

VISITING IN LEIPZIG.

TWO DOCTORS WHO ARE ON A TOUR OF SIGHT-SEEING.

A Recital of the Wonderful Things Viewed in the Great Musical Centre—Some Magnificent Paintings—The Severity of the Customs Laws in Austria.

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 14.—Our month's visit to Leipzig, will always remain fresh in our memory from the general kindness with which we were everywhere treated and especially by the Americans we had the pleasure of meeting.

With regard to Leipzig, it has a population of 170,000 inhabitants and is situated on a level plane. It is the centre of the German book trade, the seat of the supreme court of the empire and one of the oldest universities in Europe and is one of the most important commercial towns in Germany.

The city itself is divided into two parts by what some years ago formed the line of fortifications around the old town, but which later on were removed and the place made into a splendid promenade, lined with numerous shade trees and interspersed here and there by handsome platz or squares, the finest one of which is "Augustus Platz" with the large museum building situated on the one side and the theatre on the other.

The dwelling houses, not only in Leipzig but throughout Germany, are of quite a different style from what they are in Canada. The old houses are tall and shallow, built principally of brick and covered with plaster, having oddly constructed red tile roofs, looking for all the world like an over-crowded batch of biscuits with too much baking powder in them, that is about all crust and no biscuit.

Leipzig is also one of the great musical centres of Europe, and this no doubt mostly accounts for the large American and English colony located here. The Leipzig orchestra, consisting of about twenty-five violins and some twenty-five other instruments, is said to be the best in the world, and as we had the pleasure of hearing them play the music to Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream" by Mendelssohn, that famous wedding march by the same author, and other equally fine selections, we had not the slightest reason to complain of the general verdict, but will ever remember that evening's entertainment.

Historically Leipzig is noted chiefly on account of the battle that was fought there in 1813 between the forces of Napoleon numbering 150,000, and those of the combined armies of Prussia, Austria, and Russia amounting to 300,000. The battle raged for four days, and it is said to be the most sanguinary and hotly contested battle on record, the French loss amounting to 60,000, and that of the allies to over 51,300.

Before leaving Leipzig our "Frau" requested us to write something in her autograph album, and you can see by the following that she looked well after our inner man as well as treating us kindly in every way possible.

"To Frau Vogel, Our month's visit to Leipzig, owing to your great kindness, will ever remain as an oasis in our experience of 'pensions' both in this and the American continent. It can be truly said of you that in time of need you were like a ministering angel, always present, i. e., when our appetites, under your fostering care, had grown out of all proportions you were ever present with some new and tempting dish to encourage them on their noble course. We leave Leipzig with our sorrow taking, our trembling stomachs with us into an unknown world, where we fear, from their visit to you, they are ill-suited to de-battle with the unknown quantity and quality of the various continental pensions."

We left Leipzig on the morning of Feb. 11th, and after several hours travelling through a flat and uninteresting looking part of the country arrived at Dresden where we remained the balance of the day for the sake of seeing the city. Dresden, the capital of Saxony, is situated on both banks of the Elba, the city being united by three stone bridges. It has many fine buildings, and although the city is not equal to Berlin in that respect it is far more picturesque and interesting. We visited the picture gallery of the museum, said to be one of the best in the world, and saw some

of the original paintings by the old masters, such as Raphael's "Madonna," painted in 1515, representing the Virgin and child in the clouds, with two saints kneeling one at each side and two cherubs looking up from below; "The Tribute Money," by Titian; "Maria Von Egypten" by Ribera and other celebrated pictures. The Roman Catholic court church is a magnificent edifice, but in an oval shape with a smaller oval forming something like a second story and the parapets or upper part of the first building adorned with between sixty and seventy statues of different saints. The tower is fully 280 feet high and is itself a fine piece of work. The theatre is another magnificent structure and covers an area of 5,300 square yards, but we had not time to visit the interior of it or the palace with its green vault which is said to contain such a valuable collection of jewels, trinkets, etc. Leaving Dresden the same evening we again started on our way towards Vienna only to find on our arrival, about midnight, at Tetschen that we had to remain there until the morning; however, later on we were well pleased with the delay, as it gave us the opportunity of viewing some of the finest scenery we had seen on this side of the pond. Tetschen is on the Austrian frontier, so our baggage had to be examined again, and although I am a firm believer in the benefits of protection, the disagreeable side of the question was forcibly impressed upon my mind that evening. In my valise I had about a half box of cigars, and naturally thought a broken package like that would pass the custom house officials, but no, they took them out, examined them and informed me I would have to pay so much duty on them. Well, whether it was from the poor quality of the cigars or not, I know not, but when I figured the amount out I found they were charging more than the cigars originally cost, so with all my native modesty I reached over to the box, helped myself to three or four, and told them to keep the balance. They looked rather surprised at first, but the advantage of my modesty striking them at last they smiled, especially when the chief told them to throw the cigars in the stove, and looked toward the one that had no fire in it.

