SATURDAY EV'NG, MARCH 20, 1875.

It was thought that when M. Dorion retired M. Fournier would be too small a man for the important post of Minister of Justice, and his opponents did their best by belittling his talents to injure him in the public estimation. Notwithstanding this, however, M. Fournier has achieved a very considerable success, and shown himself a very able as well as industrious Minister. "In the administration of Justice," says the *Herald*, "M. Fournier has been peculiarly successful, and the number of useful measures which he has this session introduced has probably been the cause of the torrent of detraction with which during the past few weeks he has again been assailed. Among these are the new Insolvency bill, the amended Supreme Court bill, the bill to regulate Penitentiaries and their inspection, together with many others of interest, more to the legal fraternity than to the general public. Of course in the drafting of the new North-West Bill the Minister of Justice had to take an important part, and we doubt not that the bill when completed in its details and carried into operation, will be productive of those results which it is intended to bear. In those Committees with which he has been brought into more immediate contact, he has shown a quickness of anticipation of the views of those with whom he was working, and has besides shown a knowledge of business affairs in a degree far higher than might naturally have been expected from one who was not so closely associated with matters of hard pounds, shillings and pence."

NORTH WELLINGTON ELECTION.

(From the Toronto Mail.)

Once more has the eighteenth day of the month proved fatal to a Grit candidate, and as the omens all assured us would be the case, Mr. Drew has carried the Conservative banner to victory. "Wellington and the 18th" shall now be a toast on both sides of the Atlantic. All honour to the victor! Even Mr. Mackenzie soon must acknowledge the existence of a Conservative re-action.

The wisdom which is supposed to attend age is lacking in the *Mail's* case. Once before when it was younger it was caught counting its chickens before they were hatched in South Huron, and uproarious was the laughter and severe the chaff over the hasty mistake. Now it is older, but apparently as fond as ever of cooking hares before they are caught. It is not Drew, but Higginbotham who is the victor. It is the Conservative, not the Reform banner that has gone down in the dust. The re-action cackled and crowed over is one vote, and who knows but that Mr. Drew voted for himself this time?

As we have said before had the Ministerialist been defeated we should not have been disappointed, so closely divided are Parties in the Riding. Had such been the case, there would have been little cause for rejoicing for the Tories, and an opposite success is as little to be shouted over by Liberals. It is chiefly noticeable on account of the wild jubilations and cap-tossing of the Tories over an imaginary triumph. These now, doubtless feel foolish enough over the juvenile precipitancy of the organ which has to eat its gushing words, "Glorious 18th." We admit that, but the smile is rather on the Liberal side of the mouth. The event is "to be toasted on both sides of the Atlantic." We have no objection, but for the life of us cannot see what there is to toast even when we have won, instead of being defeated. We were not aware that the Canadian county of Wellington was extensively known on this side of the Atlantic, not to speak of the other. But it seems so, and that toastmasters of two continents have been eagerly watching the telegrams for tidings of "Wellington and the glorious 18th." It would be an excellent toast for a Barmecidal feast.

And how does Dr. Tupper, the "magnificent orator" of the Opposition, feel? Darkly in the dead of night he stole away from Ottawa and smuggled himself off to Wellington lest an opponent should hear of it and accompany him. He recited his one turgid speech to the groundlings, displayed the unrivalled magnificence of his wristbands, all the whiter in contrast with his hands, and thrashed the air in denunciation of the horrid Grits. But his usual bad luck attended him once more, clinging to him like a very shirt of Nessus. His presence in a constituency at election time seems to be a sure guarantee of the defeat of the candidate he is supposed to assist. The sweep of his eloquence, his fine heroics, the spotlessness of his linen all go for nothing and less than nothing. The Opposition should, before threatened extinction, literally subsidize him to stay at home, for like an iron Alaric, political grass will not grow where the hoof of this wild charger has trodden. His breath is death to Conservative candidates and productive of obdurate Wellingtons and inglorious 18ths. By all means he should be extinguished, and for his speedy taking off in a poetically just way we would recommend that he be compelled to eat one of his own speeches, which would kill him as certainly as one of Mark Twain's exaggerations killed the hungry camel who came across it in the pocket of the old coat on which it was luxuriously dining.

