Daily British Whig.

Quite our Own Town.

Dissatisfaction is expressed in leading American papers that the Tariff Commission has not seen fit to modify the duties upon lumber exported to the United States from Canada. It is pointed out that under the law there is a duty of one dollar per thousand feet upon hemlock, whitewood, sycamore and basswood lumber, and two dollars upon all other varieties of sawed lumber, entering the United States. No sawed lumber is exported into the United States except from Canada, so that this law operates only so far as Canada is concerned. Canada cannot send sycamore or whitewood, for the reason that she has none to send, and the United States does not require Canadian hemlock or basswood. It is not apparent why these words are mentioned at all, except for the purpose of disguising the real meaning of the law, which was intended to check or prevent the introduction of Canadian white pine or spruce into American markets, and this is done for the benefit of individuals manufacturing similar lumber in the United States. The question is one affecting the political leanings of those interested in it. The removal or mitigation of the tax would be a benefit to every American consumer of lumber. He would get his pine and spruce $2 per thousand cheaper, but the native manufacturer demurs, and he has been influentially represented on the Tariff Commission. The Sun is rampant and says Congress will certainly neglect one of its most important duties if it fails to place sawn, hewn and square timber upon the free list.

METHODIST UNION.

The last and revised draft of the terms of the Union has been issued to the clergy who will be personally affected by the scheme, and only now are Methodists in a fair position to judge of its merits. We are aware that some Quarterly Official Boards have pronounced upon the question of union in advance of the time at which it is to be supposed men are prepared to speak deliberately, but not until February will there be such an expression of opinion as will indicate the success or failure of the movement. Accompanying the basis of Union is a circular letter signed by the President of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, the President of the Primitive Methodists in Canada, the President of the Bible Christian Church, the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Secretary of the Committee. From this document we extract the following, important in the light of recent discussion of an unfavorable character:

"The diversities of polity and principles of Government, and the cherished peculiarities of the several Churches, give to your Committee the occasion of much study and prayer. One of the Churches has made prominent in its administration the maintenance of the rights of the Annual Conferences, and of the peculiar functions and privileges of the pastorate. Another has held unswervingly by the connexional idea, the supremacy of the General Conference, and the office and prerogatives of an itinerant General Superintendency. The other two Churches have especially maintained the rights of the laity to representation in the Conferences and Courts of the Church. These central and fundamental positions of the Churches are recognizable, are incorporated in the basis of Union, and, in our opinion, will be found to be elements of safety, solidity, liberty and power. This basis, in its regard for cherished principles and inalienable rights, proposes that these central and fundamental positions be preserved and constitute the common ground of unity, while peculiarities of less importance in a spirit of mutual concession, are in most cases handed on to be arranged by the General Conference and constituted authorities of the United Church, should such Union, by your vote, allowance, and action, ever take place. The missionary, educational, and financial interests of the Churches, their Church property, book-rooms, and publishing establishments give us much concern, but we are persuaded that in them is no insuperable barrier to union. The welfare of ministers and societies was in our thought to all set them all possible safeguards. The superannuated ministers are protected in their rights, and ordained men have secured to them the privileges and functions possessed within their respective Churches. It has been the careful and prayerful effort of our United Committee to discharge the sacred trust confided to them by their several Conferences and Churches; and guarding rights, principles, and important interests, to find if practicable according to their instructions, a basis of which the Methodist people of the Dominion might, under God, unite in one Methodist Church for the spread of Scriptural holiness over these lands."

The *Christian Guardian* is still dissatisfied, and holds (1) that no such union can be carried out without causing serious financial difficulties in the United Church; (2) that to meet this unavoidable pressure on ministers the only provision made by the Committee is that with regard to superannuation claims, the ministers of the minor bodies must "level up" before they can share equally in the income from the invested funds and book-room profits. On the other hand we have the President of the General Conference of the Methodist Church declaring that there is no occasion for alarm in regard to financial matters, and that the cry must not, agitation should not be allowed to work an injury which cannot be repaired. The matter is not one for precipitate action. For years there has been a yearning for that which now appears to be almost within reach. The Methodist clergy of this city, if personally consulted, would eliminate and add to the basis, but they see the wisdom of concession, and will bow in all deference to what meets the approval of the majority.

Greater or the Year.—The temperature last night was the coldest of the season. The thermometer registered 15° degrees below zero. The atmosphere was decidedly warmer this year.

LIBERAL PLATFORM.

Substance of the Resolutions Passed at the Toronto Convention—A Clearly Defined Policy.

