

MAKES A FORMAL REPLY.

REV. DR. GRANT SENDS HIS THANKS TO THE COUNCIL.

He Accepts the Kind Sentiments as Coming from the Heart—Some of the Things He Has Witnessed—He Wants to Serve Man as Best He Can.

The mayor has received the formal reply of Rev. Dr. Grant to the address presented by the city council on his return from his journey around the globe. The reply is as follows:

To His Worship J. Duncan Thompson, mayor, and the other members of the corporation of the city of Kingston: Gentlemen,—I thank you for the address which you have presented, and for the public welcome which has been so generously tendered me. You heard my unstudied reply in the city hall, but it is only fitting that a written acknowledgment should be sent you, and that a formal reply should be made to an address that must always be a precious heirloom in my family.

Your estimate of my character and services is, of course, extravagant; but instead of protesting, with what might be considered mock humility, I accept it with gratitude. In the past, while urging students to cultivate modesty, along with a sense of public duty, I have been in the habit of assuring them that in the long run each man would be estimated by the community at his true weight. But so generous is your language, that in the future I can never cite it in illustration of this truth. If I do so every one would justly accuse me of egotism. Your words evidently come from the heart, and for such due allowance must be made. But just because of the sentiment they reveal are they of real value. They assure me that I have a place in the hearts of the people of Kingston, and that the men of largest brain in the city agree with the people. That assurance is a source of great joy, as well as an inspiration to greater effort.

During my absence I visited the southern and northern hemispheres, saw something of the great oceans, and of the five continents of the world, and yet all the time was under one flag. Everywhere I felt at home. A British citizen was paying a visit to his fellow citizens. In such circumstances who could help feeling more strongly than ever the power of those sacred bonds of unity that have been woven by many generations of forefathers? The warm welcome everywhere extended to me was not on my own account. I was a fellow-citizen and a fellow-colonist, and therefore received a double welcome.

Though at home in the great cities under the southern cross you can well understand the warmer feelings that the sight of Vancouver awakened. Sixteen years before I had stood on the shores of the beautiful inlet on which it is built. Then seas of mountains, declared impassable, trackless prairies and forests pronounced unfit for settlement and impracticable for railways, separated me from my own fireside. Now I arranged by telegraph the day and hour which I would breakfast in Ottawa and dine in Kingston. In less than six days I crossed the continent, seeing signs of life, of progress, and all the promise of a mighty future. Not far from the grain elevator and the mill, everywhere stood the church and the school. Laus Deo!

I appreciate the striking language in which you have referred to the university. It can be no benefit—even in the city in which it is situated—to have an ill equipped university. Your sons have only one youth. Why injure them by sending them to a second rate institution? Unless it can be made equal to anything in the country let it go down or go anywhere, and the sooner the better. On that view you have acted and will continue to act.

You have also spoken of me as a public man and a citizen. I desire to serve the public. That is our highest duty. Do we not owe all that we are and have and all that we hope for our children to the community? Does not he serve God best who serves man? I desire no other place than to stand on one platform with my fellow citizens. My best services, you know, are always at your disposal.

Permit me in conclusion, to thank you from the heart for your generous appreciation ever since I came to this good old city, and for your kind mention of Mrs. Grant and my family.

GEORGE MONROE GRANT.

PERSONAL MENTION.

People Whose Movements, Sayings, and Doings Attract Attention.

D. Hogan, of Rochester, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Staley, Kingston, has secured a school at Snow Road.

The Bishop of Ontario sailed to-day from New York for England.

Rev. J. W. Sparling presides at both services in Sydenham street church to-morrow.

Rev. S. G. Bland in the morning, and Rev. R. Whiting in the evening in Queen street church to-morrow.

Rev. James Murray, B. A., a graduate of Queen's, was married last week to Miss Madge Webster, of Georgetown.

Messrs. Fowler and McGuinness propose running a tri weekly stage from Emerald to Kingston during the winter months if there is ice.