IDLE MEN.—The following remarks of a contemporary are so applicable to the circumstances of this city, that we give them entire: There must be a strange fascination in Police Court trials, when such large numbers of people are always in attendance. Whether it be wet or dry, cold or hot, the audience is numerous and attentive. The more disgusting the details the greater is the interest manifested, and the more numerous are the auditors. They will sit with most exemplary patience for hours at a time, listening to details of depravity and crime unfit for publication or interest anywhere outside of the halls of justice. If many of these people who are so constant and regular in their attendance were aware that they are liable to be punished as vagrants, should the Police Magistrate so select, they would, not be half as attentive as they now are, and would be likely to employ themselves at something more useful. Is there anything more annoying than to see able bodied men sit morning after morning, as regular as ten o'clock strikes, at the Police Court. It is a study, too, to notice the disappointment on their faces, when a probably interesting case is postponed or settled without the evidence being taken. This is something for those whom it affects to mediate upon.

HE GOT IT.—At a late hour the other night a seedy looking chap entered a boarding house on Third street, near the depot, Detroit, and asked for a bed, saying that he had no money and no way to pay for the accommodation. The landlord ordered him to move on, when the fellow pulled out pencil and paper and began writing. "What are you writing?" inquired the landlord. "I'm putting down your name and number," replied the beat, "and I shall add "I charge this man with my death! I have $500 in his house." If you do not take me in I shall freeze on your street, this card will be found, and the coroner, police and reporters will demand an explanation. The papers will go for you. Your house will be overrun, and I'll make it cost you $50." The landlord saw the point and let the fellow sleep on the lounge.

—Payette, the confidential clerk of the Bank Nationalis reported to have absconded with several thousand dollars and gone to the States. The Bank officials deny that Payette took one cent. His books are all right. He led a fast life, got into debt and had to run away from his creditors.—*Montreal Telegram.*

An M.P.'s Daily Work.

(National.)

Take an ordinary day in the middle of the Session—Mr. Smithson, member for the Saskatchewan, gets to the House about nine o'clock and finds a score or two of letters from angry or expectant constituents awaiting him. Replies to the former assuaging their discontent, and to the latter promising to do his best for them, are not by any means got through when he is called to attend, say the subcommittee on the question of deepening the channel of the Don, or the special committee on the intrinsic value of shinplasters, which requires his presence before a quorum can be formed. Perhaps he feels a deep interest in the proceedings of his committee, but while it is sitting it is more than likely that he will be called away to see a constituent who wants a situation for his son in the Sealing Wax Department or for himself as a Don River surveyor. Any way the committee is sitting till one o'clock and he wants to see a Minister before the meeting of the House at three. He has about five minutes for luncheon, and then manages to get to his seat in the Commons not very late. If it be a private member's day he probably has some question to put to the Government or some motion to make in relation to the largest number of spoiled postage stamps ever collected by one man, or has promised to stay to vote if necessary for his friend Robinson's proposal that a canal ought to be constructed to connect the Gut of Canso with lake Rosseau. If it be a Government day, he is kept in durance vile in anticipation of a possible division on which he must record his opinion or dread the anger of his constituents for 'shirking the vote.' In, either case he remains in this over-heated House till six o'clock, when he goes to dine. At half past seven he must be in his place again to move the second reading of that Bill to incorporate the Laundresses' Insurance Company which he has introduced and there he sticks till perhaps one or two a.m. Of course he can write his letters in the House, or smoke his pipe in the smoking room until the division bell rings, but if he desires his name to appear in the journals on a vote, he must not leave the building. Of course there are some members who are not so particular and have no fear of their constituents before their eyes. They do not work so hard, while others work and prepare their speeches. The members of the Government undoubtedly have, more work to do during a session than any other members, and their labor must not be estimated from the frequency with which their names appear in the reports. Departmental work is very heavy, thankless, and annoying. Probably no one ever combined so much legislative and office work as Mr. Mackenzie himself, as few have ever done less of either when occupying the position of a Minister than Mr. Huntington.