We append a summary of the resolutions passed at the Toronto Convention, and Mr. Mowat's declaration:

1. Recognizing the fidelity of the Reformers of Ontario to Liberal principles evinced by the Local Governments during the past 11 years, and desiring it a bounden duty to strengthen the hands of Hon. O. Mowat at this juncture.

2. That disallowance should be exercised by the Dominion Government only when local legislation goes beyond the jurisdiction of the Province; that the Streams' Bill was not illegal and unconstitutional; that its repeated disallowance is a violation of Provincial autonomy and an attack on self government; and that the action of the Legislature, in asserting Provincial rights, demands approval and support.

3. That the repudiation of the Boundary Award is a violation of public law and national faith, and that the demand of the Ontario Government for the immediate ownership of the awarded territory deserves the support not only of the Liberals but of every citizen of the Province.

4. That the Convention recognizes the right of each Province to control all matters placed under its power, and the adoption of fair play in the adjustment of all questions arising between the Dominion and Provinces.

5. That the time has come for an extension of the franchise, and that it is hoped a Liberal majority will be returned to accomplish this object.

6. That the Convention is gratified at the improvements effected under Reform auspices in the laws affecting elections, schools, municipalities, personal and real estate, and in the practice of the courts, that justice has been administered with purity and expeditiousness.

7. That the Convention is gratified at the solution of the Municipal Loan Fund difficulty, the return to the people of large sums spent in public works, and the judicious and given to 2,200 miles of new railway.

8. That while the business of the country has been steadily carried on education has been vitalized, the victims and affected cared for, burdens lifted off municipalities, industries encouraged, and the Province progressed in every way.

9. That the Convention recognizes the assistance given by the Reform Government to agriculture and drainage, and the good it has promoted through the instrumentality of the Experimental Farm, Agricultural Commission and Bureau of Statistics.

10. That the Convention requires a healthy expansion of the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the Province, aiding them by railways, extensions of the country's products, and the Bureau of Industries.

11. That the development of our Public and High School system in the training, classification and examination of teachers, the efficient inspection and classification of schools, and the remodelling and advancing of the work of secondary education, are matters of congratulation; that the complications and difficulties which unnecessarily surrounded such a subject are to be met by vigilantly watching over the working of the system, with a view to such changes in detail as from time to time experience may show to be necessary; by a due regard to the reasonable wishes and feelings of the various sections of the community; and by the application to the utmost extent, consistent with efficiency, of the principle of local control over affairs.

12. That the management of the Crown Lands is a cause for pride to the Liberal party and of national congratulation to every inhabitant of the Province.

13. That this Convention rejoices that, by a judicious expenditure on Colonization roads and internal improvements, so many of our sons, together with the people of other countries, have, notwithstanding great attractions elsewhere, found homes within our borders, and trusts that the immigration policy of the Ontario Government will continue to secure large additions to our agricultural population.

14. That this Convention views with approval the manner in which the Reform Governments have met every public requirement for the restraint and correction of the vicious, as well as the care of the afflicted portions of our population, by the erection of buildings needed, and the successful management of our various penal and charitable institutions.

15. That the Reform party, the parent of the system of local institutions, municipal liberties, and generally of the principles of self-Government, re-affirms, after an experience of more than forty years, the value of these institutions, and will in the future cherish and develop them by all means in its power.

16. That this Convention views with gratitude the improvements which have been made in the laws affecting temperance; protests against any retrograde changes such as extending the hours of selling, lessening the restrictions in the number of licenses, creating vested interests in licenses, and re-transferring to Municipal Councils the responsibility of issuing licenses; believes that the general interpretation of the Constitution has been that the Provincial Legislatures have authority in the matter; considers that it is for the best interests of the Dominion that the Local Legislatures should have such authority; deprecates the assumption of power by the Parliament of the Dominion in this regard, beyond what may be needed for passing a general law as to the prohibition; declares that the Local Legislatures can best give effect to the wishes of the people in each Province as to the license system; and insists that action by the Parliament of the Dominion would be an undue interference with Provincial rights and detrimental to the cause of order and sobriety.

