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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Jan. 5.

A movement is on foot in New York to send relief to the sufferers by the dreadful earthquake catastrophe on the Greek island of Scio. It is difficult at this distance to realize the extent of the appalling calamity. Six thousand persons perished in it and nine thousand more were more or less seriously injured by it, while the loss of property was, of course, tremendous, and the immediate destitution very terrible. The appeal of the sufferers to the wide world for help is not likely to go unanswered. Mr. Thurlow Weed has headed a New York subscription with $500, and his example is being promptly followed by many others. His suggestion that a ship of war be sent over laden with food for the hapless and hungry victims of the calamity is likely to be adopted.

The success of libel suits against Canadian newspapers has not been such as to encourage anybody to go into the business with a view to realizing a fortune from it. Two such suits have lately been tried in Port Hope, one against the *Guide* and the other against the *Times*. In the former case a verdict of "no libel" was found, while in the latter a verdict for the plaintiff has been returned by the jury of 20c. without costs! The only consolatory reflection there is for the disappointed plaintiff in this latter case is that the damaging power of the offending article has been rated at so small a figure by the gentlemen of the jury. Better let the papers alone hereafter. In political matters they may sometimes handle public men and public questions without gloves, but experience proves that they do not as a rule carry personal criticism beyond legitimate bounds.

Although the Greek Government went quite far enough to displease the Powers in the reservations with which it reluctantly accepted the adjustment of the frontier difficulties it has not carried its opposition far enough to suit the people. The dissatisfaction of the latter is rampant and is finding expression in indignant demonstrations against any departure from the boundary settlement arranged upon by the Berlin Conference. The protest of the Government in its recent reply to the Powers against leaving any portion of the Greek people outside the proposed frontier is being loudly insisted upon by the popular will, which is not only inclined but seems determined to go to war rather than be cheated out of its just expectations. It is evident the Greek Government will have quite enough to do to allay the storm of public disapprobation should the terms lately proposed by the powers be accepted and adhered to.

The temperance people have already received an offset to their crushing defeat in Hamilton city in the victory they have achieved for the Scott Act in King's County, N.S. Experience seems to show that a prohibitive measure of this kind can be carried in many of the rural constituencies but that adverse sentiment is too strong in the cities and large towns to permit of its adoption. The Act has been carried in many of the counties, especially in the maritime provinces, but the experience of the Scott Act, and its predecessor, the Dunkin Bill, in Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton and similar places would seem to betoken the impossibility of realizing local prohibition in our larger centres of population for many a day to come. The prohibitionists have a considerable task before them to educate the public mind up to the necessary pitch in this regard, so as to secure first the adoption of the Act and then its effectual enforcement. In order to its successful operation public sentiment must be in its favour to the extent of a very considerable preponderance.

Contrary to first reports it transpires that the Nihilist "murderers of the Czar" died game, expressing no regret for but rather glorying in the crime which they were so soon called upon to expiate with their lives. Of the five victims the woman seemed to be the most intrepid, although all met their terrible fate as though they were, martyr like, suffering death for some holy cause. Such to them no doubt is, the cause in whose supposed interest they committed the daring crime of regicide. They seem to have thoroughly counted the cost of the act before perpetrating it, including the fatal consequences to themselves. They were criminals no doubt and merited the doom that so swiftly overtook them, but from their standpoint they regarded their crime in the light of having rid the people of a tyrant, and doubtless were supported to the last with the mistaken impression they had done something to promote the cause of liberty by striking a fatal blow at what they considered the incarnation of oppression and tyranny.

Several papers have taken to a discussion of the Tory leadership. The Toronto *Globe* remarks that though Sir Charles has recovered his health the position of his party is not much improved by the fact. Sir John A. Macdonald will not remain in public life. It has not been possible for us to agree with many of his views or to approve of his methods, but we cannot fail to recognize in him alone of all the members of the present Cabinet a successful chief. Mr. Langevin is impossible on account of the narrowness of his views and his personal selfishness. Sir Leonard Tilley has announced that he will retire with the present Parliament, and there is not another man in the Cabinet capable of holding the reins for a month. In these circumstances it is the duty of Sir John to bring new blood into the Cabinet, select his successor, and formally indicate the future leader by placing large authority in his hand. There is one man in the ranks who, having hitherto refused to sit in the Cabinet, has gained the respect of opponents. If he cannot be made Vice-Premier we know not the Tory who can. Probably the fear of losing a constituency has forbidden Sir John to insist on Mr. McCarthy's presence in the Cabinet, but a safe seat might perhaps be found for him even though Mr. White might unreasonably refuse to resign Cardwell.

A Village Panic.

Last week the people of Cape Vincent were wild for half an hour or more. Frank Lorimer was on the war path. He said he had been bitten by a mad dog, and as he actually frothed at the mouth, people ran from him in all directions. Houses were locked and lights extinguished, while a feeling of terror was abroad everywhere. He was finally surrounded and driven home, and now it is said he had the jim-jams. Only that and nothing more.

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKES.

Four Thousand Lives Lost—The Island Covered with Ruins.

(*Toronto Mail.*)

The *Times* Chios correspondent says he has made, from personal observation and with the help of others, a pretty thorough canvass of affairs throughout the island. The total number of dead is scarcely less than 4,000, although some allowance may be due to the fact that immediately after the disaster many persons crossed to the mainland, and some of those now reported as dead may have escaped. The villages on the southern side of the island are completely wrecked, and hardly a single house has been left standing. The

CENTRE OF THE VOLCANIC ACTION

seems to have been near Nenila, overlooking Magdala Bay on the east coast, where 300 persons perished out of a population of 1,200. At Vounos 26 perished out of a population of 600; at Philates 60 out of 250; at Kalamoute 40 out of 100; at Armilea 30 out of 300; and at Kiney 130 out of 480. On the western side of the island at Mesta many houses fell, but nobody was killed; at Vesha three-fourths of the buildings were wrecked but only one person was killed; at Lethi 23 persons were killed out of 400; at Anabatos 12 were killed. This is the most northerly town on the west side which suffered severely. Other towns were severely shaken, but are not in ruins. The district of Chios and the towns south east of it

SUFFERED MOST OF ALL.

Killimassia is simply a mass of ruins, and it is difficult to distinguish one house from another, yet only 448 perished out of 1,800. The neighboring villages suffered similarly. Seven of the principal ones, containing 8,750 people, are believed to have lost 1,327 dead. At least nine-tenths of the houses in the southern and south-eastern portion of the island must be rebuilt or repaired. The population are now camping out, and there is great

NEED OF FOOD AND SHELTER.

The northern part requires help, but to a less extent. Those severely wounded are nearly all being brought to Chios by men from the ships. The work of clearing away the ruins has begun here, but the village people are still panic stricken. Little can be done as long as the shocks continue. Of the 200 persons who perished in Thelopotamoi only 65 bodies have been recovered, and a similar proportion in other villages. About 50,000 persons are camped in the southern half of the island with nothing but what they have on their backs. Progress has been made towards

SYSTEMATIZING RELIEF ORGANIZATION.