The Central Fair.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the leading manufacturing and agricultural gentlemen was held in the City Council Chamber to take measures to further the interests of the proposed Eastern Fair in Kingston in September next; Mr. Graham, M. P. P., presided. Two interesting letters were read from gentlemen who were written to for information in regard to the organization and support of the Central Fairs in west. Mr. G. Murton, Secretary-Treasurer of the Guelph Fair Committee, wrote, among other things:—

"None of the surrounding Counties have joined our Exhibition or contributed one cent towards it, and they still hold their own shows. The only Society connected with us is that of the Township. The law provides that no Township Show shall be held in the same place as the County Show, therefore the Township Society had to join that of the County. In getting up our Central Exhibition we had great difficulties to contend against. First, the land had to be found and purchased, buildings erected, and everything else necessary for holding the Exhibition had to be provided for. This was done partly by the Town Council and the balance by the Society. The County Council very liberally gave $3,000 the first year, and have contributed $1,000 a year since; then we have the members' fees, which generally amount to between $700 and $800; sale of booths, letting of horse stalls, &c., and the gate money, which is our chief source of revenue."

Mr. F. C. Bruce, Treasurer of the Hamilton Fair, writes:—

"We established our first Exhibition in 1871 on the following basis: The County Societies of North and South Wentworth and the Electoral Division Society of this city amalgamated, each Society contributing all the funds in their possession, and the members of each without any additional fee became members of the Central Fair. The Boards of the three Societies composed the Directorate, and the President of one of the three was elected President of the Joint Board, the Secretary and Treasurer being also elected from one or other of the Societies. An Executive Committee of five members from each Society make all the necessary arrangements and report to the General Committee. Our Fair here may now said to be self-sustaining, although we make an effort every year to raise what money we can in special subscriptions, and we also take suitable articles from manufacturers and others when the money cannot be procured. When we commenced we made a thorough canvas of the city and collected somewhere about $3,600, and up to this time we have had an annual grant from the city and county of $400 each. The amounts collected by the different Societies are credited to them individually, and when we wind up our affairs at the end of the season whatever surplus remains is divided in proportion to the amount contributed by each. I may add that the Township Societies still hold their Exhibitions as formerly, but it would be better it they were discontinued in neighborhoods where large Exhibitions are annually held. We are now preparing the prize list for our Exhibition, which takes place the week following the Provincial."

These letters will be useful to the Committee here, who have a difficult work to perform in organizing and procuring funds for the coming Show. After a conference of an hour or so, it was resolved to call a general meeting of the whole Committee appointed last January for Thursday next, the 25th, at 3 p.m., when officers will be elected and further arrangements made.

THE LATE BISHOP HORAN.—There was a very grand solemn service chanted in the Church of St. Columba of Sillery, Quebec, on the 3rd inst., for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop Horan. His Lordship Bishop Persice officiated. The large number of parishioners who attended showed how well they liked and remembered "Good Bishop Horan" by kind offices, when as a priest, he for some time ministered to their spiritual wants, as likewise his having blessed the principal altar in their new Church, it being one of his first acts after being made Bishop. The Sillery people will long and kindly remember him and send up their supplications to the Throne of Mercy in his behalf.—*True Witness.*

—A curious case occurred on Notre Dame street, Montreal at a fashionable hour, when a lady, seeing her husband promenading with another lady, of whom she was undoubtedly jealous, rushed up and tore her rival's bonnet from her head. A large crowd quickly collected, and the woman so unexpectedly attacked was borne in a faint condition, assumed or real, into an adjoining shop.

—A motion was yesterday in the French National Assembly to constitute Paris the capital of France, defeated by fifty-nine votes.

A Ghost in a Jail.

HANGED IN 1872 AND BACK AGAIN IN 1875—THE PRISONERS SCARED AND THE KEEPERS PUZZLED.