17. That the principles of local control over local affairs; of parliamentary independence and purity of elections; of legislative and administrative reform as required by the program of the Province; of the discriminating extension of the franchise; of the judicious encouragement by the State of all our agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing industries, of the speedy settlement of our unoccupied territory by free grants of homesteads to actual settlers, and the active encouragement of proper immigration; of public competition for public property and public works; of Provincial care of the afflicted and unfortunate portions of the population; of a free primary education for the whole people and the reasonable encouragement of higher education; of the maintenance in their integrity of our municipal institutions; of economy and retrenchment in our financial affairs consistent with the promotion of progress and development of all the resources of the Province; and the encouragement by every legal means of all moral and social reforms, are principles which the Liberal party have always maintained; and so long as the Reform Governments in the future, as in the past, uphold and carry out these principles, they shall receive the hearty and united support of the Liberal party of this Province.

THE PREMIER'S CLOSING ADDRESS.

Hon. Mr. Mowat—It has been suggested, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that at the close of this Convention I should pronounce the benediction. But you have been pronouncing benedictions all day, as well as all day yesterday, and if there is any further benediction to be pronounced I want you to be pronouncing it from this day until the election, and especially to pronounce it on the election day. (Loud cheers.) You see that your Province is in danger; that its territory is in danger; that its constitutional and legislative rights are in danger, and that the Government in which you believe is also attacked. You are strong men every one of you in your own localities. Every one of you can do mighty work in the approaching elections, and I call upon you to do that work. (Loud cheers and cries of "We will.") Every man of you has a duty to perform, and let every man feel it to be his duty from this time until the next election to do all that man can for the object we have in view, viz., to secure those rights which your love for your country makes you anxious about now. (Hear, hear.) Whatever you can do, it is the bounden duty of every man of you to do it, and I know that you will. We want not merely a majority of votes in the Assembly, but that moral strength which the general voice of the people, which a large majority gives, and which it alone gives. Wherever now you have a Reform member you must swell his majority at the next election. (Cheers.) Where you have a close constituency which is not now represented by a Reformer you must see to it that it shall be represented by a Reformer after the next election. (Cheers.) You must make the victory still more significant by taking care that in others of the constituencies in which the enemy think themselves secure Reformers shall be elected in the approaching contest. (Cheers.) Do all that and Ontario is safe. (Loud cheers.) Her territory is safe. Her legislative rights are safe, and the battles of former days will not have to be fought over again. (Cheers.) And then personally to myself in another consideration, viz., that it will make it quite sure that Mowat will not "go." (Tumultuous and long continued cheering.)

MEN OF THE HOUR.

LATE LEON GAMBETTA, STATESMAN.

Leon Gambetta died five minutes before the close of the year 1882, when a life ended as full of promise of future greatness as exceptional in the splendor of its past accomplishments. He was the son of parents who kept a miscellaneous store in his native town, and were in humble and obscure circumstances. They were Italians in blood, devoted to the church and anxious that their son should become a priest. When he was eight years of age he lost his right eye. He was watching a cutler bore a knife handle when the machine broke, and a part of it pierced his eye ball, totally destroying it. His popularity was unbounded, due in a great measure to his wonderful oratorical gifts, which combined the physical advantages of a magnificent voice, full, fine presence and impassioned delivery. He died the strongest of French statesmen, though out of office, and all Europe felt the shock of his departure. The late eminent M. Dufaure said of him: "I know no man to whom the destinies of a great country might be more safely confided. He will be a Richelieu without cruelty" and a Colbert without vanity." What his future would have been it is vain to conjecture. He loved power and Frenchmen need a there. We have already sketched his life's work. He was a strong built man, of the average height of Frenchmen, with a tendency to corpulence. He loved the country and took much exercise. His home was at Ville d'Avray, near Paris, where he died. He was disinterested in his services to his country and comparatively poor, the property he had accumulated being made principally by his newspapers—the *Republique Française* and *La Petite République*. M. Gambetta was a bachelor.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

The usual meetings of the week of prayer have been arranged for by the Evangelical Alliance and will be held as follows:

Monday Evening—In the Baptist Church: Subject, "Praise and Thanksgiving." Speakers, Revs. S. N. Jackson and J. P. Wilson.

Tuesday Evening—In the First Congregational Church: Subject, "Humiliation and Confession." Speakers, Revs. J. McCaig and J. M. Hagar.

Wednesday Evening—In Chalmers' Church: Subject, "Prayer for Families." Speakers, Revs. Dr. Grant and Dr. Elliott.

Thursday Evening—In M.E. Church: Subject, "Prayer for the Church Universal." Speakers, Revs. A. Wilson and C. A. Cook.

Friday Evening—In the Sydenham St. C.M. Church: Subject, "Prayer for the Nations." Speakers, Revs. Dr. Smith and R. Mackay.

Notice will be given concerning Saturday evening during the week.