Tetschen is surrounded on all sides by hills, and for miles after we left there we travelled through a mountainous section of the country that afforded us many a view of some fine pieces of scenery. It was not, however, until we reached the banks of the Elba again that we obtained not only an occasional view but one continual panorama that at one time strongly reminded us of sections from "Old Missouri," and then again of certain parts of the Hudson river. We ran along one bank of the Elba for miles, and as we looked across the river we could see the hills piled one above the other in all imaginable shapes, and forms with a fresh coat of snow forming a splendid background for the numerous small evergreen trees scattered over their surface, and here and there the dry, brown leaves of some birch tree, lending their color to add to the beauty and attractiveness of the picture, then we would catch a passing glimpse of some quiet snow clad village situated, as if for protection, between the two large hills, then again a hurried glance at some fine substantial looking house built against the side of the mountain, and looking fully capable of withstanding any storm, and so the views kept changing, the last one always seeming to be the best, until we diverged from the river, when we unfortunately had to pass through the most monotonous and uninteresting sections of country we had yet seen. This, however, gave us an opportunity to notice one or two things, one of them being the number of turns the railroad made within a short distance. The Plateau river runs a straight course in comparison with that road, so the sun within a half hour would shine on all sides of the car.

R. S. ANGLIN, W. H. DOWNING.

SALVATION ARMY DEFENDED

From Charges Brought Against It by the Former Editor of the "War Cry"

Major Spooner, Salvation Army, Montreal division, refutes the statements against the workings of the army sent out from Toronto. Mr. Spooner was glad to reply to the calumnies heaped upon the army by one of their late officers, namely, A. Sumner, former editor of the War Cry. The statement that the army's property was all decided to General Booth was untrue, for the property was held in trust for the sole benefit of the army in general, and the property was carried in chancery in London, Eng. He thought the fact of the army having acquired half a million dollars worth of property in Canada was sufficient proof in itself that the Booth family did not get it, for people would not give money to such an extent if they first were not quite sure that there was no fraud connected with the organization. Speaking to the charge made that all the good positions in Canada were held by English officers he said there were twenty-two divisional offices in Canada, and out of these eleven only were Englishmen. In the dominion of Canada there were 880 field officers and only 35 of them English. It was not true that there was no place provided for the aged and the sick, for they had a home where fifty could be accommodated, and where the best of doctors and nurses were provided. Mr. Sumner, the former War Cry editor, had forgotten how he had been twice picked up by the Salvation Army, nursed through sickness, how he had been helped along, and finally how the army had to dispense with his services. He did not think this a fair return for all the kindness shown to him.

HE IS A GREAT MAN.

The Praise Bestowed Upon Dr. Watson of Queen's University.

J. Antisell Allen writes the Mail: "There can be no doubt on the part of any fair-minded and competent critic that Dr. Watson, of Queen's university, is a clever, a very clever man—a man, too, of wide and varied reading, who has assimilated what he has read, and can recall it when the occasion demands—a very dangerous man in argument in a duel of wits. My son, Grant Allen, once said to me after an evening spent with Dr. Watson, 'You don't know what a man you have got at Queen's,' being heartily glad to be able to praise him, and this, too, though Dr. Watson's philosophical opinions were the very antipodes of his own."

"I confess I am not a great admirer of the Kant and Hegel grand philosophy, and am far from believing that the highest praise that can be bestowed on Dr. Watson is that he is the 'greatest living exponent of their philosophy.' I think Dr. Watson aspires to be, and is something better, than the mere exponent of any man's philosophy, highly as he thinks of theirs."