Hackensack, in Bergen county, has a sensation in the shape of a genuine ghost which haunts the county jail and creates the utmost consternation and alarm among the prisoners and other inmates. The spirit has been recognized as that of John W. Avery, the young man who was hanged in the jail on June 28, 1872, for murder. The mysterious phenomena which accompany the appearance of the spirit were at first attributed to some plan of escape concocted by the prisoners, but recent developements prove that such is not the case. A prisoner named Wallace, who was confined to the jail in October last, and who was familiar with Avery, solemnly affirms that his spirit appeared one night, and was distinctly seen to walk around one of the tiers and pull the bedclothing off a German prisoner who was confined in the cell formerly occupied by Avery. The German, who is still a prisoner, confirms the story, and many persons who visited Avery now remember that he made a solemn promise before his death to revisit the jail after his execution. The story of his latest appearance seemed to be well authenticated, several of the prisoners thoroughly agreeing in their statement of all the alleged facts. The phenomenon occurred about midnight on Sunday, and there is no doubt that the utmost consternation and alarm prevailed among the prisoners. As is customary in all well regulated ghost stories, the clock had just struck twelve, when a soft, unnatural light filled the whole interior of the jail and awakened all the prisoners. Some of them were terror-stricken and buried their heads beneath the bedclothing, while others seemed to be paralyzed so that they could not move, and were thus compelled to be unwilling witnesses of the supernatural scenes and sounds that followed. They solemnly aver that they heard one of the windows raised and felt the cold air rush in. Then the shadowy form of a man, plainly visible except the legs, seemed to glide between the bars and up the stairs to the top tier of cells. The figure stopped in front of the cell which had been occupied by Avery, and opening the door entered. The opening and closing of the door was distinctly heard. After a lapse of a few minutes the figure re-appeared, and its footfalls on the steps as it descended were distinctly heard. The figure passed around all the tiers of cells, and then floated down to the wash-room, and was heard to turn on the water. Finally the ghost returned to the window and disappeared as it had entered, and the bluish light gradually faded away. This is substantially the story as told by several of the prisoners, who claim to have been eyewitnesses, and express their firm belief that they saw Avery's ghost.

Fifty-five Dozen Clothes Pins.

(Danbury News.)

Ladies who have husbands who are negletful in supplying them with kindlings should carefully study the experience of a Division street sister. All her married life she has had an unbroken struggle with her husband to keep herself supplied with wood, and the greater part of the time she has been obliged to depend upon her definess with the axe, and anyone who has seen a woman handle an axe knows what a dreadful thing it is. Two months ago she begged of him not to go away without leaving her some kindlings. He said he wouldn't. But he finally did. Then she hit upon a plan. She had four dozen of clothes-pins. She took one dozen of them for starting the fire, and found that they worked admirably. The next day she used another dozen and so she continued until the four dozen were gone. Then she went to the store and purchased another four dozen—having them "put in the bill." When they were gone she repeated the errand. She said no more to him about kindlings. For ten years she had kept up the battle, and now she was tired and sick at heart. He could go on his own way, and she would go hers—patiently, uncomplainingly—until the end would come.

On Monday he signified at the store that he would like to settle his account.—The bill was made out and handed him. He glanced down the items. As he advanced along the column his face began to work. First his eyes slowly enlarged, then his mouth gradually opened, caused by the dropping of his lower jaw; and wrinkles formed on his forehead. One third down the column he formed his lips as if to whistle. Four lines below he did whistle. Half way down he said:

"Gracious!"

A little further on he said:

"Thunder!"

Four more lines were taken in, and he spoke again:

"By the jumping Jupiter!"

Then he read on, smiting his thigh vigorously, and giving vent to various expressions of the liveliest nature. Finally he threw the bill down.

'I say, Benson, look here; this bill can't be mine; you've got me mixed up with some laundry.'

'That's your bill, sir,' said the grocer, smiling pleasantly.

'I tell you it can't be,' persisted the Division street man, beginning to look scared. 'Why, here's fifty-five dozen clothes pins in a two month's bill. What on earth do you take me for—a four story laundry?'