The people are further demoralized by the preaching of a foolish Greek priest, who warns them all to flee as the island is about to become completely swallowed up. The Archbishop and Governor are seeking to allay the excitement, but many are still migrating to the mainland and adjacent islands. At Killimassia a German doctor, who was in one of the houses at the time of the disaster, relates that the first warning he had was seeing the dishes on the table jump up and fall on the floor. A few seconds later the walls fell outwards. From this and similar testimony it seems that in this district the first shock was nearly vertical, followed immediately by horizontal oscillations.

LATE CABLEGRAMS.

Events of the Most Importance Transpiring in Europe.

Vienna, April 20.—A destructive fire has broken out among the petroleum wells at Sloboda in Galina.

A KIND ACT.

London, April 20.—The Duchess of Marlborough has arranged for an entire outfit of fifteen Irish families who will be provided with free passages to Manitoba and located there in neatly furnished homesteads.

LAND LEAGUE MEETING.

A thousand delegates from local branches of the Land League are expected to attend the convention which opens at Dublin on Thursday.

LATE REV. W. M. PUNSHON.

London, April 20.—The remains of the late William Morley Punshon, Wesleyan minister, were interred yesterday Lower in Norwood cemetery, on the Surrey side of the Thames, with considerable ceremony. The Lord Mayor's carriage followed in the procession, although it was not occupied by anyone. Two chaplains of the Church of England headed the procession as a mark of respect to the deceased, who had many friends in the establishment. There was a very large attendance at the funeral, including most of the Wesleyan preachers in and about London, and a multitude of people belonging to the denomination of which Mr. Punshon was the most conspicuous preacher. The procession comprised seventeen mourning coaches, and the services both at the late residence of the deceased and at the grave were very impressive.

Medical Examinations.

Toronto, April 18.—The *Telegram* says about thirty per cent of the medical students who visited that city for their primary examination before the examinary board of the Medical Council have probably failed to get through. In some years the per cent is as high as fifty, but it says it believes that the examinations this year were rather more satisfactory. It is said that many students came up thoroughly unprepared and that their only chance of getting through is by a friendly interposition of Providence.

Military Review.

London, April 19.—The annual review and sham fight of volunteer troops came off with great *eclat* at Brighton to-day. The weather was brilliant and great crowds of people from London and other cities attended. The programme did not differ materially from the programmes of other years, but it was splendidly carried out and created great enthusiasm on the part of the spectators.

Grazing Lands.

Ottawa, April 16.—The Department of the Interior is daily receiving applications for large tracts of land in the North-West territories for colonization purposes. A company of American capitalists are said to be negotiating for the lease of 200,000 acres for grazing purposes.

English Settlers.

Montreal, April 20.—Seventy English emigrants arrived last night *en route* for Manitoba to form a settlement at Turtle Mountain. The aggregate capital of the company amounts to $200,000. They came out under the auspices of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other parties are expected to follow.

Students' Trials.

St. Petersburg, April 18.—Of 204 students charged with violating the rules of the university here 18 have been sentenced to expulsion, 71 to arrest for several days, 100 have been reprimanded, and 15 acquitted.

A WEEK'S REVIEW.

Most Notable of Irish Events—Effect of Recent Coercive Legislation.

MEETING OF BISHOPS.

London, April 13.—The meeting of Irish bishops yesterday resolved to separate without making a pronouncement concerning the Land Bill.

APOLOGY MADE AND ACCEPTED.

London, April 14.—The *Post* states Archbishop Croke, of Cashal, has had to apologize in writing to Archbishop McCabe, Dublin, by superior order, for attacking McCabe's lenten pastoral. McCabe has accepted the apology.

ANOTHER ARREST.

London, April 14.—James Daley, proprietor of the Connaught *Telegraph*, was arrested this morning under the Coercion Act. His arrest causes considerable excitement.

London, April 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a review of the business of arbitrary arrest without trial, says it "has been resumed as at the beginning. Mr. Daly was carried off on the 14th inst. amid the cries of his wife, the blessings of consoling priests, and the vehement cheers of the crowd, his only offence being, not that he was a 'village tyrant' or a 'dissolute ruffian,' but that he was the proprietor of a Connaught newspaper and active in the promotion of the interests of the Land League." "What is Mr. Forster's policy doing," asks the *Gazette*, "for that law and order which was to be so certainly assured by coercion? Any day's items from Ireland will serve for an answer. Take the last batch of all. Firstly, a process server at Rachise is desperately attacked, is forced to go down on his knees and swear that he will never serve processes again. He is beaten, pelted, and hardly allowed to escape without serious injury. Secondly, on Wednesday, a process server at Tinhalla, county Waterford, is

ATTACKED AND BEATEN,

and compelled to swear, &c. Thirdly, at Darrah, county Limerick, a process server armed with ejectments is attacked and driven away. Fourth, three hundred police attend on Tuesday at Ballingar, county Galway, for the purpose of protecting a sub-sheriff and bailiffs who had come to seize the stock of some tenants for arrears of rent. What is the result of the day's proceedings? Although the sheriff with the bailiffs and the police visited several farmers they found no stock and did not get any rent. There is more to the same purpose, and it is the same story one week as another. Coercion then, has hardly done what was promised. On the contrary, it has quite failed to do it, as those who have dispassionately studied the qualities of that favourite recipe from the orthodox political pharmacopeia foresaw that it would fail." To this may be added that Matthew Harris, one of the traversers in the State trials, Patrick Creamsie, a small farmer in county Donegal, and John Holahan, of county Kerry, have to-day been arrested under the Coercion Act.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

London, April 16.—A Newcastle despatch says: An anti-coercion demonstration was held on the town moor today; 15,000 were present. Mr. Parnell, in addressing the assembly, said the Land Bill is a very wide measure, but marred by many serious defects. He especially condemned the emigration clauses, which, he said, must be struck out. The bill must protect the small equally with the large tenants; proper provision must be made for tenants in arrears through the rent being rack-rent. Resolutions were passed deprecating coercion and demanding that evictions be checked.

ENFORCING THE COERCION ACT.

London, April 16.—Mathew Harris, one of the traversers at the state trial, Patrick Creamsie, a farmer in the county Donegal, and John Holahan, county Kerry, have been arrested under the Coercion Act.

A Chip of the Old Block.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone made his maiden speech in the House during the Candahar debate, and the effort was exceedingly successful. He sat down amidst ringing cheers, and was told by Mr. Gibson, amidst general assent, that "the House recognized qualities in him which would lead to distinguished position." Some of his sentences were very happy. He asked why Tories, who thought Russians incapable of truth, always believed them if they threatened India. He enquired why, when it was clear that India could not be held without command of the sea, Russia should hold it more easily than the French or the Dutch, whom we turned out. The Russian object was not to invade India, which was impossible, but to gain some hold over us by keeping up alarm for India, and the Tories helped them in that. Lord Palmerston was very angry when the French occupied Algeria, because Algeria was one of the gates of India. That opinion sounded almost ridiculous now, and twenty years hence he could not but hope that the Opposition would recognize the groundlessness of their present fears. The Roman Empire was strained, and at last destroyed, not by defeat, but by want of men; and if we expand in all directions, that also might be the fate of the British Empire. Altogether, it was made evident that Leeds had not made a mistake, and that we have one more promising young member in the House of Commons. There is no glut of them.—*London Spectator.*

Verdict for Plaintiffs.

