foreign countries have been those of undisturbed peace, and have presented no occasion for concern as to their continued maintenance. My anticipations of an early reply from the British Government to the demand for an indemnity to our fishermen for injuries suffered by that industry at Fortune Bay, in January, 1878, which I expressed in my last annual message, was disappointed. This answer was received only in the latter part of April in the present year, and when received exhibited a failure of accord between the two Governments. As to the measure of the inshore fishing, the privilege secured to the American fishermen by the Treaty of Washington is of so serious a character that I made it the subject of a communication to Congress, in which I recommended the adoption of measures which seemed to me proper to be taken by this Government in maintenance of the rights accorded to our fishermen under the treaty, and toward securing an indemnity for the injury these interests had to suffer. A bill to carry out these recommendations was under consideration by the House of Representatives at the time of the adjournment of Congress in June last. Within a few weeks I have received a communication from her Majesty's Government renewing the consideration of the subject, both of the indemnity for the injuries at Fortune Bay and of the interpretation of the treaty, in which previous correspondence had shown the two Governments to be at variance. Upon both these topics the disposition towards a friendly agreement is manifested by a recognition of our right to an indemnity for the transaction at Fortune Bay, leaving the measure of such indemnity to further conference, and by an assent to the view of this Government presented in previous correspondence that the regulation of conflicting interests of the shore fishery of provincial sea coasts and the vessel fishery of our fishermen should be made the subject of conference and concurrent arrangement between the two Governments. I sincerely hope that the basis may be found for a speedy adjustment of the very serious divergence of views in interpretation of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington which, as the correspondence between the two Governments stood at the close of the last session of Congress, seemed to be irreconcilable.

London, Dec. 6.—The *Times* says there is often a great advantage in the advent of new men in office, as misunderstandings can be removed by a change of language without any change of meaning. The real point at issue between Lord Salisbury and Evarts was the true meaning of the obligations of the Washington Treaty in regard to the concurrent privileges of citizens of the United States and the Dominion on the coasts of the latter. It is, however, most desirable that the whole question shall be settled in a more permanent fashion than that contemplated by the Treaty of Washington. Under its provisions the fishery privileges were made the subject of an extraordinary kind of lease for a term of years, as if was the purpose of the negotiators of that treaty to provide recurring occasions for a quarrel. If a new Commission be appointed an effort should be made to effect a final settlement of the whole matter.

President's Message.

New York, Dec. 7.—The *Herald* says the President's message attracts but little attention except the recommendation that Grant will be made a Capt.-General, which excites general comment. There is little doubt a Bill will be introduced this session in accordance with the recommendation. It will have a strong Democratic support, and will probably pass both Houses, as there is a feeling of good will on both sides towards the General and a desire to see him honorably provided for by Congress instead of leaving him dependent on private munificence. Surprise is expressed at the stalwart attitude of the message toward the South. The Southerners are disposed to ask Hayes for the evidence on which he founds his statements. If the Democrats do not ask him for proofs the Republicans will, for they intend to contest a number of Southern States in the next Congress.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The House Ways and Means Committee this morning unanimously authorized the Chairman to amend the Refunding Bill by inserting three per cent where the words "three and a half" occur.

American Competition.

London, Dec. 7.—Clare Sewell Read, who investigated the American agriculture, told the Farmers' Club he would not fear American competition in wheat for 25 years hence, as the exhaustion of the land would ensue and the cost of production would increase; but in regard to beef there were serious prospects of competition from the vast herds of cattle in the far west. Read deemed it likely that the American nation would become the greatest in the world.

Mayoralty of Toronto.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—After sitting from eight o'clock last night until two o'clock this morning the Conservative Mayoralty Convention finally decided upon Ald. J. G. Close as the Conservative candidate for Mayor. Considerable discontent is expressed at the choice. There is talk of presenting the present Mayor, Mr. Beatty, with a handsome testimonial on his retirement.