Services will begin each evening at 7:30 and collections will be taken in aid of the city missions.

LEON GAMBETTA.

We print to-day a potrait of the late Leon Gambetta, whose death has plunged all France into a profound grief. It is sad that one so eminent and yet so young should have been cut off when his country needed him most; it is sadder still that his life should have been clouded by moral intrigues and indiscretions, that he should fall at the hand of the woman he first betrayed and then wronged. Like many others he was flattered by attention. He encouraged the admiration of an estranged creature, the wife of another, and when he was free to redeem the past to some extent, giving her the standing in society she had lost through her love for him, legitimizing the fruits of their union he wavered of her, disliked her, and engaged in scenes which have not been fully unveiled. "Je suis pacte" (I am lost) words like the wail of one whose failure, political, religious and social, have been concentrated in one sentence whose meaning is immense.

"Kiss Woman and every sin," and there are some who kind words spoken regarding Sheppard's Yellow Oil, that old reliable remedy for external and internal use. It cures rheumatism, bruises, cramp, sore throat, and all sprains and wounds of the flesh.

SUSPECTED CANNIBALISM.

A Canadian Indian Eating Two Families who were Conducting Him to an Asylum.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—Word has been received here of the probable murder of two families of Indians, Stoney Indian Reserve, by one who had lost his reason, and was being accompanied into Edmonton by his victims for medical treatment. Last Summer he showed symptoms of insanity, tending to cannibalism. He became so violent that it was found necessary to secure him with ropes, notwithstanding which he succeeded in biting a large piece of flesh out of his wife's arm, which he swallowed. In July it was arranged that another family with his own should proceed with him to Edmonton, about forty miles distant, where he could be given up to a detachment of mounted police. After the time of their departure for Edmonton nothing has been heard of the party, and it is feared that, getting loose from his fetters, the lunatic has succeeded in killing and eating those accompanying him. It may be said that the Indian agent for Treaty No. 6, on which is the Stoney Indian Reserve, in his last report to the Government, stated that his messenger from Lake St. Anne's, found the Indians starving. Great prostration prevailed from a sickness which confined nearly all the Indians to their tents, preventing them from hunting and fishing, which made it necessary for him to send out immediate relief in the form of medicines and provisions.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Gist of Various Telegrams on Various Themes.

Clemenceau is talked of as Gambetta's successor.

Account to-day gave Mayor Boswell, Toronto, a few more votes.

Taylor's clothing house, Toronto, has been burglarized and $800 worth of stock stolen.

Mann, the Hawkesbury murderer, attempted to poison a family in Montreal, with whom he lived.

Clifton House and a number of other establishments in Brooklyn have been damaged by fire. Total loss over a quarter million.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

London, Jan. 4.—A priest in Donegal telegraphs that he accompanied Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary, on his tour of inspection in the parish of St. Columbkill. They visited twenty families and found there was not a morsel of food in any house.

CANADA PACIFIC RR.

Montreal, Jan. 5.—A despatch received here from Sir John Rose, says that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will get all the capital required in London. A syndicate is formed in the Metropolis to buy up the shares.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.

P. G. George Lee, D.D.G.M., assisted by P. G's Hiett, Dunn, Adams and Dillon installed the following officers of Kingston Lodge, No. 93, I.O.O.F., for the current term:

N.G.—George A. Bicker.
V.G.—George W. Maxwell.
Rec. Sec.—S. Marshall.
Per. Sec.—Wm. Saunders, P.G.
Treasurer—Wm. Healey, P.G.
R.S.N.G.—Jas. E. Dillon, P.G.
L.S.N.G.—George Young.
I.G.—N. Langdon.
O.G.—A. C. McMahon.
W.—W. Spankie.
C.—W. J. Purdy.
R.S.S.—J. Saunders.
L.S.S.—L. Mills.
R.S.V.G.—Thos. M. Fenwick, M.D.
L.S.V.G.—P. Gibbs.
Chaplain—S. Guy, P.G.
Physician—F. Fowler, P.G.M., M.D.
Jun. P.G.—E. Chatterton.

THE COLD SNAP.

At Montreal this morning the cold was registered at 15° below zero; at Perth, 20°; at Newboro, 18°; at Hawkesbury, 20°; at Buckingham, 22°; at Gallinan Mills, 23°; at Pembroke, 27°.

The Great Source of consumption and many wasting forms of disease, is scrofula lurking in the system. The true specific for this condition is found in Burdock Blood Bitters. That medicine purifies the blood and builds up the enfeebled frame.