At the Leeds Assizes the case of the Corporation of Gananoque v. Stunden came up. It was an action against a surety of a defaulting Treasurer. Bonds of suretyship had been given when the Treasurer was appointed, but at the time the defalcation was discovered could not be found. The defendant, the Treasurer's father, then became surety for his son on a representation being made to him by the council that on examination of the books showed that instead of the Treasurer being in default the corporation was about $200 in his debt. The question to be adjudicated upon was whether the defendant should be held responsible as surety for the period prior to the time he had consented to become a surety at all. The verdict, the settling of which involved the adjustment of the accounts between the parties, was for the plaintiffs for $244.70, the court finding that the defendant was responsible only from the time he became surety. Mr. Britton appeared for the plaintiff.

Napanee Glass Works.

The Napanee Glass Works enterprise is progressing. Last night the Council, in answer to a petition of 160 ratepayers, voted to submit a by-law to the people to grant a sum of $5,000. About ten acres of land have been secured, of which J. S. Cartwright, Esq., of Toronto, has given *gratis* five acres. The members of the company, which is to have a capital of $50,000, have purchased from Rathbun & Son 300,000 feet of lumber to erect buildings which will cost about $23,000. The works will manufacture window glass only. John Herring is the chief promoter, he having taken $20,000 of the $27,000 of stock now subscribed. This shows what a beneficent boon the N.P. is when its rather ricketty backbone is stiffened with a good round bonus.

STATESMAN'S DEATH.

Closing Hours of Lord Beaconsfield—A Peaceful End—Affecting Scene.

London, April 19.—5:20 a.m.—Lord Beaconsfield is dead. His death was much more sudden than his physicians expected. At 5 a.m. the newspapers announced that his symptoms had given grounds for more grave anxieties than at any period during his illness. The bulletins of yesterday morning had stated that he had been more restless during the day, and that his strength had diminished. His death took place at 4 a.m.

London, April 19.—6 a.m.—Lord Beaconsfield died very calmly. Three physicians were in attendance as well as Lord Rowton. Lord Beaconsfield was perfectly conscious to the last.

LATER PARTICULARS.

London, April 19.—Beaconsfield's renewed debility began on Sunday night when the east wind commenced to blow. He continued to lose ground throughout Monday, the unfavorable wind continuing and constantly increasing in keenness. He died at half-past four the morning, calmly as if he were asleep. Intelligence of his death was immediately despatched to the Queen, Prince of Wales, and other members of the royal family, and to Gladstone, who is now at Hawarden. The news became generally known throughout the city towards 9 o'clock, when the special editions of the morning papers were issued. Though not unexpected in view of his physician's statement last night that symptoms gave

GROUNDS FOR GRAVE ANXIETY

than at any period during his illness, the death creates a deep sensation. It was observed at 3.15 o'clock this morning that Beaconsfield's end was near. The physicians think only his strength of will enabled him to struggle as long as he did. His courage never failed him to the last. The executors of Beaconsfield's will are Nathaniel Rothschild and Sir Phillip Rose. The latter will go to Hughenden Manor with Lord Barrington to-day. No arrangements are yet made for the funeral. Probably, unless the Queen otherwise orders it, Beaconsfield's remains will be buried at Hughenden with those of his wife. Accounts gathered from his physicians show that he retained his cheerfulness. He several times during his illness stated his belief that he would die. One doctors say the drowsiness apparent earlier in the night

DEEPENED INTO A STUPOR

from which he was with difficulty aroused. He then took nourishment up to 1.30 o'clock. About 2 a.m. he became comatose, breathing with much difficulty. Doctors Kidd and Bruce at once applied the usual restoratives but for the first time since his illness they failed to produce effect, and it became evident that death was imminent. Lord Barrington, Dr. Quain and Sir Phillip Rose were hastily summoned. Rose and Quain only arrived a few minutes before the end. Five minutes before he expired breathing became slow and gentle. The face was placid. The heart's action and pulse continued for a few minutes after the breathing ceased to be apparent. Friends and nurses continued round the bed for a few minutes after the pulse ceased. As the end was so quiet it was difficult to realize that he was dead. All were deeply affected.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The evening editions of the *Standard* and *Globe* appear in mourning.

The *Times* says when he died he was quite calm. He had no pain and was conscious to the last.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: That his death will be an irreparable loss to his followers is very clear. The loss may prove only less serious to the Liberals than to Conservatives. The profound transformation which Lord Beaconsfield wrought in the temper and spirit of English Conservatism, as it was in the days of Peel, seems to us to have been among the most serious political disasters of our era, but in such a system of Government as ours we shall long miss the coolness, self-control, experienced good sense, and on some occasions magnanimity of the great party leader who has gone.

Lord Beaconsfield, just before his illness, strolled in the park in a very thin overcoat, and basked jauntily in the iced sunshine. He dined out at least five nights in the week.

Queen Victoria, on hearing of the serious illness of Beaconsfield, expressed her intention of going in person to see him, and only relinquished this intention at the request of his medical advisers, who feared that the excitement caused by so signal mark of the Queen's regard might be too much for the patient in his weak state.

FALLS INTO UNENDING SLEEP.

Lord Beaconsfield's refusal to take nourishment, combined with a renewal of the spasmodic attacks caused by the sudden return of cold east winds from which he suffered so much in the earlier stages of his illness, together produced a state of complete exhaustion, and when the final moment arrived he died as a weary man in health falls quietly and softly asleep. Mr. Ralph Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield's brother, was summoned immediately the more alarming symptoms set in, but arrived too late to witness the end. The fact that he died without receiving any of the consolations of sacraments of the Christian religion continues to be commented upon, and certain curious surmises are drawn. The Queen is said to have received the news of the Earl's death with great sorrow. Flags are displayed at half-mast, and there is a general appearance of mourning and lamentation.

BROTHER OF THE STATESMAN.

Lord Beaconsfield has a brother Ralph Disraeli, living, who holds an office under the Government which pays $10,000 a year. Ralph has a son, Coningsby Disraeli, named after the hero of one of Beaconsfield's novels. It is believed that Beaconsfield has made an arrangement similar to that of the late Lord Brougham, by which his title will revert to his brother. The Earl himself has no children.

When Lord Beaconsfield regained consciousness prior to his death he called Lord Rowton to his side, feebly grasped his hand, and attempted to smile, and the next moment peacefully breathed his last. Lord Rowton broke down in utter grief, and his sobs, mingled with those of the old valet, filled the chamber of death and gave knowledge of what had occurred to the other members of the household. There was no clergyman with the Earl at the time of his death, nor has one visited him during his illness.

EXPRESSIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Tuesday next is mentioned as the day of the funeral. The Prince of Wales sent a special messenger from Sandringham with a letter of condolence. Expressions of regret are being received from over the whole country. The *Standard* this morning appears with seventeen columns of obituary notice. The foreign press devote a large portion of their space to the death of Earl Beaconsfield, and there is much excitement at Paris, Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburg. The *Morning Post* appears in black this morning.

EARL'S DYING WORDS.

One of the last sayings of Lord Beaconsfield was, "I had rather live, but I am not afraid of death."

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—Trickett won the rowing match at Southampton.

FARMERS' TOPICS.

The prospect is that the relative prices of cheese and butter will remain practically unchanged during the coming season, and it is wisdom, therefore, for persons who have profitably made butter to continue at that rather than change to cheese. Those who have a good cheese maker will wisely continue at that.

A "butterman" of London, Eng., has been fined $135 for selling oleomargarine under a false name.

CATTLE INFLUENZA.

Dr. Simpson's report upon the cattle epidemic in Jefferson county, N.Y., is: "Found cows in a weak condition; had a constant desire to lie down; considerable fever; fetid and bloody discharge from the nostrils; excrement black and mixed with mucous and blood; tainted fetid smell, so much so as to scent the whole barn; boils and tumors on back and on neck and udder; considerable tenderness of loins and along the region of the spine; eyes looked bright; animals do not seem to suffer much pain." The doctor pronounces the disease murrain, or, more scientifically, malignant influenza. It is not especially a new disease, nor is there now any occasion for fancy feelings. It comes of too long confinement in the stable on dry fodder, of which cattle will soon be relieved by being allowed more range and green feed.

AMBER SUGAR CANE.

As sugar cane has been introduced into Frontenac, and is to be widely sown throughout the county this year, all practical ideas upon its culture are of interest. The Lindsay *Post* reports that the East Whitby farmers' club have been again discussing the profitableness of growing this crop, and twenty-eight farmers have agreed to grow seventy-six acres for this and next year. Dr. McBrien said farmers in comparing the growing of cane with wheat overlooked the fact that wheat had to be threshed and marketed. The cane promised to pay $20 to $30 per acre, and $10 besides for seed and leaves, nearly double what could be got out of wheat. And that was not all, for the cane would leave the land in good order for a crop of wheat or barley afterwards. E. A. Bradshaw said as a food for cattle it was superior to almost anything else, and if not sold the farmer could feed the cane. He would grow a quantity and agree to deliver it at $2.50 per ton.

Some of the leading farmers of Ameliasburg purpose raising sugar cane this year as an experiment for making syrup and sugar. Should it prove a success the grange will purchase machinery for pressing.

THAT SPECIAL AUDIT.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DEAR SIR,—For some time past the ratepayers of this county have been anxiously debating the possibility of managing the affairs of the county with more economy, but unless they are assisted by their representatives in the County Council the result must be discouraging. As a proof that economy is not practiced in that direction let me instance the appointment of the special county Auditors from the commencement to its finale. A year ago last January the council adjourned for four months. A couple of hours afterwards one of the councillors got alarmed at hearing a report that one outside of the Council was about to petition the Government for a special audit of the late Treasurer's accounts. The report seems to have been unfounded. However, the Warden was informed, and as many of the Council as had not gone home were searched for. Seventeen in all went back to the Council room and appointed special auditors, excusing so informal and illegal a proceeding by stating that the appointment was neither genuine nor needed, but only to prevent a Government appointment if applied for, although this meeting and the appointments made were based on a false report. They should have known that no Government would order a special audit without some specific cause or at least rumour of default on the Treasurer's accounts. In this case there were neither. The Council at its next session followed up the appointment by a very lax and undecided by-law, not ordering an audit, but delegating the working of so unnecessary and experienced a matter to the option of a very small committee, who, unexpectedly, ordered the audit—a very becoming finale for such a beginning. It is very unfortunate that the public funds should be so loosely and inconsiderately played with, as the legislation in this case clearly shows, by those to whom the ratepayers look for the practice of economy.

Yours truly,

FRONTENAC.

April 16th, 1881.

A Church Difficulty.

Some ten or twelve years ago Mr. J. B. Marks willed to St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, the sum of $800, the amount of stock held in the Cataraqui Bridge Company, the interest to be appropriated by the incumbent of the church. At the time of the sale of the Cataraqui Bridge Company's property, to the township of Pittsburg the stock of Mr. Marks realized $144. Rev. T. A. Parnell was incumbent of St. Mark's at the time and he claimed the money as his portion. The matter was carried by the church to the Synod, where it was held that the incumbent had only a right to the interest from the money. The Bishop of Ontario, who was the trustee for the funds, allowed Mr. Parnell to keep the money, receiving in lieu thereof a note. An action against the Archdeacon would be fruitless in consequence of recent developments. A resolution was passed at the vestry meeting of St. Mark's on Monday that legal advice be taken and if favorable a suit be entered in chancery against the bishop for the recovery of the money.

Concert at Arden.

The friends of the Arden C.M. Church held a tea and concert on the 9th inst., and $36.50 was realized—to apply to Rev. Mr. Tapping's salary. He was also the recepient of a four-story cake says the *Echo*. Impromptu speeches were given. The musical part was all that could be desired. The Misses Osborn and Misses McGurl deserve praise. Excellent selections were rendered by Mrs. Mills and Mr. McGurl. Little Miss Price, daughter of M. W. Price and Miss Annie Reid gave readings. Robt. Paul, the father of Song, in Kennebec, sang a heart-touching solo in memory of the departed and much lamented "Father" Little, who died at Anticosti Island a year ago. His last charge was at Arden before removing to Anticosti. Miss Wollard also assisted.

Agriculture and Arts.

A meeting of the directors and members of the Lennox and Addington Agricultural Society was held in the Council Chamber on Saturday to adopt means for improving the stock of horses in the counties, they giving prizes for the best stallions for thoroughbred and general purposes. It was decided that the horses are to be exhibited on the 3rd of May, and a prize of $40 will be given for the best thoroughbred and $60 for the best stallion for general purposes.

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—Fifteen hundred miles of railway are in course of construction in Italy.

MANSION HOUSE PLOT.

Coleman the Suspected and Escaped Fenian tells His Experience.

