Daily British Whig.

Office 98 Princess Street.

Very deservedly the attempt to abolish the Supreme Court has again come to grief. Had the court been created and established by a Conservative Government we should hear nothing of its alleged inefficiency from the Tory majority in the present Parliament. The fact that it was the work of Hon. Mr. Blake, however, is quite enough to determine certain members upon its destruction. Fortunately there are some members of the Conservative party who do not dare go the entire length with the abolitionists, and so the Supreme Court has again survived the dead set which its enemies seem resolved annually to make upon it.

It is astounding that certain public gentlemen should be prompt, attentive, and even enthusiastic about the repairing of streets and the construction of sidewalks; about fire, water and gas, and other matters of municipal concern, and yet when it comes to the incomparably more vital matter of the education of our youth that there should be evinced either apathy or hostility. It would be a shame if our public schools were not so equipped as to afford a thorough English education right through the curriculum for which the school law provides. As to competition between the schools, so strongly deprecated by some, we cannot see that it is not likely to stir up a wholesome rivalry, just the same as in any other sphere of active life. Such a thing is sure to act as a spur to effort on the part of both teachers and pupils, and thus produce good results.

Weather permitting the Halifax Lacrosse race is to be rowed on Monday, but as yet very little interest has been manifested in the contest, particularly near the scene of the struggle, where on the eve of a great race there is usually intense excitement. Perhaps this may be accounted for on the ground that the result of the contest is deemed to be a foregone conclusion, and that Lawrence accident Hanlan is sure to win. The betting is an indication of this condition of feeling in the sporting community, for the odds have all along been largely in favor of Hanlan. A good many are inclined to think that there is a greater difference in the betting than in the men, for Laycock is now conceded to be a first-class oarsman, who is not likely to let the little champion play with him during the race. As to Hanlan himself he is, as usual, quietly confident of success, and we have no doubt the result will as usual justify his faith in himself.

It is stated on good authority that the African race constitutes more than one-tenth of the American population, and nearly one-fifth of the Republican party. Under these circumstances it is no wonder they are demanding "a white man's chance" to get along, and that they are expecting a share of the official power and patronage they help so largely to support. Some may think they ought to wait a while longer before preferring such a claim, but they are of a different opinion. Fred Douglas, one of their prominent champions, says:

"The colored people of this country want office not as the price of their votes or party support, but for their recognition as a part of the American people, and as a means of removing the popular prejudice and low situation in which they have been held."

The white Republicans are eager enough to secure the colored vote at election time, and it will soon be seen whether General Garfield, who may be said to owe his election to them, will give his African supporters a fair share, or indeed any voice whatever, in the government of the country or the distribution of official patronage. We hardly think he will.

It may be taken for granted that Hon. Alex. Morris will favour the claim of Mr. Meredith to the place in the Ontario Bench, made vacant by the death of Chief Justice Moss. Such an appointment would make the ex-Lieutenant Governor reasonably sure of the leadership of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition in the Local Legislature, which position would seem to be the goal of the hon. gentleman's ambition. We doubt not Mr. Meredith would gladly accept a proffered judgeship, for the prospect of ever becoming Premier of the Province of Ontario in the Conservative interest is dim and distant enough to discourage the most sanguine Tory. There is, however, one difficulty in the way of Mr. Meredith which our esteemed local contemporary should renew its efforts to remove. If these appointments be with the Ontario Government, and that they do has been stated on the high authority of our local confrere, we are afraid the leader of the Opposition will hardly be the lucky appointee. We suggest that our local contemporary should review its appeals to the Hon. Mr. Mowat on this question and then perhaps if local claims are valued Mr. Meredith may yet be successful.

Mr. Boultbee is again to the fore with his absurd amendment in relation to the Scott Act. He wishes so to change the law as to render it necessary to have not merely a majority of the votes polled, but an absolute majority of the names upon the voters' list recorded in favour of the act in any locality before it can be adopted. Every body knows how absurd this would be in any other kind of an election, and why the change should be made in this case Mr. Boultbee does not pretend to show. In any instance of a popular vote the majority of the votes actually polled should determine the issue, and any other arrangement is not only a violence to common sense but a violation of the rights of the majority. It could have no other effect than the virtual abrogation of the Scott Act, and perhaps this is the object Mr. Boultbee has in view. It may be carried in the Commons as it was last year, but the Senate may be expected to again defeat it and leave the adoption of the permissive Bill dependent as it should be on the will of a majority of votes actually cast for and against it.