Gilbert Griffin, post office inspector, Kingston, is the oldest official in the service. He was on the staff when Chief Inspector Dewe joined the staff in 1843.

HE KILLED THE BEAR.

Mr. Border Dispatches the Fierce Animal With Blows From His Axe.

On Thursday Henry Border, of Portland township, heard his dog barking fiercely near Fourteen Island Lake. He and his son, who were in the woods, ran to the dog, and thinking he had cornered a porcupine Mr. Border carried an axe. He jumped a log and was at once met by a big bear that the dog had cornered. The bear advanced on Border, but several well directed blows soon dispatched him. The bear had been a nuisance about the section, having carried off various sheep. It was shot at several times. Mr. Border brought the carcass to the city to sell to-day.

His Voice Was Not Heard.

Timothy Doonan, the boniface-farmer, found his farm engagements so numerous yesterday that he could not attend the farmers' institute as was his desire. He wanted to speak on the "Raising of Hogs." He has studied the question for years. Here is one of the anecdotes he would have introduced: "New Year's day a man dropped into my place, ate four plates of oysters and a large section of beef and refused to pay for them. When a police came to raise the hog there was a fuss. The result was that the city scooped in a fine and costs and I lost my investment on the deal." Timothy evidently knows what he is talking about.

Vote For Hurst.

He will be the right man in the right place. He will speak his mind and break up combinations.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Candidates For Sydenham Ward.

KINGSTON, Jan. 5.—(To the Editor): In this ward the contest is between the present aldermen, Messrs. Gildersleeve, Hartly and Muckleston, and W. J. Crothers, one of those "brought-out as a temperance candidate."

Without any doubt there is not a ward in the city where there is so little justification for opposition. In the whole council there cannot be found three men who have done more work for the benefit of the city in connection with waterworks, railway extension, dry-dock, and other matters. Why, then, should one of them be defeated and those who have done the most be shown that valuable services go for nothing in our good city? Certainly the bare words, "temperance candidate," after Mr. Crothers' name is no justification for his being supported. If it is then others who might add "liquor candidate," "Roman Catholic candidate," "Orange candidate," "Methodist candidate," etc., etc., after their names and have equal right to support, for all are equal; and we would be in the absurd position of electing men, not for their fitness for the work to be done, but for other reasons altogether foreign to it.

So far as I have seen no reason has been given why the temperance candidates are brought out or what they are to accomplish if elected. No change in the power of the council to accomplish has been agitated for, no petitions or deputations have been sent in, nor have the views of old or new candidates been asked. Without adopting any of the methods recognized as legitimate, and proper in a matter affecting the interests of the public, candidates are brought out, to oppose some of the best men in the city. The course pursued instead of being a benefit cannot but prove a detriment to the temperance cause. If the whole four candidates are elected they will only be four out of twenty-two members. Of themselves they can do nothing, and the fact of their having run a general jiuick against everybody, including those who may wish to see the evils of intemperance reduced as much as they do, will certainly not induce sympathy. The cause of temperance must be advocated the same as any other cause. Instead of saying, "I am the temperance candidate, bow down and worship me," the particular object sought, the means and cost of securing it, and the benefits it will bring, must be plainly stated in order that the views of the people may be ascertained. Until this has been done, and the men who have proved themselves worthy in other respects, have at least been given the opportunity of stating their views, I do not see why they should be disgraced.—Yours, A LOVER OF FAIRNESS.