Mr. Gladstone's Health.

London, Dec. 7.—It is stated that Gladstone's withdrawal from the House of Commons is demanded by a physician, who says the Premier's health cannot stand the arduous Parliamentary session. It is reported that after the budget is made known Mr. Gladstone will accept a peerage and return to the Upper House.

The Tariff Question.

New York, Dec. 7.—The *Tribune* says it is understood that a caucus of Democratic Senators last night, while no formal decision was reached, the opinion was expressed against the agitation of the tariff question at present.

Last Advices.

London, Dec. 7.—Laycock proposes to row Ross in four or five weeks for £100 a side. It is supposed that the new regatta for American prizes will probably collapse.

OSWEGO MARKET.

Oswego, Dec. 7.
Wheat—White and Red State at 1.23 to 1.25.
Corn—Western at 58 to 60c.
Barley—No. 1 Canada 1.32; No. 1 bright Canada at 1.42; No. 2 Canada at 1.30.
Rye—Canada in bond at 96 to 98c.

GRAIN MARKETS

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Wheat, 1.03 Nov; 1.05 Dec. corn 43¾ to 47⅞c May; Pork 13.75 Feb; 14.32 Jan. lard 8.12½ Jan; barley, 74.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Dec. 7.
Bank of Montreal—asked 162, offered 164½; sales 2 at 41-100 at 5
Merchants' Bank—asked 118; offered 117; sales 3 at 17.
Bank of Commerce—asked 141; offered 140; sales 100 at [illegible]
Ontario Bank—asked 100; offered 99; sales 1 at 97½
Bank of Toronto—asked 142, offered 141, sales 25 at 142
Molson's Bank—asked 105; offered 104½; sales 25 at 4
Banque Du Peuple—asked 91½ offered 90½ sales 6 at 91
Banque Jacques Cartier—asked 95, offered 92½, sales 60 at 60
Union Bank—asked 50, offered 0 sales 0 at 60
Quebec Bank—asked 60, offered 100; sales 600 at 8
Exchange Bank—asked 67, offered 64½; sales 14 at 5.9 at 60
Montreal Telegraph Co.—asked 137, offered 136½; sales 100 at 7.
Dominion Telegraph Co.—asked 93½ offered 91 sales 0 at 60
Montreal Gas Co.—asked 155; offered 154 sales 2 at 5, 5 at 2½
City Passenger RR.—asked 129; offered 118, sales 10 at 3½, 60 at 60
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.—asked 65; offered 63 sales 52 at 5.5, 25 at 2
Royal Canadian Ins. Co.—asked 58; offered 55; sales 600 at 0.3

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET

Montreal Dec. 7.
Flour—receipts 1,230 barrels; sales 400 barrels. Quotations are: Superior 5.80 to 5.90; extra 5.50 to 5.60; fancy 5.40 to 5.45; spring extra 5.35 to 5.40; superfine 5.10 to 5.15; strong baker's 5.50 to 6.50; fine 4.10 to 4.25; middlings 3.65 to 3.75; pollards 3.35 to 3.50; Ont. bags 2.65 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 1.22.
Oatmeal 4.44 to 4.45.
Cornmeal 2.90 to 2.95.
Peas 80 to 83c. per 66 lbs. for cargoes.
Rye 87 to 90c.
Corn 60 to 60 in bond.
Oats 34c. to 35c. per 32 lbs.
Barley 65c. to 70c.
Provisions—Butter, Western 17 to 19c.; B & M. 18 to 22; E. T. 18 to 22c.
Cheese 12 to 12½.
Pork—Mess $16.50 to $17.25.
Ham 12c to 14c.
Lard 12½ to 13½.
Bacon 9c to 11c.
Ashes—Firsts 5.30 to 5.15; pearls nominal.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 7.
Stocks—Stronger.
Cotton 12
Flour—Receipts 27,000, sales 12,000; 5.40 to 4.60 for sup. state and western; 4.80 to 6.60 for common to choice extra State; 4.50 to 8.50 for do Western; rye flour 5.60 to 6.90.
Wheat—Receipts 128,000; sales 48,000; No. 1 white Jan 1.22 to 1.22; No. 2 Red Dec 1.25 to 1.27½
Rye—90 to 93c.
Corn—Receipts 29,000; sales 110,000; 57¾ to 61½
Barley—Two rowed state 72 to 92; No. 2 Canada, at 1.30 to 1.35; do bright 1.75 to 1.85.
Oats—receipts 37,000; sales 37,000; 43c to 46c mixed western and state; 43 to 50c white do.
Pork—Nov. $14.50 to 14.75.
Lard—9.05
Butter 11 to 26.
Cheese 7 to 13½.