MUNICIPAL EXEMPTION.

The Opinion of One who is Decidedly Opposed to its Adoption.

To the Editor of the British Whig:

DEAR SIR,—The question of exemptions to manufacturers is of great importance to the people generally, and as public opinion is divided it is only fair to assume that the whole truth has not yet been arrived at. If the general principle of exemption from taxation or the granting of bonuses by way of encouragement to manufacturers is a correct one then it is our duty, as citizens, and as representatives of the citizens, to see legislate that the full advantage to the city may be gained from such a source. As Ald. Harty said in the Council, "If we are in earnest in this matter in order to be consistent we should at once advertise that we are prepared to grant exemption from taxation or bonus any capitalist or company who will establish a manufactory in the city. In any case we are not now doing our whole duty. In some cases we exempt to some extent, in others we refuse to exempt altogether, thus showing that we have no principle to guide us, it being simply a matter of expediency, resisting as long as it is possible to resist and only giving way to the importunities of the petitioners after much solicitation on the part of those who are directly interested in the matter. Now why should this be the case. If the system is a good one, and will make the city prosperous, why don't we at once adopt a scheme by which all cases can be fairly treated and encouraged to the fullest extent claimed by its advocates.

If the system is a bad one then we are doing wrong in granting exemptions even to the extent we are now doing. In discussing this question we must not forget that many of the manufacturing cities have absolutely refused to grant exemptions to manufacturing establishments, believing, no doubt, that it is unwise for corporations to interfere in any way in the investment of capital over which they have no control.

After carefully considering all that has been said on the part of the manufacturers I am more fully convinced that the system is wrong and not in the interest of the city, and I am surprised at the paucity of argument advanced in its favor, each of the advocates carefully avoiding all attempts to meet the objections offered except in general terms, which in no case approaches the semblance of argument. The only case where the manufacturer could possibly lay a claim to consideration would be that where he had already invested large capital in plant and was doing a prosperous business and then having to compete with other manufacturing establishments which were favored by means of exemptions and bonuses. In such a case it would be a matter for consideration whether it would pay to tax the citizens to make good the loss thus resulting from the sale of the manufactured article at less than it cost. If this competition were to last for all time then there can be no question as to what should be done. No sane person would expect that prosperity could result from such a mode of encouragement, and it would be precisely similar to that of two traders who undertook to undersell each other in the market, and when they could no longer continue the struggle on their own means they asked their friends to assist, accompanied with the threat, "If you do not we will be forced to give up the business." There is no doubt that in individuals do at times enter into such competition with each other, and sell below cost, but they all admit that while so doing the trade is not in a prosperous condition and if continued will result in disaster to all concerned. The question, then, for us to determine is: "Will it be wise for cities and towns to enter on this system of competition? Will it pay the citizens of Kingston to tax themselves in order that some manufacturer may be enabled to undersell or compete with some other establishment when they are selling the article for less than cost?" Of course in speaking of cost I desire it to be understood that the term includes the fair profit to the manufacturer, as it will be objected that the exemptions granted would not compensate for the entire loss of profit. But it will be at once admitted that, to the extent of the exemption, the article manufactured is sold for less than it should be sold for, *and every cent of the exemption goes into pockets of the purchaser of the article.* It is claimed by some of the advocates of exemption that those who export the article of manufacture should be specially favored. This idea can only have originated in a purely philanthropic mind, and as it is more blessed to give than to receive it possesses the merit of teaching the highest order of morality. But, unfortunately, commercial transactions have not yet attained that condition of purity which entitles them to be classed as benevolent offerings. However, if the citizens of Kingston are prepared to grant a portion of their taxes in order that the farmers may have cheap stoves or the citizens of the United States cheap beer, (particularly the latter) by all means let them so cultivate the higher feelings, but it is only fair that they should be made acquainted with the act done at their expense, and, receive credit for the good resulting therefrom.

While admitting the hardships to the manufacturer in having to compete against the pernicious system of exemption in other places. I think it is in his own interest to advocate their abolition, instead of trying to perpetuate and encourage the opinion that prosperity can result from it. If a little thought were given to the subject in every city of the Dominion we would soon hear the last of a mode of trading which has as much show of reason in its support as that of the two boys who, undertook to become rich by trading their jackknives.

If it has been shewn that it would be unwise to encourage competition between capital already invested by means of exemptions. Then to a much greater extent would it be unwise to encourage new capital to invest in unprofitable undertakings. It will be no answer to this objection to say that the undertakings would be profitable, because if they would then they don't require assistance.