GAMBETTA'S FUNERAL.

A Notable Event—Honors to the Dead Statesman—Buried With State Ceremony.

Paris, Jan. 6.—The funeral car was specially designed by Bastien Lepage, painter. It moves on low, black wheels streaked with silver.

Gambetta's father has decided not to oppose the constitutions of his son, but has concluded to permit the funeral at Nice to be a civil one. The funeral car has just arrived at Quai d'Orsay in front of the Colonade. It is preceded by six horsemen in black and white uniforms. The car is drawn by six horses. The coffin is covered with black velvet which is again partially hidden by tri colors, draped with crape and two natural palms, with wreaths and red immortelles. The platform car was literally covered with wreaths. The bearers carry batons on which are also wreaths. The regimental flags of the escort are draped with crape.

The body of Gambetta was placed in the hearse at 10:20 o'clock amid the booming of cannon, the beating of drums, the sound of trumpets and the troops presenting arms.

The procession started at 10:30, headed by the relatives and friends of deceased, representatives of President Grevy, Ministers, Generals, Senators, Deputies. The procession was nearly two miles long. The Guard of Honor preceding and guarding the catafalque was composed of the Republican Guard, with a band playing a funeral dirge. It is estimated that 200,000 were in the procession. Conspicuous were the Free Masons in complete uniform, advocates and students of Paris.

At 12:30 the head of the procession reached the Boulevard de Sebastopol, while the numerous deputations were still waiting in Place des Invalides to take their places in the cortege. Several musical societies are playing in the procession besides the military bands.

The statue of Strasbourg was draped with crape and a trimmer spread on its legs. As the procession advanced towards this point a kind of shudder seemed to pass through the crowd. A formidable demonstration seemed about to break out. From time to time cries of "Vive la Republique!" "Vive la France!" and even "Vive la Gambetta," were raised by crowds on the pavement, and echoed by other people. The scene presented was the strangest imaginable. Above the swaying mass were banners, wreaths and enormous masses of flowers borne on men's shoulders. In Rue de L'Universite from the square up to the esplanade were deputations unable to find a standing place in the Court of the Palais Bourbon. The whole front of his building was draped in black with a large silver cadelabra between the pillars giving a greenish flame. The whole Corps d'Armee was drawn up encircling the funeral car. The whole space between Champs d'Elysee terrace, de Feuillant's bridge and Rue Royale was one mosaic of heads, all uncovered, stretching forward and motionless. At the extreme corners were omnibuses and cabs groaning under the weight of spectators, who crowded their roofs. On the fence of the Garden of the Tuileries were men standing two or three deep, and also on the stone work, in an attitude of tortura, while on the opposite side of the railing the narrow ledge was crowded with others clinging to the rails, other being free, waving hats. Windows in the Hotel Continental were hired at fabulous prices, even thirty guineas being mentioned.

The coffin was laid in a temporary resting place and the procession dispersed at 3:30 p.m. It is estimated 300,000 persons were present.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Happenings Across the Border—Political, Social and Personal Events.

Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 6.—John, Annie and Louisa Kodisch are held for murdering their mother on the 13th ult. The body was exhumed and fatal wounds found. It is thought the accused desired to obtain her property.

Nashville, Jan. 6.—The rumours that Polk, the defaulting State Treasurer, has gone to Mexico and South America, and again that he has been arrested at Houston, Texas, are apparently without foundation. Polk controlled millions of dollars in the past two years. His family keenly feel the disgrace and especially his aunt, the venerable widow of President Polk. The loss of Treasury funds is now regarded as Polk's real reason for announcing that he would not pay the interest on State bonds. It is stated that there were found in Polk's office, two notes for $40,000 and $60,000, and a teacet for $85,000, and a smaller note and ticket against a once prominent politician in Tennessee, recently killed in the street in a fight. It is said that Polk lost $100,000 on the decline in Memphis and and Charleston stock. It is also thought that he speculated in Tennessee bonds and lost heavily.

REV MR. COOK'S PASTORATE.

In looking over the *News* of the 4th inst. some remarks regarding the Rev. Mr. Cook's resignation met my view, which are entirely incorrect. The following is a true statement of the case: On Christmas day Mr. Cook received a telegram from the Parliament Street Baptist Church inviting him to preach there on the following Sunday, with a view to the pastorate. At a meeting held during the week, between Xmas and New Year's, Mr. Cook announced this fact to the members of the church and carrying this purpose with effect he preached in Toronto both morning and evening of last Sunday. To-day (Friday, 5th), he received a telegram stating that he would receive a unanimous invitation to the pastorate. Thus we see that Mr. Cook has not received a call from this church yet. Mr. Cook will no doubt accept it, when it comes, and in the west will meet with some very old friends, with whom he has being associated in Christian work some years ago.