The Hotel Arrivals. Arrivals at the British American Hotel—A. L. Wilcocks, J. H. Stowe, E. H. Lyons, H. Hanson, C. E. Fanquier, O. E. Murphy, T. P. Coulson, Toronto; J. B. Warner, C. A. Hooper, Napanee; K. J. Denison, H. Martin, Hamilton; A. C. Hyke, S. T. Austin, J. C. Hialop, C. W. Meadins, Montreal; J. W. Allison, Halifax; W. F. Mader, New York; W. S. Massey, Belleville; J. H. Croll, Aultsville.

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 Taking Notes.

To make a long story short—send it to the editor of a newspaper.

A horse belonging to Bibby Bros., liverymen, had to be shot yesterday.

Misses. H. McCune and J. Jackson leave for Denver, Col., to-morrow afternoon.

Abell's Island, in the river, has been bought by James F. Hubbard for \$2,300.

The handsome jacket materials in the city in black, light colors, and checks at R. McFaul's.

W. T. Gibbard, Napanee, intends putting a new compound engine in the yacht Vesper this summer.

A bridge to cost \$4,000 will be built at South Lake. Debentures to run six years will be issued.

Piles of new dress materials, newest styles and colors, from 6c. to 25c., at Bowes & Bissette's.

Chair backs, splashers, sideboard covers, D'Oyley's toilet covers, tray covers, etc., very cheap, at R. McFaul's.

Yesterday Police Magistrate McKim fined Mrs. James Smith, Sunbury, \$50 and costs for an infraction of the Scott act.

Don't forget it. Striped tweeds and worsteds, \$3 to \$4 for trousers, at Lambert & Walsh, 110 Princess street.

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

There are nine officers and forty-four non-commissioned officers and men taking long courses in the Royal school of gunnery.

Watertown proposes to put up a \$50,000 city hall. Hon. R. P. Flower offers \$2,000 towards the purchase of a suitable site.

Breck & Booth have the best slala, hard wood and dry blocks. You can get just what you want in the fuel line at their yard.

The best and handsomest 10c. cretonne ever shown in Kingston. New patterns in muslins, new curtain materials at R. McFaul's.

The T. S. Henry stock of books, fancy goods, and wall papers, Napanee, has been bought in and the business will be continued as before.

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.

Furkish bath towels, one and a quarter yards in length, only 40c.; bleached linen towels, one and one eighth yards long, only 15c. at R. McFaul's.

D. W. Campbell gave an instructive entertainment in the Queen street Methodist church last evening on London. He showed many views with stereopticon.

The township of Front of Leeds and Lansdowne is practically free from debt, the only charge against it, other than on current account, is \$220. The amount of the township assessment is \$933.92.

To-day Scott act constables seized beer and whiskey in the store of W. McConnell, Portsmouth. The storekeeper will be tried for having the liquor in his possession.

Ladies' half, whole and quarter wigs, bangs, switches, hair chains, rings, made to order. Dress and mantle making. Cannif corset, best ever made, over Walsh & Steacy's, 105 Princess street, Kingston.

Sad catastrophes, remarkable incidents, wonderful transactions occur every day, but it is only once in a while that you can get such extraordinary good value in clothing as now offered by Lambert & Walsh, 110 Princess street.

Constable Banks, of Kempsville, writes that a lad named Page, an English youth, who came from L'Hotel Dieu, Kingston, stole a horse and rig from a church shed in South Mountain and was arrested at Kempsville while offering the outfit for sale. Page was in trouble before at Belleville.

Frank Chapman and Capt. Fitzgerald, of Ogdensburg, have purchased the steamer John Rugee, of Milwaukee, for \$90,000. The Rugee was built last season for a syndicate by the Milwaukee shipyard company, and rates A 1. Her capacity is 65,000 bush wheat. She will be commanded by Capt. Fitzgerald.

It is said that three Trentonians will figure in an unenviable case at Cobourg assizes for wickedly attempting to induce a father to brand his sons as incendiaries, so as to clear the way for a certain merchant, whose premises were destroyed by fire, to enable him to recover his insurance. The father valued the reputation of his sons more than the bribe offered.