A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned.

ATTENTION!

Parties requiring Stoves will save money by buying at the

Central Stove Depot,
GEO. CLIFF,
PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.
Nov. 30

JAMES REID,
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker,
152 Princess Street,
KINGSTON.

All kinds of COFFINS, CASKETS, SHROUDS &c., kept constantly on hand.

A NEW HEARSE—the best in the city—and can furnish funerals at the most reasonable terms. Call and examine my stock.

NOTICE.

MONDAY, the twenty-fourth of January next, will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.

Monday, the thirty-first of January next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills to the House.

Friday, the eleventh of February next, will be the last day for presenting Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills.

CHARLES T. GILLMOR,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
Dec. 6, 1880.

"Society Unmasked."

CITY HALL,

Tuesday, December 7th.

MR. J. B. WATSON, of Toronto, the Young Canadian Orator and Humorist, will lecture on the above subject.

There will be a grand CONCERT in connection with the Lecture, at which Mr. K. L. Purdy and other talent will appear.

Tickets 35c; Children 15c. Reserved seats 35c. Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

Don't miss the Lecture!

Dec. 4th.

The Adjourned Meeting
OF THE
Reform Association

of the City of Kingston will be held in their Rooms, Golden Lion Block, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 7th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, sharp. Addresses will be delivered by several prominent Reformers, and an invitation is extended to all Liberals in the city.

JNO. A. McMAHON, Sec'y.
Kingston, 3rd Dec., '80.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned on Friday the 10th inst at 6 p. m. for the Masons, Carpenters, Plumbers, Painters and Glaziers work required in certain alterations and the addition of two wings to a Hotel in Gananoque, Ont. For Mr. J. J. Parmenter.

Plans and Spifications to be seen at my office Princess Street, Kingston.

The Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. GAGE,
Architect.
Dec. 6, 1880.

To-Morrow.

Auction Sale of Household Furniture.

I HAVE been instructed by Mr. George McCullough to sell at the Bay of Quinte House, corner of Bagot and Brock streets, on Wednesday 8th of December, commencing at 10 a.m. the balance of household furniture contained therein, consisting of chairs, tables, lounges, carpets, stoves, pictures, beds, bedding, cutlery, glass and plated ware, kitchen utensils, etc., along with many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH.

J. H. METCALFE, Auctioneer.
Nov. 30.

For Sale---Cheap.

A WELL ESTABLISHED PAYING BAKERY business, situated on main corners in a growing northern town in the State of Michigan. The buildings being all new, 18x36; two stories, with wing and an oven room attached. My reason for selling are, that I am a carpenter by trade, and have to employ a baker. Will say that any man doing his own baking can make from $600 to $800 a year. For reference, direct Box 149, Roscommon, Mich., or J. Gillet, Gananoque, Ont.
Nov. 16.

St. George's Society.

THE Monthly Meeting will be held at St. George's Hall on **Tuesday Evening, Dec. 7th,** at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend.

A. LA RICHEUX,
Secretary.
Dec. 6th.

ROBERT SHAW,

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, &c. Offices—Princess Street, over Dr. Skinner's Drug Store. Money to Loan on Real Estate.