A Contradiction of the Mayor.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—(To the Editor): As Mr. Thompson, your mayor, at a public meeting, has seen fit to use our name in reference to the water tower, now being built in your city, we feel in justice to ourselves bound to repudiate his untruthful remarks concerning the security we offered. We are prepared to give affidavit that we offered as security for the faithful execution of our tender, which was over \$3,000 less than Messrs. Dibley & Son, the largest importers of iron in this city. We enclose a copy of Messrs. Thomas Robertson & Co's. letter, the original of which we send to Ald. Redden, which corroborates our assertion. In our tender we proposed the above firm as guarantors of our contract, and Mr. Thompson received the very same day the tenders were opened a telegram from them to that effect. If the ratepayers of Kingston understand their interests we think it would be to their advantage to have an investigation into that water tower contract, and so afford the opportunity to Mr. Thompson to further explain this matter. Thanking you for the valuable space in your paper, we are, yours truly,

ROUSSEAU & MATHER.

MONTREAL, JAN. 4, 1889.

Messrs. Rousseau & Mather, Hochelaga. "Dear Sirs,—Replying to your enquiry we remember the conversation which occurred between you and us at the time you tendered for the water tower at Kingston, and were certainly quite willing then, as we are now, to become full guarantors for your completing the work thoroughly in accordance with the plans and specifications, and to the satisfaction of the Kingston water commissioners. We are of the opinion that we either wrote you or the mayor of Kingston at that time to this effect. Yours faithfully,

"THOMAS ROBERTSON & Co."

James Redden, Esq., Kingston.

Dear Sir,—I was in Chicago last summer when the contract for the water tower was awarded to the Dominion bridge company, of Lachine, P.Q. I have no hesitation in saying from my personal knowledge and experience that the water tower can be built and a good profit made thereon at the price named by the firm of Rousseau & Co., of Montreal, and had I been at home I would have advocated the acceptance of that tender. The guarantee of Messrs. Thomas Robertson & Co., of Montreal, one of the largest and best firms in that city, would have been considered by me ample warranty for the efficiency of the work of Messrs. Rousseau & Co. The loss to the city by the non acceptance of the tender of the latter firm is between two and three thousand dollars. Yours truly,

WILLIAM HARTY.

Drowned at Watertown.

On New Year's day, Freddie Rees, aged eight years, son of A. E. Rees, Watertown, N.Y., and brother of the Rees of this Kingston, was drowned in the river. He went to play on the river's bank near a pulp mill. He ran out on a icy bulkhead, slipped and went tumbling into the cold black water some distance below. The body was drawn through an iron pipe that supplied the mill and recovered as soon as the gates were closed. The little fellow still gasping for life was treated as customary in such cases, but resuscitation was impossible the coldness of the water preventing animation being restored.

The Hotel Arrivals.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel—C. C. James, W. McConnell, Guelph; R. H. Tulle, New York; Ed. Grimmons, Boston; Max O'Neil, R. Deacon, J. E. Anderson, James Armstrong, F. U. Skelton, T. D. Bell, Montreal; J. Dryden, G. E. Faquier, Brockville; J. M. Poetras, Deseronto, R. K. Row, city; C. P. Anderson, Beachburg; H. A. Calvin, Garden Island; J. B. Guthrie, Toronto.

No Better Chance.

Having made our usual spring arrangements with the lace curtain manufacturers we will be able for the next six weeks to sell lace curtains at about one half of the price which will be asked next May. No better chance will ever be offered to purchase new and elegant curtains at such low prices. All winter goods to be sacrificed at R. McPaul's.

John McGinty, of Gananoque, accidentally shot by the premature discharge of a revolver in the hands of a comrade, died on Monday last.

THE INSTITUTE IS OVER.

THE FARMERS HAD A FIELD DAY OF IT YESTERDAY.

Discussing Topics That Will Create Ideas For Months to Come—The Great Need of the Times is Good Farmers—Then the Profession Will Be Progressive.

There was a better attendance of farmers at the afternoon session of the Farmers' institute in the court house than greeted the speakers in the morning. The session began at two o'clock with Mr. Greaves in the chair.