A few years ago Messrs. Olean and C. R. Ranson, Newborn, purchased from Moses Armstrong, of Smith's Falls, a colt for \$120. In Kitley they matched it for \$125. Mr. Olean took them to Watertown and in a short time sold them to Charles Robinson, of New York state. Mr. Robinson kept them over a year and then sold them to Jay Gould, New York, for \$3,000. Mr. Gould is still in possession of this fine pair of horses. They can trot together in less than three minutes.

THE FOLGER'S HAVE IT.

They Have Purchased the Street Car Railway—It Will be Well Run.

Last evening the street railway syndicate disposed of the plant as it stands to Folger Bros. for \$9,000. There was much satisfaction expressed to day when it became known that the enterprising citizens had secured the property. It was felt that the road would be run in a manner that would meet with the approbation and support of all Kingstonians.

There were six tenders put in as follows: Folger Bros., \$9,000; G. Osborne, \$7,400; James Swift, \$8,300; Walkem & Walkem, \$8,000; Captain T. J. Craig, \$9,200, and Robert J. Carson, \$9,000. The two latter wanted an arbitration to decide what amount should be deducted for the damage by the collapsing of the car sheds. The tender of Folger Bros. was accepted.

We understand that the firm will speedily reorganize the concern. For the time being the cars will be run with two horses. Ultimately locomotion will be accomplished by electricity. The movement of the cars may also be changed and with it a reduction of tariff, possibly a three cent rate over certain portions of the line. There are also indications that the line will be changed in some parts of the city, the approval of the council being secured. One great accommodation will be the placing of a track on Ontario street, so that access to the wharves and stations will be easy of accomplishment. We hail the change of management and we are satisfied the business ability of the Folger Bros. will be such as to merit public patronage.

Opera House—Wednesday. The "galloping horse" device in "Held by the Enemy" has the same effect on the public as a "catchy" air in a popular opera. After the first performance every boy in town tries to imitate the sound of horses' hoofs. The part of "Surgeon Fielding" was originally played by Melbourne McDowell, Fanny Davenport's leading man. It is one of the strongest parts in the play.

ENDORSED THE SERVICE.

Rev. Mr. Prime Tells Why He Sympathizes With the Bishop of Lincoln.

Rev. F. Prime, incumbent of All Saints' church, conducted a service this morning of communion and intercession on behalf of the accused Bishop of Lincoln, that his cause may be upheld against his persecutors, and peace and quietness established to the greater glory of God and the vindication of the Church of England.

Mr. Prime was found in the depository room in St. George's hall this morning. He said that a pleasing service was held to-day. He then went into a lengthy review of the case that is being heard before the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford and Salisbury. The Bishop of Lincoln is being tried for ritualistic practices, the same as are indulged in in All Saints' church. It is known as the full maximum service of the Church of England. The trial is pressed by a church association that insists on the abolishment of ritualistic ceremonies.

This association some years ago persecuted various clergymen in England for so-called ritualistic practices in connection with divine service at the churches. The bishops had been given power to consider all accusations made in their various dioceses. On the death of the late Archbishop Tait, and when the various bishops had been given power to enquire into these cases, this church association ceased their persecutions. Not finding any law under which they could bring accusations of ritualistic practices they had ferreted out the Public Worship act passed in 1874, and so brought the Bishop of Lincoln up for trial under it. Some time ago, 4th December, 1887, the Rev. J. Weston Townson, vicar of St. Peter at Gowts, Lincoln, had his church consecrated by the bishop, the Archbishop of Canterbury being the preacher at a service held later in the same day. Detectives were present taking evidence in the interest of the church association, and legal proceedings were taken for alleged unlawful practices. Seven charges were preferred. This is the first time the law has been tested. Other priests were gaoled for contempt of court. They refused to recognize any tribunal instituted by civil authorities. Mr. Prime looked on the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln as persecution.