It is now stated that Coleman, the Fenian, who is implicated in the plot to blow up the Mansion House in London, arrived in New York quietly on Wednesday last. His friends and the skirmishing leaders purposely created a belief that he was a passenger on the steamer Australia to deceive the British authorities, who it was feared would intercept and capture Coleman, if they knew his whereabouts. Coleman's real name is Patrick Moore. He says O'Donnell and Mooney placed the powder under the Mansion House windows while he waited for them with the baggage at the railway station. It was impossible to procure dynamite in England, hence powder had to be used; and was purchased in very small quantities to avoid suspicion. The means employed was entirely adequate to demolish the Mansion House. Mooney had come from Manchester for the express purpose of taking a hand in the plot. After its failure O'Donnell and Mooney made their way to Versailles, and thence to Paris. Coleman remained in London some time, hiding in various places, closely pressed by detectives. Twenty-five men well armed were cognizant of his whereabouts, and were constantly on the alert, determined to sacrifice their lives in his defence if necessary. If driven to extremity, one word would have been the signal to put London in a blaze. He once was compelled to take refuge on the roof of a house, undressed, in a rainstorm. Finally Coleman was smuggled aboard a vessel in the garb of a Catholic priest, and taken care of by one of the officers. He declares London is in a ferment of excitement, that spies are as numerous as at St. Petersburg, and that detectives go around in all manner of disguises, that the attempt on the Mansion House was only the beginning of the end. When Gladstone and his Cabinet disregarded the warnings to discontinue the arrests and convictions operations were begun by burning the Liverpool docks, causing damage of two million pounds. This produced a salutary effect on the Government. He says more surprises are in store for them. It was war to the knife with Irishmen. He was strongly of opinion that the precautions taken to protect Gladstone were by no means unnecessary.

A Jury's Disagreement.

A case interesting to mariners came up at the Assize Court, Cobourg, on Tuesday last. It was entitled Munson vs. Hayden. The case arose out of an agreement that was entered into last November between the parties whereby the plaintiff was to proceed to Wellington Beach and remove the defendant's schooner, the "Albatross," where it was stranded. The "Albatross" was driven ashore during the desastrous gale last November, the 5th of that month being the date of the wreck. On the 15th of November the parties arranged that the plaintiff should proceed to the scene of the wreck, after procuring the necessary supplies and provisions at Cobourg, for which they were to receive $8 an hour while working at the vessel, and $4 an hour for any time which it might be necessary that they should seek shelter on account of the storm. The plaintiff was bound to use all due diligence to save the vessel; and the defendant contended that he had not done so. Plaintiff brought several witnesses to prove that he had to seek shelter in Presque Isle Bay, and that he was unable to leave there until the following Monday morning, and during all the intervening time it was not safe to go near the wreck. The defendant offered evidence from several mariners, that the plaintiff could have reached the wreck had he been so disposed, and that, therefore, he had not "used all due diligence." The judge charged the jury slightly in favor of the plaintiff, but they returned to court after being out over two hours, stating that they could not agree. It is understood that they stood seven for plaintiff and five for defendant.

Chatham Street Fire.

On Wednesday about 5:20 o'clock an alarm was sounded from box No. 6. The fire was found to be in a vacant house on the corner of Chatham and First streets, owned by Calvin Lewis, a teamster, in the employ of Mr. William McRossie. The fire was burning briskly when the engine arrived; in fact the roof had fallen in. The steamer was located at the corner of Chatham and Elm streets and pumped from the tank. In a few moments two streams were pouring upon the burning structure. The flames meantime had attacked the house adjoining, owned by the same parties. The firemen turned their attention to the salvation of the latter building and succeeded, but not before considerable damage was done. The house in which the conflagration started was completely destroyed. Yesterday Mrs. Lewis was preparing the house (which had been empty for some time) for occupation, and the fire is supposed to have originated from a stove which she had used while cleaning the premises. Mr. Lewis is out of the city. There was an insurance upon the property, which was mortgaged. The policy was issued from the Royal Insurance Company, $675 being taken on the dwellings and $25 on the shed. Both the buildings—the one burned and that damaged—were frame.

The house was about sold a few days ago to Policeman Campbell, but at the last moment the latter withdrew from the arrangement.

An Urgent Demand.

Some years ago the law was very properly enacted that doors of public buildings should open outwards. The same solicitude for the public safety should compel all landlords, and others in charge of property, to securely cover their wells and cisterns. A little girl 11 years old is now lying dead in a house at the head of Queen street owing to the absence of this simple and necessary precaution. Stepping upon the treacherous end of a board she was tilted headlong into the open well and the frantic efforts of a sick mother to rescue the child proved unavailing, death speedily ensuing as the effect partly of drowning and partly from the injuries sustained from violent contact with the stone walls of the well. Fatal accidents of this kind are frequently occurring, and we claim that it is a subject quite important enough to demand a law that these death traps for children shall be securely covered.

Purchasing Right of Way.

Last week parties were engaged purchasing the right of way for the Napanee, Tamworth & Quebec RR. The farmers along the route are showing a commendable interest in the enterprise by giving the land at reasonable figures. About fifteen miles of way have been purchased at an average price of $22 per acre. Tenders for grading will be asked for this week, and work will probably be begun about the first week in May.

Distress Expected.

London, April 20.—The British Ambassador at Constantinople telegraphs that the urgent requirements of Chio are increasing daily. The present resources are adequate only for immediate wants. He apprehends great distress in the future.

NEW FACTORY CHEESE.

The first lot of new factory cheese this season has been received, and its quality is pronounced very good for the early make. Some of the factories in the Ingersoll district commenced operations on April 4th, and we may soon expect receipts in round quantities. The general opinion of the trade is that prices will open for the season at from 12 to 13c per lb, the latter being the opening figure last year. It is expected there will be a large make of fodder cheese, induced by the present good prices in England, and from the number of new factories that are being erected for immediate work all over the country we should judge that the total production during the coming season will be the largest on record.—*Montreal Gazette.*

FARMERS' MARKETS.

BELLEVILLE.—Wheat, $1.00 to 1.20; barley 80c to 90c; rye 00 to 00c; oats 35 to 36c; peas 60 to 65c; lamb, 6to 7c per lb; hams, 9 to 14c; butter, tub 16 to 20c; butter, roll 20 to 25c; eggs, 11 to 13c per dozen; hides, rough, $5.00; butchers' inspected $7.00; sheepskins, 1.00 to $1.40; deakins, 40 to 65c; calf skins 10 to 00c per lb; wool, 25 to 00c per lb; lard, 9 to 11c; tallow, rough, 4 to 00c; tallow, rendered, 6½ to 0c; cabbage, 50 to 00c per dozen; potatoes, 40 to 50c per bag; flour, wholesale, $5.50 to 0.00 per bbl; flour, retail, $6.00 to 0.00 per bbl; hay, 11.00 to $13.00 per ton; chickens, 60 to 00c per pair; ducks 50 to 60c per pair; geese, 50 to 60; turkeys, 1.00 to $1.50; cheese 10 to 12c; apples, 25 to 00c per bag.

GUELPH.—Flour, per 100 lbs. $2.75 to 3.00; white wheat 1.00 to $1.08; treadwell, 1.00 to 1.07; spring, 1.00 to 1.07; oats 37 to 40; barley 55 to 65; rye 65 to 70; peas 60 to 70; hay 9.50 to 10.50; straw 2.50 to 3.50; wood per cord 3.50 to 4.00; eggs per doz., 10 to 11c; butter, packed, 18 to 20, do. rolls, 18 to 20; apples per bag 25 to 50; potatoes per bush 40 to 45; sheep skins 50 to 1.25; hides 7.00 to 8.00; wool 27 to 28; dressed hogs, $7.00 to 7.50.