An interesting paper on sheep husbandry was read by John Dryden, M. P. P. The business of sheep raising was so old as the history of man. All the breeds of sheep known in this country, with perhaps a single exception, were originated in England. No other domestic animal was so easily handled or with as good results. The proper treatment of sheep was ably explained. He also showed in a clear manner that sheep were profitable, and gave reasons why sheep were not raised more extensively. The speaker started to raise Leicester, but discarded them for Cotswolds. These were put aside and he had only Shropshires now. Just what breed was best could not be answered, but the Downs were in the ascendancy. He hoped to see much larger flocks raised on Canadian soil than ever experienced before. The subject of sheep-raising was further discussed. Mr. Wilmot encouraged the raising of sheep, and asserted that he had no more profitable stock on his farm. Mr. Dryden, M. P. P., agreed with Mr. Wilmot. He advised the breeding of Shropshire sheep.

Harry Bawden gave a statistical address, showing the percentage of tenant farmers in the province. The proportion of tenant farmers in Frontenac was some years ago about six per cent., now it is eleven per cent. He pointed out that within the past ten years real estate had increased in price in cities, while in the counties it had decreased. There were under cultivation in the county 130,000 acres with an average yield per acre of 12½ bushels. The farmers in Frontenac had been serious losers in the cultivation of cereals. Through opposition in the grain business prices had been better last year than formerly. He said owing to the drought last year the shipments of cattle were very great. Since September, 1888, there had been shipped to the United States 1,387 calves, and the price paid for them was \$3 per head. There were also shipped: Yearlings, 339, at \$5.50 per head; two year olds, 197, at \$10 per head; three year olds, 439, at \$12 per head. Besides the cattle shipped to the United States there were about 3,000 head forwarded to Montreal for exportation.

Mr. R. Milton said farmers' banks should be established. Lots of stock which has been sold at a sacrifice in this county during the past year would have been held if the owners could have borrowed money at 4 to 5 per cent. He explained the awkward position farmers were frequently placed in when securing money from banks. At these institutions money could not be got at a sufficiently low rate of interest.

The subject of "Food and Feeding" was ably presented by Prof. C. C. James. He said that in order to understand the matter of food and feeding they must know their animals. They must also understand the nature of the foods which they used. A poor feeder only gave enough to his animals to keep them alive and secured no return, a good feeder was profited because his cattle made good returns. He advised feeding young animals with milk, and it would be well to mix it with linseed. If they added oil cake and straw they would make more out of the straw than if it were used alone. Pasture grass was a good all round food. If they wanted good hay they must not allow it to stand too long before cutting. In closing he pointed out that if they desired to feed successfully, they should study the nature of their animals and suit the food to them.

Mr. Dryden, M. P. P., said the most profitable way to use surplus products was to feed them to the cattle. He recommended the use of the new process of oil-cake in feeding calves.

Mr. Wilmot alluded to the matter of cutting timothy hay early. The sooner the better it was. He thought special legislation should be instituted in order that a certain kind of oil-cake might be brought into Canada free of duty. He contended that the manufacture of beef was just as important an industry as any in Canada which had been legislated upon.

Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick said that farmers would be greatly benefitted by the cultivation of fodder corn. It would be well if farmers would study the properties of this article of food.

H. Bawden said it was not a settled question, that the best way to handle fodder corn was to put it in a silo. He did not think farmers would find it profitable to feed silo corn. He, however, advised farmers to cultivate fodder corn.

An interesting paper was presented by Dr. Massie on the breeding of horses. He said that a few farmers had gone into the breeding of good cattle. The majority of farmers did not raise good cattle because they did not cross them with good stock. Horses should be raised for sale and trotting purposes. Horseflesh could only be improved by first class stallions. A market can be found in England, and raising good horses paid. The reason of the bad breeding in this county was because owners of mongrel animals were patronized, and because they could be got cheaply. He advised kind treatment for horses. The weaning of colts should occur after they were six months old. An important part of the horse is its feet and great care should be taken of them. In shoeing a horse there was no occasion to use a knife. He detailed the proper method to be adopted by a farrier. The practice of applying red hot shoes to horses feet should also be discouraged. The object should be to keep the feet in as natural a condition as possible. He advised farmers to take care of their stock and breed them to high standards. They would, if they did this, find a ready sale for them in the old countries.