'But it is your bill. Your wife can explain it to you. She ordered the pins.'

'My wife!' gasped the unfortunate man.

'Yes sir.'

The debtor clutched the bill, jammed it into his pocket, and hurried straight home. He bolted into the house without any abatement of speed, and flinging the paper on the table before his wife, knocked his hat on the back of his head and said:

"Martha Ann Johnson, what does this mean? There are fifty-five dozen clothes pins in Benson's bill for the past two months, and he says you ordered every blessed one of them.'

'And so I did,' said she demurely.

'W-h-a-t! Fifty-five dozen clothes pins in two months?' and he shot down into a chair as if a freight car had fallen atop of him.—'Fifty-five dozen clothes pins in two months,' he howled 'Will a just heaven stand that?'

'I tell you you needn't stare at me that way, Reuben Wheeler Johnson, nor go calling unto heaven with your impiousness. I ordered them clothespins myself and I have burned every one of 'em in that there stove, just because you were to all-fired lazy to get a stick of wood. And I declare, before I'll be bothered jawing and fighting to get you to cut wood, I'll burn up every clothes pin in the land, and you shall pay for them, if you have to sell the shirt on your back to do it. So now!'

And Mrs. Johnson, with a face like scarlet, snatched up the broom, and went to sweeping the carpet as if every flake of dust was a red hot coal, while the unhappy Mr. Johnson hastened to the store, and paid the bill. And before dark that night he had half a cord of wood sawed, split and piled up ready for use.

—Prince Bismarck yesterday, in the Prussian Landtag, contended that the State should not pay the fomenters of insurrection, and the main clauses of the bill withdrawing State grants to Romon Catholic bishops, were carried by overwhelming majorities.

—President Grant has intimated that he has no further business, beyond a few nominations to appointments, to bring before the present executive session of the United States Senate.

CURRENCY.

—Prince Edward Island has a strong Prohibitory League.

—The School Board of Toronto has raised the salaries of the city teachers.

—It cost fully $50,000, to celebrate St. Patrick's Day in Montreal.

—We would like about fourtons of "beautiful snow" poetry. It starts a rapid fire.

—"It's knotty, but it's nice," is what London fellows say when their girls plait their hair up in kinks.

—A new social philosopher says the art of flirting is in its infancy. It will be a sad day when the thing is grown up.

—Two heavy failures have been reported from London, England, and more are said to be coming.

—March came in like a lion, it acts now as if it contemplated going out like about two dozen of those mild mannered animals.

—The young lady who sends us a thirty-six verse poem on "Spring" is invited to send some more. Nice clean ones are worth three cents a pound.

—A Mrs. Parry, who has given "spirit manifestations" in Chicago of late, was exposed on Monday evening, and used outrageously profane language to the audience.

—A Mr. Chew was recently arrested in Philadelphia, having three living wives from whom he has never been united. Each wife had a Chew-to-back her. See!

—A cashier of a bank in New Haven has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the common jail for making false statements regarding the bank's credit with a view to defraud.

—Prince Bismarck always was a wide-awake man, but the trouble now is that he is too wide-awake, and cannot get to asleep when he wants to. His brain, like the famous cork leg, won't stop.

—The butter market is completely demoralized. Leading commission houses in New York enormous stocks and a disposition on the part of buyers to look for still further concessions in prices.

—There are 600,000 common drunkards in the United States; of the 40,000 idiots in this country three-fourths are the children of drunken parents. Ninety-nine hundredths of the criminals and paupers were found to be intemperate.

QUICK WORK.—On Wednesday, says the Hamilton *Times*, a man named Thompson was tried and convicted at the Assizes now being held here, on the charge of stealing a horse and cutter, the property of P. Nowlan. At two o'clock yesterday he was sentenced for the term of three years in the Provincial Penitentiary. Ten minutes after he was shackled to John Arnold, the notorious horse thief, and before three o'clock they were on their way to Kingston. Both convicts are hardened criminals, and the cutter is well rid of their presence for some years at all events; Thompson received his sentenced with the utmost indifference, and jocularly remarked to Detective Rousseaux, when he was being removed from the dock, that he would come out of the Penitentiary a fat man.