PICTON.—Wheat, fall per bush $1.05 to 1.00; wheat, spring 1.10 to 1.12; barley, 0.70 to 0.80; rye, 0.80 to 0.85; peas, 0.60 to 0.65; oats, per push 0.35 to 0.40; beef, per lb, by quarter, 0.03 to 0.05; mutton per lb. 0.04 to 0.05; hams, per lb. 0.08 to 0.10; butter, roll 0.20 to 0.23; cheese, wholesale 0.12 to 0.12½; eggs, per doz, 0.10 to 0.11; potatoes per bush, 0.30 to 0.35; apples, per bag 40 to 50; flour, per 100 lbs. 3.00 to 3.10; chickens per pair 0.50 to 0.60; ducks, per pair 0.25 to 0.65; hay, per ton, 11.00 to 12.00; pork per bbl., 7.50 to 8.00; wood, 27 to 28; dried apples, 0.5 to 0.8.

OTTAWA.—Hay 9.50 to 15.50 per ton; oats per bushel, 35 to 38c; peas, per bushel, 80 to 81; barley per bushel 50 to 90c; corn, 55 to 60c per bushel; Buckwheat, per bushel, 45 to 50c; beans 90c to 100 per bushel; potatoes, 40 to 50c per bushel; butter from 20 to 22c per lb; eggs 13 to 14c per doz; chickens 55 to 70c per pair; mutton 6 to 7c per lb; beef 4 to 5 per lb; rye per bushel, 80 to 85c; pork 7 to 14c per lb; wheat, per bushel, 1.20 to 1.24.

PERTH.—Flour per bbl. 5.00 to 5.50; oatmeal, per bbl. 5.50 to 5.00; wheat, spring per bush. 1.15 to 1.15; wheat, fall per bush, 1.15 to 0.00; peas, per bush 60 to 65c; barley per bush, 50 to 55c; oats, per bush, 32 to 35c; rye, 75 to 75c; pork, prime mess, per bbl 16.00 to 16.00; pork, prime per bbl. 15.00 to 15.00; beef per 100 lbs. 4.00 to 5.00; lard, per lb. 10 to 10c; tallow per lb. 07 to 08c; butter, per firkin 14 to 14c; butter, roll 15 to 15c; cheese, per lb 11 to 00; eggs, per doz 12 to 13c; potatoes, per bush, 30 to 30; wool, per lb 20 to 22c; hides per 100 lbs 7.00 to 7.00; sheep skins each 45 to 00; ashes per 100 lbs 3.50 to 0.00; hay, per ton 7.00 to 10.00; turkeys per lb 7 to 9c; geese per lb 4 to 5c; hogs per 100 lbs. 0.00 to 5.00; cordwood, hardwood 0.00 to 2.50; cordwood, soft wood 1.25 to 1.50.

PRESCOTT.—Winter wheat flour, per bbl. 6.50 to 6.50; extra flour per bbl. 6.25 to 6.50; spring wheat extra, 5.75 to 6.00; strong baker's flour, 6.00 to 6.25; Oats, per bush, 32 to 34c; buckwheat, per bush 50 to 50c; butter rolls, 17 to 18c; butter, tub, 19 to 20c; oatmeal, 2.50 to 2.75; cornmeal, 1.40 to 1.45; cornmeal, coarse, 1.50 to 1.60; beans, per bush 1.00 to 1.10; hay, per ton, 10.00 to 12.00; beef, per lb. 4 to 5c; potatoes, 34c; mess pork, per bbl. 16.00 to 17.00; hard wood, 2.25 to 2.50; soft wood, 1.25 to 1.50; hams, 13 to 14c; bacon, 13 to 14; barley 95 to 00c; hops, per lb. 14 to 15c; fresh eggs, per doz, 13 to 14c.

PEMBROKE.—Flour, per bbl. $4.40 to 5.50; oatmeal, per bbl. 5.25 to 5.50; wheat, spring per bush 1.20 to 1.30; wheat, fall, per bush 1.20 to 0.00; peas, per bush, 0.58 to 0.60; barley, per bush, 0.00 to 0.50; oats, per bush, 0.30 to 0.32; rye, per bush 0.70 to 0.72; beef, per 100 lbs. 4.00 to 5.00; butter, tub, per lb. 0.14 to 0.16; butter, rolls, per lb. 0.15 to 0.18; cheese, per lb. 0.14 to 0.18; eggs, per doz 0.14 to 0.15; potatoes, per bush 0.33 to 0.35; hides, 6.50 to 6.70; hay, per ton 8.00 to 9.00; dressed hogs, per 100 lb 6.00 to 6.50.

NAPANEE.—Flour, per bbl. $3.00 to 6.00; wheat, spring, per bush 1.10 to 1.15; wheat, fall per bush 1.00 to 1.05; barley, per bush, 60 to 80c; peas, per bush 60 to 65c; oats, per bush 35 to 40c; rye, per bush 75 to 80c; hay, per ton, 8.00 to 10.00; dressed hogs, per cwt, 7.00 to 00; hides, 4.00 to 6.00; butter, per lb 20 to 22c; butter, tub 20 to 21; apples, per bag 30 to 00; corn per bush 50 to 60c; eggs, per dozen 15 to 00; beef per cwt. 00 to 00; hides, 6.00 to 7.00; sheepskins, 75 to 90c; potatoes per bag, 30 to 00c.

STRATFORD.—Wheat, white fall, bush. 107 to 109; red. fall, 1.10 to 1.11; spring, (red chaff) 110 to 1.08; barley, 00 to 80c; oats, 36 to 40c; peas, 65 to 70c; flour per bbl. 5.25 to 5.50; oatmeal per bbl. 4.00 to 4.50; potatoes, per bag 55 to 65c; apples, per bag 35 to 45c; butter, per lb. 15 to 20c; eggs, per dozen 11 to 12c; chickens, 30 to 35c; ducks, 35 to 40c; hides per cwt. 8.50 to 9.00; sheepskins, each 75 to 1.25; hay per ton 9.00 to 10.00; wood per cord 2.75 to 3.50.

BESSEY'S MARKET REPORT.

(From Bessey Brothers & Co., Produce and Commission Merchants, 17 and 19 St. Peter Street, Montreal.)

Montreal, April 19, 1881.

GRAIN.—Wheat, Canada Spring per bush. 1.22 to 1.25; corn 55 to 56; pease 00 to 90, barley 1.01 to 1.02; oats 36 to 37; rye 00 to 96.