Speaking of ritualistic ceremonies Mr. Prime said that five out of six of the disputed points were used in All Saints', and the sixth, incense, would be used were there room for it. He is a strong believer in all helps of worship, but he does not obtrude his views upon those who are opposed to them. If he preaches in a low church he conforms with the system of worship employed by the attendants, and he expects the same from those who worship or who take part in the service in All Saints' church. The Bishop of Lincoln had a people as united and as devotional as those he ministered over. They were in perfect accord with the service as conducted by the bishop, and only when the church association took up the case introduced strife into the service by getting outside parties to qualify as parishioners and then endeavored to persecute the bishop for doing that which his lawful people endorsed. Such conduct Mr. Prime characterized as "Jesuitical."

CIVIC COMMITTEES.

Asking for Compensation—The Police Should Occupy the Fire Hall.

Meetings of the streets and city property committees were held in the city engineer's office yesterday afternoon. There were present Alds. Gaskin, W. Robinson, J. Hiscock, C. Robinson, W. McCammon, and Muckleston. Action in the case of Mrs. Wilson, asking for \$1,000 as compensation for injuries received through a defective sidewalk, was deferred. The opening of Sixth street was discussed, but no action was taken. S. F. Budgeman, of Godfrey, stated in a letter that his horse was frightened last summer by the engine used by the men employed in excavating for the waterworks pipes. His horse ran away and was injured. He claims damages estimated at \$33.70. Referred to the waterworks contractors. The engineer submitted a report regarding the advisability of laying down on the principal streets asphalt pavement. The report will be presented.

At the meeting of the city property committee there were present Alds. Creeggan, Carson, and Polson. They inspected the police station and pronounced it unfit for habitations by human beings. The fire station was looked over with a view to ascertaining whether it would suit for police purposes. They consider it the station the police should occupy. It was agreed that the offices in the city buildings were too small, and that the vaults were not large enough, and were dangerous. At the request of Dr. Fowler the use of the city hall will be granted free to the Ontario medical council for examination purposes.

A DISORDERLY PLACE.

The Police Raided the House of Catharine O'Brien Last Night.

Catharine O'Brien, filthy in appearance, stood in the police court dock this morning wiping her large red eyes (rimmed with coal dust), with a handkerchief once white but now discoloured. Her clothing was even dirtier than her face. She was charged with drunkenness and with keeping a disorderly house. Thomas Smith, brakeman, and James McEwen, engine wiper, were also taken. The woman lived on Montreal street and complaints have been frequent of the disturbances caused in the house she occupied. When the police swooped down last night the trio were gloriously drunk and making night hideous. Catharine said she wasn't full, but her companions said they were. She denied keeping a disorderly house and claimed that she did not sleep in the place, but in a neighbour's. The men said they were hailed by the creature and fifteen minutes afterwards were arrested. If the house was a disorderly one they were in it. The proving of the character of the house will be made to-morrow.

PERSONAL MENTION.

People Whose Movements, Sayings and Doings Attract Attention.

Rev. Principal Grant has a letter in the Mail in which he strongly disapproves of the incorporation of the Jesuits without condemning the settlement of their estates. Lieut. Kortwright, of Barrie, is now attached to "A" battery, preparing himself under the new regulations by which officers of the Canadian militia are admitted to service in the imperial forces. He is the first officer who is conforming to the new law. Mr. C. C. Whale, the inspector of the High Court of Ontario, Independent Order of Foresters, spent last evening in the city, in a conference with High Chief Ranger Milne, about the business of the order. The success of the order all over Ontario is beyond all precedent.

The By-Law Carried. A telegram from Ald. C. F. Gilderaleeve, at Lyndhurst, announces that the by-law, granting \$20,000 to the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa railway company, was passed in the township of Leeds and Lansdowne Rear by a majority of 256.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

MISTAKES OF THE SCOTT ACT PARTY ARE SET FORTH.

The Mode of Procedure Impracticable—More Liquor Consumed Than Hitherto—The Benefits Derived by Kingston Merchants—An Inquisitive Question Quashed.