The Evening Session.

Rev. Dr. Bell, Queen's university, representing the Fruit growers association of Ontario, delivered an excellent address in which he emphasized the importance of fruit growing. He gained his experience in fruit growing from the counties of Lincoln, Wexford, Bruce and Grey. There was a great difference between the fruit grown in those places and in this section. He looked on fruit as invaluable as diet. Congestive diseases could be guarded against by the general use of it.

H. Bawden said fruit growing was not a profitable undertaking in Frontenac. He would not advise farmers to go into it.

Mr. Rogers thought every farmer should have an orchard for his own use.

H. Bawden said they could get better apples from the east and west and cheaper ones than they could raise them.

Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick congratulated the farmers on the organization of the institute. He was glad the Ontario government was assisting such institutes. He was pleased to see a professor present from the Guelph

agricultural college. He could give the farmers valuable information. He pointed out that Frontenac was not the only farming section that suffered from poor crops. He named other places where farmers had suffered. He dwelt on the cheap rates of transportation for grain by water and rail, and pointed out that immense sections of land in foreign countries were being cultivated with wheat. This wheat was shipped to England and entered into competition with the wheat shipped from America. He did not think the farmers of Ontario would in future find wheat a profitable product. There were other products, however, which, if properly cultivated, would yield good results. The value of wheat this year was purely speculative. Wheat in Chicago went up in price, but it did not increase in Liverpool. England was stocked from India and Russia. Consequently the surplus wheat in America could not be sold in England at the price being paid for it. He argued that the profession of farming was a good one, and if those engaged in it would pay attention to it they would be better off than if they entered other professions. It would be a wise investment for farmers to spend money in the education of their sons in farming. He alluded to the dairying industry, and strongly urged them to make it a specialty. He also hoped some of the enterprising farmers would try the experiment of cultivating fodder corn for feeding purposes. The farmers, he believed, had the government of this country in their power, and if they could not get a proper tariff they could upset the concern. If they did not get the legislation they need they should petition the government for it, and if their requests were not granted they should endeavor to overthrow those in power.

John Dryden, M. P. P., enumerated some of the mistakes made by agriculturalists. It was a mistake for a man to undertake farming unless he has a special taste for it. This taste would develop itself in youth. It was a mistake to suppose that the boy who has the least intelligence should be left on the farm. He knew of no business that required more intelligence, more thought, more general knowledge and good judgment. Another mistake was to think that after a man had served several years on a farm that he knew all about it. The idea that a man can set a farm running and then pay no attention to it was a wrong one. The speaker did not play the gentleman on his farm. He worked and he thought it was no disgrace to work. Farmers must not be ashamed of their business, and they must work themselves if they want to be successful. It was a common thing to hear farmers condemn their business. That was wrong. It was also a mistake to try to work a farm without capital. They must not neglect small details of farm work. There was a good deal of unnecessary drudgery on the farm. They should not make farming a life of drudgery. It was a decided error that a farmer should think his home a place for shelter without anything to make it cheerful. He should furnish it well. There was something more to live for than to accumulate wealth and leave it for others to quarrel about. He closed by advising them to attend strictly to all the details of farm life.

H. Bawden said that he agreed in the main with the ideas advanced in Mr. Dryden's paper. He remarked that the farmer who held up to his fellow farmers their true actual condition was rendering them an important service. Three hundred years ago the tillers of the soil in many counties of England were owners of it; to-day not five per cent. of their descendants were in that position. The same state of affairs is rapidly approaching in Canada. A generation ago it was the boast of Canadian farmers that they were free tillers of the soil of Canada; to-day, in some of the counties of Ontario, from 25 to 30 per cent. of the farmers are tenants on the land they till, and are not free. This is largely owing to the encroachment of other industries, excessive rates of interest, and other causes that required combination on the part of farmers for self preservation.