We should never do for ourselves that which can be done more cheaply for us by others. It would be very foolish for a skilled labor worth two dollars per day to stay at home a whole day to cut a cord of wood which it could get cut by others for one dollar. Such a transaction directly results in starving the labor which might have been employed on the wood, and without any equivalent gain to the skilled labor. Another very great mistake is made in assuming that the whole benefit of manufacturing institutions is reaped by the city in which they are located. If Montreal can manufacture boots and shoes ten per cent. cheaper than Kingston then it is directly in the interest of Kingston that they should be manufactured in Montreal, because (assuming that Kingston is in a normal condition of prosperity) it would be of more value to the people to have the ten per cent. taken from the cost of these articles than the establishment of the manufactory in their midst. It must be evident then that real prosperity must and can only result from a lessening of the cost of production, and the whole population of the Dominion is more or less benefitted by the establishment of manufactories in that place where they can produce at the least cost.

The growth of Kingston then depends directly on two conditions, namely, trade and production. The trade will depend almost entirely on the condition of the surrounding country. As it is our interest that the latter will prosper and the city will grow in proportion to its development. Production will depend entirely on the advantages we possess over other localities in producing a cheap article. The question then is, Do we possess such advantages? If we do then by all means let us enter on the competition, being assured by the celebrated law of the "survival of the fittest," that we will ultimately succeed.

Yours respectfully,

FREE TRADER.

Saturday, Feb. 12th, 1881.

TALMAGE'S SAYINGS.

Prominent Points in the Preacher's Lecture on Christianity.

The first question to be settled is whether this world and the inhabitants thereof are getting better or worse. If we are in good health the world is good if we are dyspeptic this is a bad world to live in. (Laughter.) I took dinner the other day with a friend who is troubled with dyspepsia to such an extent that my conscience smote me as I proposed on him that last piece of lemon pie. I said, My friend, I never felt happier in my life. He gave a groan and said he felt miserable. "Well," I said, "this is a good world; there is plenty of sunshine, and all nature is smiling." He clapped his hands on his body so that each rested on a piece of lemon pie, and said bosh! and nonsense! (Laughter.) I said that the snow looked beautiful, covering the earth as with a robe of dazzling whiteness. He said it would all turn to slush. I said the human body is most wonderful and beautiful as God has made it. He could not see anything beautiful about it. To him it was made up of warts, and carbuncles, and pains, and indigestion. I opened the window.

SNOW AND SNOW.

Immediately there came in a powerful example of what I mean. Instead of seeing the snow through the window, he saw the Creator even in that. "Shut that window," he growled. I grew desperate. I said, "Look here, it took all the looms of heaven to weave the beautiful colours on the wing of a kingfisher; no music on earth can equal the song of the oriole, the gift of a bountiful Creator; the chirp of the cricket is a symbol of gladness; even the weeds of the fields are clothed with a grandeur that human art cannot imitate. On a summer's night I have seen the marriage of the starry heavens and the dewy grass, at sunset I have seen the flaming chariot of the great orb of day glide down into the waters of the ocean casting a glow athwart the earth, symbolical of the rising glory of the Sun of Righteousness." When I had done he closed his eyes and muttered "Humbug." (Laughter.) I gave him a dose of stomach bitters and left him to his misery. (Laughter.) You cannot fret a man into religion, you cannot knock Christianity into him with the

BUTT END OF A CATECHISM.

(Laughter.) There was once a young minister who complained to an older one that despite his hard labour he had met with no success, and that he was almost discouraged. "Ah," said the old man, "preaching is like fishing; when you go fishing you take a very light pole, and you attach to it a very slender line, bait it with a most beautiful fly, and cast it gently into the stream. But when you go fishing after the souls of men you use a weaver's beam for a pole, and a cart rope for a line, and on the end of that you fasten a pot-hook and bait it with a living scorpion, and throw it among your congregation with a splash and yell 'Bite or be damned.'" (Laughter and applause.) There are different ways of looking at things. "Oh," says one, "if I was only as wealthy as my neighbour I would be just as happy as he." And they want everything divided even so that all will have alike. One of this class once went into the office of John Jacob Astor, and laying a pistol on the table, said, "Mr. Astor, it is not right that you should have millions while I have nothing; I want you to divide up even." "Very well," said Mr. Astor, "I am worth $10,000,000; how many people are there in America?" "Ten millions," said the person. "Just so," said the merchant. "That is one dollar per head; here is your dollar." The man took up his pistol and left. The religion that does not work every day is not worth having any day. (Applause.) It is

BECOMING EXTREMELY PRACTICAL.