FLOUR.—Superior extra, $5.35 to 5.40; extra superfine, 5.20 to 5.25; fancy, 5.10 to 5.15; spring extra, 5.15 to 5.20; superfine, 4.75 to 4.90; strong bakers, 4.25 to 6.20; fine, 3.95 to 4.05; middlings, 4.50 to 3.60; pollards 3.00 to 2.75; U. C. bags per 100 lbs. 3.05 to 3.06; city bags (delivered), 4.40 to 4.00; oatmeal, per bbl. 3.00 to 3.10; cornmeal, 3.00 to 3.05.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, mess per bbl. 20.00 to 20.05; pork, thin mess, per barrel, 19.00 to 17.50; hams, city cured, per lb. 13 to 14; lard in tubs and pail, 10½ to 11; do. in tierces, 10 to 11; bacon, smoked, 11 to 12; dressed hogs, 7.75 to 8.00; beef, mess, per bbl., 0.00 to 0.00; beef, prime mess, 0.00 to 0.00; tallow, rendered, per lb., 7 to 8; eggs, fresh, per dozen 17 to 18; eggs, limed, 18 to 20; onions, per bbl., 2.75 to 3.25; beans, white, per bush, 1.25 to 1.30; beans, colored, 1.00 to 1.25; potatoes, per bush 0.36 to 0.37; timothy seed, per bush, 2.75 to 3.00; salt, coarse, per bag 00 to 00; do., fine, 00 to 00; dried apples per lb., 5 to 5½; hops, good and prime, 1878, 00 to 00; hides, raw per lb., (not inspected), 00 to 00; pelts, 00 to 00.

BUTTER.—Creamery, fancy fresh, per lb., 20 to 25, townships, selected, 17 to 18; Morrisburg, fair to good, 16 to 17; western, choice, 18 to 20; roll butter, 16 to 18; Kamouraska, 11 to 13; townships, fair to good, 20 to 22; Brockville, fair to good, 16 to 18.

CHEESE.—Creams, Medium 12 to 13; September, 13 to 14.

DRESSED POULTRY & GAME.—Turkeys, per lb., 8½ to 9; geese, 6½ to 7; chickens 8 to 9c; ducks, 8 to 9; partridges per pair, 70 to 00; deer, 4 1-2 to 5 per lb.; venison saddles 7 1-2 per lb.; to 9; quail, 2.50 doz.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, April 20.

Bank of Montreal—asked 184½, offered 184½, sales 25 at 52; 25 at 54; 0 at 0.

Merchants Bank—asked 122, offered 121½; sales 136 at 122½; 20 at ½; 50 at ½; 25 at 1-2.

Bank of Commerce—asked 143, offered 142, sales 2 at 33; 8 at 3.

Ontario Bank—asked 103½, offered 103½, sales 10 at 2½; 225 at 2½; 25 at ½; 55 at 3.

Bank of Toronto—asked 150, offered 149½, sales 35 at 149½; 00 at 0.

Molson's Bank—asked 109½, offered 109½, sales 00 at 0-0 at 00.

Banque Du Peuple—asked 91, offered 90, sales 13 at ½.

Banque Jacques Cartier—asked 104½, offered 104½, sales 0 at 00.

Union Bank—asked 92, offered 90, sales 8 at 92.

Quebec Bank—asked 000, offered 102, sales 00 at 0.

Exchange Bank—asked 140, offered 141, sales 00 at 00; 0 at 0.

Montreal Telegraph Co.—asked 128, offered 127½, sales 40 at ½; 00 at 00.

Dominion Telegraph Co.—asked 92, offered 91, sales 00 at 00.

Montreal Gas Co.—asked 145½, offered 145, sales 75 at ½; 00 at 00.

City Passenger RR.—asked 121½, offered 120, sales 25 at 2; 9 at ½; 00 at 0.

Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.—asked 64, offered 63½, sales 75 at 3½; 000 at 0.

Royal Canadian Ins. Co.—asked 20, offered 00, sales 25 at 1½.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Flour, Feed and all kinds of Grain.

Dolan's Block, Princess Street, Kingston.

WHITE RUSSIAN SEED WHEAT for sale.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, April 21.

Flour—receipts 1600 barrels; sales 1800 barrels. Quotations are: Superior 5.30 to 5.35; extra 5.20 to 5.25; fancy 5.10 to 5.15; spring extra 5.10 to 5.15; superfine 4.75 to 4.90; strong baker's 5.90 to 6.00; fine 4.0 to 4.40; middlings 3.0 to 4.00; pollards 3.40 to 3.60; Ont. bags 2.50 to 2.65; city do 3.10 to 3.15.

Grains—Wheat, nominal.

Oatmeal 4.40 to 4.50

Cornmeal 3.00 to 3.10

Peas 90 to 91c, per 66 lbs. for cargoes.

Rye 85 to 90c.

Corn 57 to 58 in bond.

Oats 35c. to 36c. per 32 lbs.

Barley 55c. to 75c.

Provisions—Butter, Western 13 to 14c.; B & M. 15 to 18; E. T. 18 to 20c.

Cheese 13½ to 14

Pork—Mess 20.50 to 20.60

Hams 12 to 14

Dressed Hogs—8.50 to 9.00 per 100 lbs.

Lard 13½ to 14

Bacon 10c to 11c.

Ashes—Pots 3.90 to 3.95, pearls nominal.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, April 9.

Stocks—Easy.

Cotton 11½.

Flour—Receipts 17,000, sales 13,000; 3.30 to 4.25 for sup state and western; 4.40 to 6.75 for common to choice extra State; 4.35 to 6.75 for do western; rye flour 3.90 to 6.15.

Wheat—Receipts 110,000, sales 102,000; No. 1 white April 120½; No. 2 Red April 123¼ to 123¾.

Rye—1.12 to 0.15.

Corn—Receipts 80,000, sales 80,000; 54 to 56½.

Barley—6th rowed state 0.00 to 00; No. 2 Canada, at 1.10 to 1.12; do bright 1.25 to 1.30.

Oats—receipts 40,000, sales 100,000; 44c to 45c mixed western and state; 47 to 50c white do.

Pork—firm; $17.25 to 17.50.

Lard—11.50.

Butter 20 to 32.

Cheese 8 to 13½.

KINGSTON RETAIL MARKETS.

April 21.

FLOUR—			HIDES, ETC.		
Patent	7.00	7.50	Calf lb	10	12
XXX, bbl	6.50	7.00	Deacons	25	50
XXX, 100 lb	3.25	3.50	Tallow, 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy	3.00	3.25	do 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers'	3.00	3.25	Wool 1	20	25
Oatmeal	4.75	5.00	POULTRY (pairs)—		
Corn Meal	[illegible]	[illegible]	Turkeys	1 00	1 25
Buckwheat	2.00	2.25	Geese	45	75
Bran, ton	18.00	20.00	Ducks	75	1 00
Shorts, ton	20.00	22.00	Chickens	30	50
Provender	21.00	25.00	Wild Duck	30	50
GRAIN—			GENERAL—		
Barley, 1	80	85	Potatoes	55	60
do 2	80	80	Apples, bag	75	80
do 3	75	75	Honey, lb	40	60
Rye	80	80	Bread, 4 lb	12	13
Peas	60	60	Turnips, bg	25	30
Oats	30	38	Carrots, pk	20	20
Wheat, spg	1 10	1 20	Cauliflowers	10	12
Wheat, fall	1 10	1 15	Beets, pk	10	15
Corn	65	70	Celery, bd	05	10
Buckwheat	45	65	Cabbage, d	40	60
MEAT—			Butter, tub	21	25
Beef, 100 lb	4.00	6.50	" fresh	25	28
Lamb, lb	06	08	Eggs	17	19
Mutton	07	08	Lard	12½	15
Pork, bbl	16.00	18.00	Onions, bu	75	1 00
Ham lb	15	17	Hay, ton	10 00	11 00
Bacon	13	15	P'd Hay	9.00	9.50
Carcass	3.00	4.00	Straw, ton	5.00	6.00
Pork, [illegible]	9 00	10 00	Soft Coal	6.00	6.00
HIDES—			Hard Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 1	08	08	Tim. Seed	[illegible]	4 50
No. 2	06	07	Clover	4 00	4 50
Sheep	1 00	1 50	Wood, hd	4 00	4 50

OSWEGO MARKET.