Prof. J. B. McKay, of the Dominion business college, urged the advisability of establishing a school of practical science in connection with Queen's university. He hoped the members of the farmers' institute would heartily support the scheme.

During the evening a delightful programme was submitted. Misses Greenwood and Orser, two vocalists who are rising fast in public esteem, rendered several popular selections, which were received in an appreciative manner. Dr. Massie was also a worthy contributor. Humorous readings were delivered by Prof. McKay and N. Raymond. The accompaniments were cleverly played by Miss Jessie Meek.

Supper at the Windsor.

At the close of the farmers' institute the members entertained J. Dryden, M. P. P., and Prof. James with a supper at the Windsor hotel. Mr. M. Greaves, president of the institute, took the chair. The usual loyal toasts were proposed and received with all the honours. G. A. Kirkpatrick responded to the Dominion house of commons, and show what the Dominion experimental farm was trying to accomplish in the interests of farmers. Mr. H. Bawden proposed the Ontario legislature in a few appropriate remarks, acknowledging the indebtedness of the institute to Messrs Dryden and James. These gentlemen responded ably to the toast, Prof. James saying that the success or failure of the agricultural college was entirely and solely in the hands of the farmers of Ontario. Speeches were made by Messrs. Greaves, Dunlop, Ritchie, Milton, Joyner, Keeler and bands. The company adjourned at an early hour after singing "Auld Lang Syne."

A PURSE OF GOLD.

This is what George McMahon Received Before Going to the Far West. Last night a pleasing presentation occurred at the store of Livingston Bros., Brock street, where George McMahon, who has so efficiently acted as chief telegrapher in the Great North-Western office in this city for many years, was tendered a purse well filled with gold on the eve of his removal to Portland, Oregon. The presentation was made by Ex-Mayor McKelvey, a former schoolmate of Mr. McMahon. There was general regret expressed at the removal of the citizen. Mr. McMahon made a neat reply. Among those present who testified to the good qualities of the "manipulator of the wires" were James Swift, Thomas Hanley, A. R. Martin, F. Conway, J. Waddell, J. Tweedall, T. W. Moore, W. J. Burns, A. W. Dunlop, J. Crawford, C. Livingston and others. Mr. McMahon left for the west this morning.

Tariff Changes Needed.

Mr. John Wilmot said yesterday that he was a staunch conservative so long as the legislation of the dominion government was beneficial to the farmer. He was opposed to the tariff placed on some articles coming into the country. He thought that goods which persons had to use for the purpose of improving their stock should be admitted free. Short wool should be taxed. Long wool was admitted on paying of 4c. per lb., and a similar tax should be placed on short wool.

A nice neck scarf given away with every three sold at Hardy's.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

PARAGRAPHS PICKED UP BY OUR BUSY REPORTERS.

The Spice of Every Day Life—What the Public Are Talking About—Nothing Escapes the Attention of Those Who Are Talking Notes.

Read Hardy's advt. about ties. Overcoats at reasonable prices at Lambert & Walsh's. Evening parties were held at Catarqui and Sydenham.

For genuine Scranton No. 4 coal go to the Gas Works yard.

Ten boys, charged with assaulting E. Callaghan, were dismissed.

The 14th Batt. will probably go to Niagara on Dominion day.

Evening classes at the business college open Monday, Jan. 7th.

General Booth's household band will arrive this evening from Napanee. It is a good one.

For dry oak and soft maple, soft wood and hard wood at lowest prices, go to Crawford's, foot of Queen street.

Vote for yourself to attend the evening classes in the business college where you may serve your best interests.

Dr. Younes, of Enterprise, has been convicted for a second time of practising medicine contrary to law and fined \$50 and costs.

X Q's us, but if your pants R C D & U B Y's, U will get a new pair from Lambert & Walsh, 110 Princess St., they R X C dingly reasonable.