At an experience meeting some time ago one of the members said he was on the ship of Zion, and he was going towards Heaven at the rate of 17 knots an hour. Another said his vessel was going heavenward at the rate of 30 knots an hour. A third said his ship of religion was a steamer, and was driven by a 400 horse power engine. At length an old fashioned woman rose up and said she had been going towards Heaven on foot for 50 years, and it looked as though she would have to go the remainder of the journey the same way. "And," said she, "as to you people who are going to Heaven by steam, all I have to say is you are going too fast, and if you don't look out you will bust your biler." (Laughter and applause.) Another reason that the world is getting better is because of

OUR EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

I well remember the time I went to school down in New Jersey. There was no foolishness about getting an education then. The school was called Herod Schoolhouse, because of a man of that name who lived here, but the name was doubly appropriate because of the slaughter of the innocents. (Laughter.) Then I went to school at eight and came out at five, and we got the worth of our money. (Laughter.) We sat in a row with our backs to the master; and if we grew tired, and our bodies got the least out of perpendicular a stroke on the back awoke us to an appreciation of our privileges. (Laughter.) Sometimes we were knocked on the head with a ruler. I suppose to develop our brain (laughter); and at others we were taken across the teacher's knee, and thus received information on both sides at once. (Laughter and applause.) One of our teachers we called Old Hastings and the other Old Hill, and I hope to meet them in Heaven—but not the first day. (Laughter.)

Issue of Writs.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Application was made for writs against Aldermen Coleman and Harris before Judge Ross to-day and granted. Yesterday afternoon the application against Mayor Mackintosh was withdrawn, whereupon Judge Ross expressed his satisfaction, stating that he was fully cognizant of that gentleman's earnest efforts in behalf of the corporation. To-day, however, another application was made and a writ granted.

Custer's Death.

Miles City, Montana, Feb. 12.—Three Indian chiefs, including Rain-in-the-Face, in a store at Fort Keogh, recently, picked up the 'Life of Custer' and while examining the book saw Custer's picture whereon Rain-in-the-Face became wildly excited, declaring 'Custer once took my liberty and I took his life.' This is said to be the first authentic account of Custer's death.

Raiding the Dens.

Washington, Feb. 12.—In a general raid on the gambling dens early on Thursday morning two Senators and six Representatives were captured.

IRISH EVENTS.

An Alleged Discovery of the Land League Plans.

London, Feb. 11.—One hundred and three members of the Commons have now signed the memorial asking that Davitt be treated only as a misdemeanant while in prison.

BARLY BURNING.

Nally, charged at Claremorris yesterday with threatening and abusing the police, was dismissed with a caution.

COERCION BILL DEBATE.

In the Commons to-day further considered the Coercion Bill. Mr. Forster was willing to limit the retrospective action to the 1st October last. Mr. Gray moved in amendment "that the retrospective action shall not extend beyond Feb. 1st." The amendment was negatived by 216 to 62.

DAVITT IN PRISON.

Sir William Harcourt said that members of Parliament will not be allowed to visit Davitt contrary to the regulations. No communications will be allowed on political affairs.

INTERCEPTING CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Feb. 12.—The *World's* London says it is reported that the Government has intercepted Land League letters, disclosing schemes fraught with the greatest danger. The most important document is said to have been found in possession of Davitt just before being arrested, and which led to the cancellation of his ticket-of-leave. This document, according to rumor, criminates some of the most prominent persons in the present agitation. Politicians say that Mr. Parnell exhibits a sense of its importance by remaining in Paris.

GOLDWIN SMITH WRITES A LETTER.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Goldwin Smith's letter to the promoters of the Land League is already exciting sneers as the *Globe* represented him as saying that the principles of the League received his heartiest sympathy. The fact was that nothing was said in it about the League's principles. The letter simply deprecates obstruction, violence and menace, and advises the friends of Ireland to wait quietly for the appearance of the English Government's Land Bill.

OPINIONS OF THE PARIS PRESS.

London, Feb. 12.—The *News* states that Mr. Parnell's departure for Paris led to the opinion that Parnell has retreated at the first prospect of retrospective coercion. The statement of circumstances which occasioned Parnell's departure have been submitted to a member of Commons who expresses the opinion that Parnell's procedure is justifiable, in no way attributable to personal considerations.