The Human Hair.—To give it strength and lustre, to improve its texture, to prevent its falling out and quicken its growth—in short to make it as intended, the crowning person l charm of both sexes—this is the work Barnett's Cocoaine will accomplish, if faithfully used. There is a stimulating property in this preparation which greatly assists the growth of the fibres, at the same time rendering them smooth, silky and elastic.

The green grass grows in the meadow, go spread over it a thin layer of Bearine, and the tiny blades will shoot upwards, and grow far more luxuriantly than before. Try the same experiment upon your hair and the effect is still more marked; the hair grows vigorous and seems to find in Bearine all the ingredients to support its life.

Hemorrhoids (or Piles) are permanently cured by Mathieu's Pile Ointment, or money refunded. Price $1 per Pot, or 6 Pots for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the Wingate Chemical Company, Montreal, and retail by all druggists, or will be forwarded to any address on receipt of price by Dr. E. Mathieu, 198 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Over Exertion, either of body or mind, produces debility and disease. The usual remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup, (a protoxide of iron,) which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

☞ Is your throat sore, or are you annoyed by a constant cough? If so, use promptly "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers." They will give you instant relief. They relieve the air passages of phlegm or mucous, and allay inflammation, and no safer remedy can be had for coughs, colds, or any complaint of the throat or lungs, and if taken in time their efficacy will soon be proved. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores, at 25c per box.

Great Condition Medicine.—As a condition medicine for horses Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy, has no equal its effects in this respect are astonishing; many horses that were supposed to be broken down and almost worthless, have by the use of a few packages been restored to a healthy and sound condition, all traces of the disease having been completely removed, and have been sold for from $50 to $75 more than they would previously have brought; when you want a horse medicine get "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy," we know you will be perfectly satisfied with the result. Remember the name and see that the signature of Hard & Co. is on each package. Nordbrook & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

ELECTRICITY!

Thomas' Excelsior Eclectric Oil.—Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold.—

"Pain cannot Stay where it is used."

It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One bottle does cure common sore throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured Crick in the back and the same quantity Lame back of eighty years standing. The following are extracts from the few of the many letters that have been received from the different parts of Canada which we think should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes: Send me 6 doz of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want more now, its cures are truly wonderful." Wm Maguire of Franklin, writes "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm it was slow first but takes splendidly now." M Cole of Iona writes: "Please forward 6 doz. Thomas Eclectric Oil. I am near out, nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes, "send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil. I have only one bottle left. I never saw any thing to sell so well and give such satisfaction." J. Thompson Woodford, writes "Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have entirely sold out. Nothing takes like it." Miller and Rye, Ulverton, P.Q., writes: "The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here and is daily called for, send us a further supply without delay—Leymone, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P.Q., writes: "send us one gross Eclectric Oil—we find it to take well."

☞ Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by S. N. Thomas, Phelps, N.Y., and Nordbrook & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., sole Agent for the Dominion. Note.—Eclectric—Selected and Electrized. Sold in Kingston by E. H. Parker, J. G. King, Heath and Gunn, G. S. Hobart, McLean & Co. and all medicine dealers.

BEARINE!

Prepared from the Pure Grease of the Canada Bear.

This delightfully perfumed preparation imparts a soft glossy finish to the Hair inclining it to remain in any desired position. It gives the Hair not only a luxurant growth, but arrests greyness, baldness, and other diseases of the head and scalp. Genuine Bear's Grease has long been held in high esteem as a valuable article for Dressing the Hair. It has been highly commended and used by eminent Chemists and Physicians of every country. Each bottle is enclosed in a card board box surrounded by a finely engraved wrapper, forming a package both ornamental and useful on every Ladies' Dressing Table.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 50c per pkg. PERRY DAVIS & Son, sole proprietors, Montreal.

Kingston, March 17, 1875.