There has just arrived at J. Campbell's wood yard, Ontario street, the best stock of sawed or unsawed maple, also the best of dry slab wood.

Over 300 men, employees of the locomotive works company, will have a rest of three weeks. The trades represented are painters and moulders.

The Smith's Falls people are being urged to go to the polls and secure the passage of the railway by law. The opposition to the scheme is small indeed.

E. O'Neil was tazed \$5 and costs for drunkenness, and a hotel-keeper was fined \$30 and costs for violating the liquor license act at the police court to-day.

Beautiful hair goods; dress and mantle making; agents for the Caniff corset. All work guaranteed. Miss Richardson, over Walsh & Stacy's, 106 Princess St.

A fire occurred in Bibby & Virtue's hardware store, King street, early this morning. Stock valued at \$5,000 was damaged; insured for \$3,500. Cause of fire unknown.

William Viant, aged 19 years, has been committed to Pictou gaol for criminally assaulting a twelve year old girl, Jennie Thompson, an orphan living an Consecor.

Richmond, Orr & Co. are now offering their large and well-bought stock of cloths of all sorts, suitable for ladies, gentlemen's, or children's wear at sale prices. See their advertisement.

At the farmers' institute dinner, held in the Windsor Hotel last evening, a young man, on being asked to respond to the toast of the press, said he could only speak for a hay press.

There was a charming entertainment in the Sydenham street Methodist church last evening. The pupils gave songs, recitations, and dialogues, and Mr. Neish gave magic lantern views.

Moses Bisnett, painter for Randolph and Van Blaricom, Belleville, has mysteriously disappeared. He was last heard of at Trenton. He is about 25 years of age and comes from Watertown.

The Kingston Philharmonic society will re-assemble for practice on Monday, Jan. 7th, at 8 p.m. As the concert will be given very shortly it is imperative that every member should be present.

A man named Miller, ushering in the New Year, at Ottawa, in an unruly manner, was sentenced to two years and six months in the Kingston penitentiary for firing three shots with a revolver at one Bush.

Immense buckwheat cakes. Our buckwheat flour makes the finest cakes, our bread flour is the finest in the land, cooking apples, table apples, 20c peck; lemons, 20c; oranges, 20c; cranberries, 10c. James Crawford.

It is said that the race between the Gananoque and Seely's Bay trotters will positively take place next Wednesday at South Lake. The race was set for Kingston, but a week's discussion could not secure an arrangement of details.

Your money is better to us than goods, no matter how cheap. Roll bacon, 12c; cooking apples, 20c; table apples, 20c a peck; lemons, 20; oranges, 20c; cranberries, 10c; roll and tub butter, fresh celery, potatoes, Cambridge sausages. James Crawford.

The fines imposed this week by the police magistrate for infractions of the Scott act are: John Habcock, Odessa, and James McAvoy, Napanee, \$50 and costs each; Elizabeth Wyoott, Odessa, \$100 and confiscation of liquor; Hugh Rankin, Napanee, two months in gaol for a third offence.

Young man you may succeed if you wish. John May, two years ago, was earning \$10 per month driving a grocer's wagon in this city, he saved his money and attended the evening classes at the business college, secured a situation at \$30 per month. He is now at Sudbury earning \$72 per month.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKETS.

STOCKS. MONTREAL, Jan. 5.—12 noon. ASK'S OFF D

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, Bank du Peuple, etc.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour—Receipts, 100 bbls. Sales 600 bbls. Market quiet at unchanged rates.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.—5 p.m. Cheese—White 88s. 0d.; Colored 88s. 0d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5. Cotton, quiet; Middling American, 52.

Weather Probabilities.

Increasing east to north winds, partly cloudy to cloudy, followed by local falls of rain or sleet. Not much change in temperature.

Electors of Frontenac.

Vote for Hurst, he is the man to break up the rings. Hurst is the man for reducing taxes.