NEWSPAPER OPINIONS.

Dublin, Feb. 12.—The national press denounce the arrest of Davitt, but there is a marked moderation in the tone of most articles. They advise the Land Leaguers to stand fast. Their fight would, they say, give more satisfaction to the Government than arrest. Their kindred in America who contributed largely toward the League will naturally not be pleased at anything like a stampede. If Parnell and Brennan go to America and Egan remains in Paris it looks as if the organization was about to be left in care of the ladies. It is reported Parnell by continued absence, is endangering his position. He has virtually abdicated the leadership of the Irish party in Parliament, which is now utterly disorganized. O'Kelly and Barry have not been in the House for a week. Their whereabouts are unknown.

DISCUSSING HIGH TREASON.

London, Feb. 12.—In the Commons last night Mr. O'Donnell moved to omit high treason from the list of crimes for persons were liable to be arrested under the Protection Bill. He delared there was not a scrap of evidence of the existence of a treasonable movement. The Attorney General for Ireland said documents has been found in circulation indicating the existence of treasonable conspiracy, for instance the recent Fenian proclamation. Mr. Forster added that the Government had reason to believe that there were a few persons in Ireland who were capable of exciting to treasonable practices. O'Donnell's amendment rejected.

OFFICER MURDERED.

London, Feb. 12.—Lieut. Percy Roger, of the Engineers, was found shot dead in Brampton barracks. A revolver was lying some distance away. The murderer is believed to have been a Fenian.

ADDRESS FROM THE POPE.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The *Monitoir Diplomatique* states that the Pope intends to address another letter to the Irish bishops, strictly enjoining them not to oppose the execution of exceptional measures taken for the government of Ireland.

BURDETT-COUTTS.

Marriage of the Baroness to L'Ashmead Bartlett.

London, Feb. 12.—Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Wm. L'Ashmead Bartlett were married this morning at the church. The marriage was performed by Rev. W. Cartlet, assisted by Rev. Henry White, chaplain of Savoy Chapel Royal. No one but the nearest relatives and most intimate friends were present, including Sir Francis and Lady Burdett, Sir Harry and Lady Keppel, Lady Sarah Lindsay, Admiral and Mrs. Gordon and Mr. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P. Mr. Lacaita acted as best man. Sir Francis Burdett, head of the family, gave away the bride. The wedding party was afterwards entertained at the residence of Mrs. Trevanion, eldest sister of the bride, whose health prevented her presence in the church. The Baroness looked remarkably well. Previous to her marriage Mr. Burdett, in accordance with the Duchess of St. Alban's will, assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts before his own surname. He and his wife leave this afternoon for the seat of Admiral Gordon in Kent.

Crew Rescued.

New York, Feb. 12.—A Norwegian bark yesterday brought in the crew of the bark "Ringer," of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. They abandoned their vessel on Jan. 16th. For thirteen days they had remained on the quarter deck living on distilled water with spoiled bread and dried apples.

Property Restored.

Montreal, Feb. 12.—Mr. Wm. Clendinning, who was in financial difficulties two years since and transferred his property to trustees for the benefit of his creditors, has had it all restored again, having met his engagements. It amounts to $200,000.

In Great Distress.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.—There is no material change in the condition of the overflowed districts. Two thousand persons were supplied with food yesterday by the relief committee.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS cures Scrofula, and all humors of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and the Bowels at the same time, while it allays nervous irritation and tones up the debilitated system. It cures all humors, from a pimple to the worst form of scrofula. For sale by all dealers. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size $1.00.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

Condensed into Small Compass.

The population of Toronto is officially given as 77,034.

The stock market was stronger to-day, the Bank of Montreal selling up to 182.

Floods are doing great damage at Toledo. The schr. "Benson" and cargo are lost.

The Irish Land League of Quebec intend holding a mass meeting in relation to the Coercion Bill.

An oil well, pumping four hundred barrels a day, has been struck at Oil Springs, near London, Ont.

De Lesseps has received a telegram from Panama announcing the commencement of operations on the canal.

General Colley telegraphs that he cannot leave his camp, and that the reinforcements must fight their way through to him.

The Conservatives of North Ontario have nominated Dr. Gillespie as their candidate for the next election to the Local Legislature.

The schr. "John Bright," which left San Francisco in May for Bonhame Island, with a crew of nine, is now believed to be lost.

The first snow storm this winter and the greatest known for years is raging in the mountains of Colorado, New Mexico, and on the plains.