Parliament Street Church is situated in a well populated district of Toronto, and has about 200 members, containing a band of earnest workers. The church supports a mission in which good work is carried on.

If Mr. Cook goes to Toronto he will find his duties heavier than in Kingston, but we wish him every success, knowing that he will do his duty fearlessly. Should he go he will most likely preach his farewell sermons on the 21st inst., and leave Kingston the same week for his new home.

E. C. H.

AN UNTAKEN BET.

After the Liberal Convention a syndicate of gentlemen, including a Kingstonian, put up $25,000 against $12,500 that Mowat's Government would be sustained. The bet was not covered, notwithstanding that a caution was made of the hotels for takers. The money is still on deposit, in order that the Terms may be accommodated if they recover their pluck. The Liberal Convention carried about $85,000 to be spent in Toronto.

Mr. J. W. Guppy, of Newbury, has used Burdock Blood Bitters in his family with good effect, and says that Rev. J. R. Smith has used it, and spoke of it in high terms of praise. It is the great blood purifying tonic that acts upon the bowels, the skin, the kidneys, the skin and the blood.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Jan. 6, 10 o'clock.

STOCKS.	BAKED	OFFERED
Montreal	201	200½
Ontario	109½	109
Banque du Peuple	97	96
Molsons	126	125
Toronto	177½	176½
Banque Jacques Cartier	120	115
Merchants	122½	121
Quebec	000	000
Union	94	93
Commerce	132½	132
Exchange	175	170
Imperial	136	130
Federal	137½	[illegible]
Telegraph	124	123
Dom. Tel. Co.	000	80
Rathbond	68½	67
City Passenger	130½	129½
Gas	179½	179
Canada Cotton Co	146	000
Dundas Cotton Co	119	116
Ontario Investment	139	
St Paul M and M	143	141½
N. W. T. Co.	47 6	47 0

JOSEPH FRANKLIN,

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

Dolan's Block, Princess Street, Kingston

STRONG BAKERS' FLOUR A SPECIALTY

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, Jan. 6.

Flour—Receipts 400 bbls; sales 600 bbls market dull; prices unchanged; quotations: Superior, 4.65 to 4.75; Extra, 4.55 to 4.65; Fancy, 0.00 to 0.00; Spring Extra 4.50 to 4.60; Superfine 4.20 to 4.40; Strong Bakers 5.00 to 6.50; Fine 3.90 to 4.00; Middlings 3.70 to 3.75; pollards 3.65 to 3.80; Ont bags 2.10 to 2.25; city do 0.05 to 0.10.

Grain—Wheat U C. white, 1.02 to 1.04; do red 1.06 to 1.08; spring 1.10.

Corn 70 to 75.

Peas 69 to 70 for 60½ lbs.

Oats 35 to 36c.

Barley 60 to 70c.

Rye 56 to 60c.

Oatmeal 3.10 to 4.20.

Cornmeal 4.00 to 4.10

Provisions—Butter Western 16 to 18c, and B M 19 to 22c; E T 20 to 22c.

Cheese—12½ to 13c.

Pork—21.00 to 22.00.

Lard—13½ to 14c.

Bacon—14 to 15c.

Ashes—Pots 4.90 to 5.00.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 6, 10 noon.

Wheat—new 86 [illegible] 88½ April; 94 Feb; 95½ May.

Corn—60 cash; 60½ for Jan; 56½ May; 54 Feb; 54½ June; 49½ Oct; 48½ Nov; 47 cash.

Pork—21.45 for May; 17.25 for March; 20.65 for Jan; 17.00 Feb; 16.95 Dec; 17.25 year.

Lard—12.[illegible] Jan; 12.[illegible] May; 10.00 March.

Oats—34½ Jan; 32½ May.

DIED.

In Kingston, January 6th, at the residence of her daughter, 114 Ordnance St., Helena Washton, wife of W. McIlwraith, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, 7th inst, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Buffalo papers please copy.

R. AND J. GARDINER

Cheap Clearing Sale!

—COMMENCING—

JAN'Y 2ND. 1883,

To be Continued During the Entire Month.

WE ANNOUNCE THE ABOVE

CHEAP SALE

For Two Imperative Reasons

First—To reduce our Immense Stock.