POWER & SON,

ARCHITECTS and Building Surveyors. Office—Wellington Street, Kingston.
JOHN POWER. JOSEPH W. POWER.

BOY WANTED at Stacey & Walpole's Book Store to deliver Magazines, Newspapers and Parcels.

BLANKETS
AND
Flannels
At Manufacturers' Prices.

WE HAVE MADE A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF

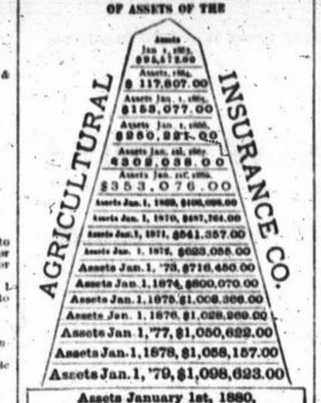
Blankets & Flannels,

Which we offer at prices much under present market prices.

Buyers of Goods in the above Department will save money by purchasing

Blankets and Flannels
FROM
R. & J. Gardiner
PRINCESS STREET.
Dec. 7.

PYRAMID
OF ASSETS OF THE



Assets January 1st, 1880,
$1,137,549.00

Capital, $200,000. Net Surplus, $935,153.61.

THE ATTENTION of owners of Farm Property and Residences is invited to the above Pyramid, showing the uniform and sure growth, during the last seventeen of its 27 years of existence, of a fire insurance company whose charter limits its business to their class of property—the **Agricultural Insurance Company,** of Watertown, N. Y. The figures represent the amount set apart at the dates given for the protection of POLICY HOLDERS.

Twenty-seven years of patient toil has made this the strongest and largest Company doing an exclusive Dwelling Business in the United States, if not in the world. It now issues 45,000 policies a year. No other like Company can show such growth and increase.

The history of this Company proves that a LARGE business, well scattered, managed with prudence, *can be done with a very small profit from each risk,* and afford perfect security, which will grow stronger every year.

While nine-tenths of the "Mutual" fire insurance companies, and many of the Stock companies, have failed on account of reckless or extravagant management, or doing too small a business, the OLD AGRICULTURAL, by economy, energy and prudence, has every year added a substantial amount to its Assets, for the indemnity of its patrons, and now occupies a position in the confidence of the public second to no other Company.

From year to year it spreads the base of its Pyramid and gains strength.

EXTRACT FROM CHARTER.—"*Article 2.* This Company is formed for the purpose of Insuring Farmers' Dwellings, Private Residences, Barns and Out-buildings, with their contents, and other property not more hazardous," and is strictly confined to this class of property.

General Agent for Central Ontario,

R. W. VANDEWATER,
ONTARIO STREET, KINGSTON.

SOLICITORS:

John Vandewater, Kingston; E. S. Lapum, Napanee; John McCulloch, Mill Point; Howard & Ritchie, Picton; Peter Vandewater, Centreville.

May 14th 1880.

Eligible Property For Sale

WITHOUT encumbrance, eight miles from Kingston, on the Sydenham Road, in the Sixth Concession Township of Kingston, a Frame House, with Kitchen and Woodshed attached; also a Drive House, 44 x 24, with stabling for two Horses and three cows, with capacity for four tons of hay, also, a Stone Ash House, Piggery, Henneries, &c., and a good well. The property consists of two Acres of Land, newly fenced. The above buildings, &c., are in every particular in first class condition. The above will be exchanged for city property if desired.

Also, adjoining the above, One Hundred Acres of Land, composed of the North Half of Lot No. 15, with Frame House and Frame Barn, &c., with Sixty-five Acres of ploughed Land, of first class quality, under a good state of cultivation, and well fenced, with lasting water.

For further particulars enquire of Captain W. Smyth, or

CAPT. J. H. SCOTT,
Proprietor.
Elginburg, March