Farm For Sale.

THE EAST HALF OF LOT NO. 4, in the 9th Concession of Portland, containing 100 Acres, 90 of which are under cultivation, fit to be run over with a mowing machine, and ten acres wooded. On the place are a good dwelling house, with large cellar kitchen and wood house, a drive house of 24x36 feet, a Barn of 38x56 feet, and a shed of 32x25 feet. Good Orchard on Lot. The land is well watered and in good bearing condition. Apply to

GEO. WRIGHT,
on the premises.

Hartington P.O., March 11, 1875.

CARD.

THE ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of Wolfe Island wishes to record its sincere acknowledgments of the kind manner in which it was received by the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston, on the anniversary of Wednesday last, the cordiality extended adding to the pleasure it felt in taking part in the Celebration.

D. LANGAN, President. EDW CUFF, Vice President.
J. CONOLLY, Marshal.

Wolfe Island, March 19, 1875.

SECOND-HAND MAGAZINES

FULL YEARLY SETS OF THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES FOR SALE

—AT—

Henderson's Bookstore,

PRINCESS STREET.

All the Year Round,	1874	$1 50
Atlantic Monthly,	1874	2 00
Belegravia,	1874	1 00
British Quarterly Reviews,	1874	1 00
do do do	1873	0 50
Blackwood's Magazine,	1874	1 50
do do	1873	1 00
Contemporary Review	1874	4 00
Cornhill,	1874	1 00
Chamber's,	1874	1 25
Edinburgh Review,	1874	1 00
do do	1873	0 50
do do	1872	0 50
Fortnightly Review,	1874	2 00
Good Words,	1874	1 00
Harper's Magazine,	1874	1 75
London Society	1874	2 00
do do 12 Nos. for	1873	1 00
London Quarterly Review,	1874	2 00
do do do	1873	0 50
do do do	1872	0 50
MacMillan's Magazine,	1874	1 50
Once a Week,	1874	1 50
Sunday Magazine,	1874	1 00
Scribner's Monthly,	1874	2 00
Temple Bar,	1874	1 00
St. Paul's Magazine,	1872	0 75
do do	1873	0 75

Also a large quantity of odd Numbers of Magazines for sale at 5 and ten cents each.

JOHN HENDERSON,
Princess Street.

LONDON PARCEL OF MAGAZINES

HAS ARRIVED.

At Henderson's.

FOR APRIL:
The Young Ladies' Journal.

FOR MARCH:
Cassell's New Magazine,
The Young Englishwoman,
Englishwoman's Domestic Magz.
The Day of Rest, Illustrated,
The Saturday Journal do
The Family Herald,
The Christian,
Good Words,
Sunday Magazine,
The Quiver, &c.

John Henderson,

PRINCESS STREET.

March 20, 1875.

JUST RECEIVED

IN GREAT VARIETY:

Infants and Childrens Made Up Dresses,

New Costumes in the latest styles,

New Prints, including the New York Stripes and Boston Checks,

New Dress Goods,

New Spring and Summer Shawls,

Ladies' and Gent's Merino Underclothing,

Muslins, Cretonnes, Divihity, &c.,

—AT—

Richmond & Boyden's.

March 19, 1875.

JOHN MUDIE,
Barrister at Law, Solicitor in Chancery Office—Clarence Street, opposite the Post Office, the same entrance as to Mr. Walkem's Office.
Kingston June 17, 1874

J. L. MACDONALD, L.D.S.,
Dentist, successor to Dr. Day, No. 156 Princess Street, Kingston, Ont. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. From 9 to 10 a.m., on Fridays devoted to the poor

LONDON & CANADA LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY.

MONEY TO LEND.

ON the security of improved Farm and Town Property. Principal repayable either in one sum or in instalments as may be agreed. *The Company is prepared to make loans on good Farm Property on special terms, which will enable the borrower to repay the principal in such sums as he may from time to time find convenient.*

J. GRANT MACDONALD, Manager.
J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, Agent, Kingston

Jun. 1874.

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March 12, 1875.

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