Second—To make room for the New Spring Goods shortly expected to arrive.

To Insure Success in this

CHEAP CLEARING SALE!

We have made enormous reductions in all classes of Goods, the great object being to sell goods and sell them quickly, profit being but a secondary consideration.

We advise purchasers to take advantage of the Special Bargains we offer in

Silks Satins, Velvets and Plushes

In Cashmeres, Merinoes and all classes of Dress Materials

In Dress and Mantle Trimmings

In Blankets, Flannels and Woolen Goods of every kind.

In all makes of Sheetings, Cottons and House Furnishing Goods.

In Ulster Cloths and Tweeds

In Fancy Goods, of which we have an immense stock.

Also an immense stock of French Kid Gloves.

R. & J. GARDINER,

Importers of British and Continental Goods

100 Princess Street,

Second door from the corner of Wellington St

Dec. 30.

As a Matter of Course!

After Such a Busy and Prosperous Season we have not many

FURS!

left. But, what we have are first-class goods, and will be sold to

CASH BUYERS

At a Liberal Discount from even our former

Remarkably Low Prices.

Intending purchasers make a note of this and save money by buying your furs at the

Boston Hat and Fur Store,

Wellington Street.

Jan. 6.

LOST.

TWO FIVE DOLLAR BILLS between the Montreal Bank and Gardner's Store, Princess street. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at this office.

Jan. 6.

'55. WE WISH YOU A HAPPY NEW YEAR. '83.

WE have been before you now for 28 years as merchant, and gratefully acknowledge the liberal patronage we have received from the citizens. They have often put up with our shortcomings and our defects, being often late in the delivery of goods, but this we could not very well help. A great many postpone their buying until late on Saturday, therefore making it impossible to do them the justice we desire and they deserve. Now as we are on the eve of a New Year, we respectfully ask our customers at least those who can conveniently do so, to give their orders through the week. We wish them all "A Happy New Year," and promise to use every effort in the future to satisfy our friends by keeping the best Groceries and Provisions the market can afford. Our cellars are stocked not with new but old wines and our facilities are such that no one else in the trade can give equal value to the sale of goods.

GOLDEN LION GROCERY,

W. R. McRae & Co.,

Golden Lion Block

Dec. 27.

COME DOWN!

—TO THE—

TORONTO FLOUR STORE

WHEN YOU WANT

Flour, Oat Meal, Cracked Wheat, Brown Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Prepared Flour

HAMS & BACON

TORONTO FLOUR STORE.

M. MORRISON,

Nov. 24. Brock Street.

INCREASE YOUR CAPITAL.

$10 $20 WHEAT $50 STOCKS $100

Whether desiring to make money on stocks, or investing in investments in grain, provisions and other speculations, can do so by operating on our plan. Operations may be started with the present date, on investments of $10, $20, $50, cash or on have been realized and paid to investors amounting to several times the original investment. Profits realized from of every month, still leaving the original investment making money of paying on demand. Explanatory circulars and statements of facts in most free. We want responsible agents, who will report on results and introduce the plan. Liberal commissions paid.

FLEMMING & HERRIAM, Commission Merchants, Sucrhouse Block, Chicago, Ill

FOR GENUINE

Edinburgh Scotch Bread!

GO TO THE

KING ST. BAKERY,

R. H. TOYE

Oysters, Fruit, &c.

Dec. 29.

TO BE LET

THE DESIRABLE and best Hotel Property in the City of Kingston, Ontario, known as the British American Hotel, for a term of years from 1st April next.

Such additions and improvements will be made by the proprietors as may be mutually agreed upon with the incoming tenant.

Apply to

GEO. M. WILKINSON

Kingston, Ont.

Dec. 27

JUST RECEIVED!

A Fine Lot of Christmas Candy, Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Cocoanuts, &c., at

NELLIGAN'S

Central Fruit Depot,

No. 228 & 229 PRINCESS STREET

HOT TEA AND COFFEE.

Oysters in Every Style.

Dec. 18.

WINTER RESORTS.

GRAND EXCURSIONS.

Atlas Line of Mail Steamers,

For BAHAMAS, TURKS ISLAND, JAMAICA, HAYTI, PORTO RICO, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and COLOMBIA. Sailing every week—Tourists are invited to avail of these trips, which they can make on any route which the Company's steamers take, at the extreme low price of $1 PER DAY, which includes living on board the steamer the whole time, and they may transfer on any other steamer of the line they may meet on the voyage.

For passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO.,

Agents,

15 State Street, New York.

Or E. L. SLAUGHTER, Toronto.

CASH

—PAID FOR—

Ladies' and Gent's Cast-off Clothing

—ALSO—

Second-Hand Furniture.

Parties waited upon at their own residence.

Call on or address

CHAS. H. WHITTAKER,

221 Princess Street,

Kingston

Nov. 8.

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES owing the estate of the late Rev. J. Cooke for Printing will please settle at once, and all persons having accounts against the said estate will please hand them in, Mrs. Henry Cooke, Brock Street.

The business of "Cook Printing" will be continued by the undersigned, who will be ready to execute orders in the late firm's patronage.

Jan. 5th. W. H. COOKE.

STOCK-TAKING SALE

—AT—

SHAW'S

ALL THIS MONTH.

Parties in Need of Cheap Dry Goods Should Call at SHAW'S, as we are

CLOSING OUT SEVERAL LINES CHEAP.

Dress Goods, Dress Goods, CHEAP AT SHAW'S

Flannels & Blankets, CHEAP AT SHAW'S

Black & Colored Cashmeres CHEAP AT SHAW'S

Cloths & Ulsterings, CHEAP AT SHAW'S

Clouds & Wool Goods, CHEAP AT SHAW'S

Shirts & Drawers, CHEAP AT SHAW'S

Shirtings & Tickings, CHEAP AT SHAW'S

Ducks & Denims, CHEAP AT SHAW'S

Winceys & Plaids, CHEAP AT SHAW'S

Shawls & Jackets, CHEAP AT SHAW'S

Sheetings & Prints, CHEAP AT SHAW'S

Velvets & Satins, CHEAP AT SHAW'S

CARPETS

For a fine Carpet at the right price, go to

—S-H-A-W-'-S—

Glasgow Warehouse & Carpet Warerooms,

Corner of Princess & Wellington Streets.

Jan. 5

DIARIES 1883 DIARIES.

OFFICE DIARIES, 1883.

Broad Foolscap Folio.

Long Foolscap, 4 days to page

Broad Quarto Foolscap, 2 days to page.

Broad Quarto Foolscap, 1 day to page.

Pocket Diaries in Great Variety

of Styles and Bindings also

New Year's Calling Cards,

In New Designs, at

NISBET'S BOOKSTORE

Late Stacey & Walpole.

Cor Brock & Wellington Streets.

Kingston, Dec 28

Gurney's Stoves

An Assortment of the Countess Hall and Dining Room Stoves

Just to Hand

—AT—

HORSEY'S HARDWARE HOUSE,

Princess Street.

Dec. 7

TO LET

THAT DESIRABLE SHOP with commodious dwelling attached, lately occupied by the firm of Mussey & Lett, being part of the Marble Block, Princess street. Possession given 1st May. For particulars apply to R. R. SMYTHE, Solicitor, 180 Ontario Street. Jan.

MISS DE ST. REMY'S DAY SCHOOL

WILL RE-OPEN ON

Monday, January 8th, 1883.

Jan. 4.

LOST.

ON THURSDAY, between the Federal Bank and the Market Square, A SPECTACLE CASE containing a pair of eyeglasses. A reward will be paid on their return to the Whig Office.

Jan. 5.

Frontenac Loan & Investment Soc'y

LOANS FOR LARGE OR SMALL SUMS are granted at moderate rates of interest for long or short terms.

FOUR PER CENT INTEREST allowed on deposits.

THOMAS DRIVER, Manager.

Kingston Office, Clergy St., opp. Post Office

Nov 9

REFORM RALLY!

A MEETING OF THE LIBERALS OF KINGSTON will be held in their Hall, Golden Lion Block, on

Thursday Evening, January 11th,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

for the nomination of a candidate for the Local Legislature.

J. F. BAKER, Secretary.

Jan. 6.

I. O. B. U. No. 9.

THE regular monthly meeting of the above Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8th, at 8 o'clock sharp. Installation of officers and other important business of the Society. Every member is requested to attend.

M. H. JAMES, Secretary.

Jan. 6.

NEW DOMINION SKATING RINK.

—AT—

H. H. Tomlinson's Boat Building Establishment.

Parents and Children would do well by patronizing the same. It will save many more drowning troubles, as it is all on ground.

Jan. 6.

COUNTY FRONTENAC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held in the County Clerk's Office, Court House, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m., for general business. Following the election of officers for 1883.

F. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Jan. 6.

ADAM McARTHUR,

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, &c. Office Clergy Street, near King st.