KINGSTON, March 12.—(To the Editor): Conceding to the Scott act party the best intentions, and admiring the disinterested devotion of some of the leaders, we firmly maintain that theirs is a mistaken belief, that their mode of procedure is impracticable and that the interests of society would be better served by regulating the liquor traffic than by attempting its total suppression by legal measures. Dr. Fairburn says: "While religion, morality and temperance are lowered and made coarse by having their discipline incorporated in the criminal law, the law itself is weakened and made offensive by being made to invade the realm made sacred to conscience and to God." The Scott act has proved itself ineffectual as a means of prohibition or restraining the use of liquor, or even as a source of revenue. It has, however, been efficacious in law-breaking, deception, lowering the moral tone of society, stirring up strife and ill-feeling, things that have always attended and must forever attend the creation of offences in law which are not so in conscience. It has also had a depreciating effect on property, which the state encouraged and taxed heavily.

There is no question but that more liquor has been consumed in the county, and more people have used it during the time the Scott act has been in force than in any similar preceding period. Driving from Kingston last fall, a distance of fifteen miles, we overtook at different times six market waggons, and everyone of them had liquor, which was generously offered, and, tell it not to the scoffers, some of them were Scott act supporters. But it is no greater inconsistency than that of a Kingston gentleman, now working earnestly for the Scott act, who, a few years ago, worked just as earnestly to form a syndicate of farmers for the purpose of undertaking malting on a large scale in this city. Travelling on this same road for sixteen years before the advent of the Scott act we never saw liquor except in a hotel. Nor is it a road lacking in good influences, for in that distance are five churches. Indeed, at a tea meeting recently in one of these churches whiskey was as plentiful outside as good tea and coffee were inside. We have known boys to have a constant supply of it, who under the license system could not have obtained it under any circumstances. Nor were the Kingston merchants then as now obliged to have a supply bottled ready for each market day.

The fines collected from the illicit dealers, as acknowledged by the Scott act party, will not meet the expenses of enforcing the act, while the ratepayers must make up the amount formerly obtained from licenses. One outspoken hotel keeper says he may thank the Scott act for having the best carriage and best carriage team in his township, as he sold more liquor than before the time of the act, and had no license to pay. A speaker at a temperance meeting not long ago affirmed that all the crime, poverty, insanity and disease were the direct result of the liquor traffic. The inquiry was then made if the saloon goes will the prison, poor-house, asylum and hospital go with it? This inquisitive individual was promptly made to understand that none of that speaker's audience were allowed to "talk back." His whole oration consisted of putting arguments into the mouth of an imaginary opponent, and then triumphantly vanquishing them. Having again made specific references to crime, the same inquirer produces the criminal statistics of the United States, which showed that of 2,181 murders committed in that country in 1888 some 192 were traceable to liquor, and that 210 were the result of jealousy in those whom God had joined together in the holy state of matrimony, but facts were of no avail in the presence of the shibboleth of prohibition. Little progress will, however, be made till the temperance party discover and fully realize that the only remedy is some years of temperance education followed by a general prohibitory law coupled with a provision for compensatory damages. This is the only legislative measure to which no one could reasonably object. The education of public sentiment is no doubt a slow and difficult task, but it is the only solid basis on which to rest the hope for the final suppression of the liquor traffic.—Yours, etc., W.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March 12.—12 noon. ASK D. OFF D.

Bank of Montreal..... 231 22 1/2

Ontario Bank..... 135 130

Bank du Peuple..... 106 102 1/2

Molson's Bank..... 165 160

Bank of Toronto..... 222 212

Banque Jacques Cartier..... 97 1/2 93

Merchants' Bank..... 139 138

Quebec Bank..... 870 00

Union Bank..... 100 93

Bank of Commerce..... 121 120 1/2

Imperial Bank..... 908 180

Montreal Telegraph Co..... 99 90

Rich. & Ontario Nav. Co..... 56 55

City Passenger RR..... 265 261 1/2

Montreal Gas Co..... 207 206

Canada Pacific RR..... 191 180

Canada Cotton Company..... 00 00

Londas Cotton Co..... 00 00

Rochelaga Cotton Co..... 145 137 1/2

N. W. Land Co..... 75s. 6d. 71s. 6d.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN,

Windsor Hotel Block, Princess Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRODUCE COMMISSION DEALER.

Headquarters for Clover, Timothy, Field and Garden Seeds.

Choice Family Flour. Strong Bakers' Flour a specialty.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—5 p.m.

Cheese—White and Colored 5s 6d

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.

Cotton, steady; American middlings, 6-11-12

Weather Probabilities.

South west to west winds, fair mild weather.