Oswego, April 20.

Wheat—Steady. White State 1.18; Red State 1.24.

Corn—Western at 58 to 58.

Barley—No. 1 Canada 1.03; No. 1 bright Canada at 1.10; No. 2 Canada at 1.00.

Rye—Canada in bond at 1.02.

Shipments of barley 10,000.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 21.—Flour 9s 6d to 11s 0d; spring wheat 8s 6d to 9s 2d; red winter 9s 0d to 9s 9d; white 9s 0d to 9s 8d; club 9s 2d to 10s; corn, new 5s 0d; old 5s 4d; oats 6s 2d; barley 5s 3d; peas 6s 10d; pork 69s; lard 56s 0d; bacon 44s 6d to 44s 6d to 45s 0d; beef 75s; tallow 34; cheese 69s.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago, April 12.—Wheat 4¾ May, 6½ July, 3½ gilt edge; cash 6½ March. Corn 4¾ cash. Pork 43 June. Lard 37½ May.

MARRIED.

At St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, on April 20th, by the Right Rev. the Dean of Ontario, assisted by Rev. R. Wilson, D.D., Julius Miles, of Clifton, England, to Martha Penner, daughter of the late William Wilson, Esq., of "Newcourt," Kingston. (Toronto and Quebec papers please copy.)

On the 9th inst., at Newburgh, Norman J. Lawlie, of Newburgh, to Ida Stubley, of Portland.

On the 6th inst., James Toskey to Annie Kellar, both of Camden.

At Fredericksburg, on April 11th, William Gerow, of Prince Edward, to Mary Maria Fraser.

At Clarksville, on 13th inst., William Stafford, of Deseronto, to Mima Isabel Smith.

DIED.

At the Manse, Roslin, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., Jessie Helen Gordon McCrae, beloved wife of Rev. Donald Kelso, aged 30 years.

In Chatham, on Thursday, 14th inst., Martha A., beloved wife of R. M. Patton, formerly of Kingston, aged 31 years, 11 months and 8 days.

At Brockville, on the 18th inst., Thomas Hayes, in the 57th year of his age.

In Portsmouth, on the 18th of April, Andrew Thompson, Sr., aged 75 years.

Killed at Leadville, Colorado, on the 31st March, 1881, Thomas Dixon, Jr., aged 28 years and 5 months.

Died at Goderich, on April 7th, 1881, Thomas Dixon, sr., aged 65 years and 11 months.

At Thompsonville, on the 8th inst., Thomas McBall, aged 30 years.

In Kingston, on April 18th, Catharine Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Patrick Derry, jr., aged one year and six months.

On the 14th inst., at Brixton, England, Rev. Morley Punshon, LL.D., aged 57 years.

On April 6th, at Tamworth, Alice, youngest daughter of F. Palmer, aged 21 years.

At his residence, 3rd concession of Richmond, on 13th inst., John Henderson, aged about 73 years.

At Napanee, on the 12th inst., Mabel E., daughter of Mr. J. H. Clapp, aged 4 years.

On the 12th inst., Frances E., daughter of W. F. Miller, of Ernesttown, aged 4 years.

At Napanee, on the 12th inst., John Patan, Lime Lake, aged about 65 years.

At Odessa, on April 5th, Catharine, wife of Andrew Wiseman, aged 57 years.

At Rednersville, on 3rd inst., Amelia H., youngest daughter of Rev. Wm. Sealrs.

EQUAL JUSTICE.

OUR motto is equal justice to every cash buyer. We have been always firmly of the opinion that the farmer who has his cash in hand ought to buy cheaper than those who get six months' credit, and you will get value for everything you buy

AT THE

Golden Lion Grocery.

FARMERS.

You can buy 17 lbs. Prunes for one dollar, 14 lbs. Sugar for one dollar, 6 lbs. of good Ground Tea for one dollar, 17 lbs. Dried Apples for one dollar, 3 lbs. of good Chewing or Smoking Tobacco for one dollar

AT THE GOLDEN LION GROCERY.

FARMERS.

For the best factory filled and Coarse Salt, Family Flour, Heavy Mess and Family Mess Pork, Bacon, Hams, Fish, Syrup, go to

THE GOLDEN LION GROCERY.

FARMERS.

If you want the largest variety of Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Soaps and all other kinds of Groceries to choose from, call

AT THE GOLDEN LION GROCERY.

FARMERS.

"By buying from us you will get everything you require in Groceries, retail at wholesale prices, saving the profit that exist between the wholesale and retail dealer, as we buy our Goods in large quantities and direct from the place of growth.

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Kingston, April 6.

HOUSE CLEANING

WILL SOON BE THE CRY IN THE LAND and once more we present the customary SPRING REMINDER that at JOHN HENDERSON & CO.'s BOOKSTORE, Princess Street, Kingston, will be found a large assortment of

ROOM PAPER,
FIGURED BLINDS,
PLAIN WINDOW PAPER,
BORDERINGS.

Papers all New. Patterns all Neat. Prices all Low. Room Paper from 5 cents upwards. Figured Blinds, all colors, 40 cents each. Plain Green Paper 5 cents a yard. Give us a share of your patronage.

N.B. Country Dealers who carry a stock of above goods supplied at liberal discounts for cash. Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our prices will be certain to please.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.

April 13.

Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 50 Men to work in the Mississippi Iron Mine. Wages from $1.10 to $1.50 per day. Apply to

ROBERTS IRON COMPANY,
Robertsville.

April 19.

Lost.

ON Friday 8th inst., in the Storrington Road between 134 Hill and Washburn, a Black Silk Dress. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at Washburn Post Office.

April 19.

McGUIRE & CLAXTON,

BARRISTERS, &c. Office—Anglin Buildings, Brock Street, Kingston.

T. H. McGUIRE. GEORGE CLAXTON.

J. H. CLARK, M.D., D.D.S., L.D.S.

DENTIST, graduate of New York College of Dentistry. Office—Wellington Street, between Princess and Brock Streets. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the teeth.

SMYTHE & DICKSON,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Ontario street, adjoining the Dominion Telegraph Office.

E. H. SMYTHE, M.A., LL.B. E. H. DICKSON.