A trunk containing a wardrobe valued at $2,000, belonging to Mme. Geistenger, German actress, was stolen from her boarding house yesterday.

An unknown assassin shot Wright Quinn, aged seventy, living alone in a cabin in Dupleu county, on Thursday, and threw the body into the fire place.

Some rascal has partially destroyed six lock gates prepared for the new Welland Canal, and it is suspected that the purpose was to retard the opening of the canal.

The Khirghese tribes in the Ural district of Russia are suffering from famine so much that they are selling their male children for grain and leaving the girls to die from cold and hunger.

The body of a man was found dead in Newark on Tuesday and identified as Walter Von Keist. He is said to belong to a family of German nobility. He fled to America to avoid army service.

Earl Granville stated yesterday in the House of Lords that the powers hope that a war between Turkey and Greece will be averted, and that they are substantially agreed as to the method of preserving peace.

In the British Columbia Legislature yesterday a motion was proposed setting forth that the House approved of the syndicate bargain, and had confidence in the Dominion Government's fulfilling its obligations to the Province. The Premier refused to let the motion pass, hinting darkly as to what the Province would do if the obligations were not fulfilled.

Dr. Harkins' Death

Toronto, Feb. 12.—Dr. Wm. Harkin, while attending to his duties in the Legislature, was attacked by apoplexy, and fell from his seat in a state of unconsciousness. He was at once removed to an ante-room where he expired in a few minutes. The House at once adjourned and the body was taken to Vankleek Hill on the evening train for the east by Messrs. McMaster, Monk, Mack, Chisholm, Merrick and Kerr. The deceased was to have dined in the evening at the Government House.

The late Dr. Harkin, M.P.P., who died suddenly in the House yesterday, was born in West Hawkesbury, and was about fifty years of age. His parents were from Donegal, Ireland. He was educated at Vankleek and L'Orignal High Schools, and then went to McGill College, where he graduated in medicine in 1858. The following year he married Miss Macdonnell, of Vankleek Hill. He afterwards held several positions of honor there, and was returned to the Ontario Legislature from the constituency in 1875.

Election Upset.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—In the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon judgment was given in the Charlevoix Controverted Election case of Cimon Y. Perrault. The court unanimously held that the respondent had been guilty of bribery through a sub-agent named by his general agent who employed some 80 men on the day of polling in the parish of Baie St. Pierre for the purpose of preserving the peace. Three of the judges were of the opinion that Mr. Tarte, general agent, as well as Mr. Allard, the sub-agent, whom he employed to secure the services of these men had been guilty of corrupt practices.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Montreal, Feb. 12.

Bank of Montreal—asked 181, offered 181½, sales 12 at 182; 250 at 181; 350 at 2; 50 at ½.
Merchants Bank—asked 118, offered 118½, sales 46 at ½; 50 at ½.
Bank of Commerce—asked 138½, offered 138¾, sales 000 at 0; 00 at 0.
Ontario Bank—asked 98½, offered 98¾, sales 00 at 0.
Bank of Toronto—asked 147½, offered 144, sales 0 at 0.
Molson's Bank—asked 110, offered 107½, sales 00 at 00; 0 at 0.
Banque Du Peuple—asked 92, offered 91, sales 9 at 92½.
Banque Jacques Cartier—asked 99, offered 97, sales 00 at 00.
Union Bank—asked 62, offered 60, sales 000 at 00.
Quebec Bank—asked 60, offered 58, sales 000 at 0.
Exchange Bank—asked 64, offered 62, sales 00 at 0.
Montreal Telegraph Co.—asked 127½, offered 127, sales 50 at ½; 100 at ½.
Dominion Telegraph Co.—asked 95, offered 94, sales 0 at 0.
Montreal Gas Co.—asked 154½, offered 153½, sales 0 at 0.
City Passenger RR.—asked 115, offered 112, sales 000 at 00; 0 at 0.
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.—asked 55½, offered 55, sales 00 at 0; 00 at 0.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN,

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

Doina's Block, Princess Street, Kingston.

☞ Strong Bakers' Flour a specialty.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET

Montreal, Feb. 12.

Flour—receipts 13 0 barrels, sales 300 barrels. Quotations are superfines 5 to 5.25, extra 5.30 to 5.40, fancy 5.50 to 5.60, spring extra 5.00 to 5.05, superfine 4.90 to 4.95, strong bakers' 5.50 to 6.00, fine 4.00 to 4.30, middlings 3.60 to 3.70, pollards 3.00 to 3.25, Ont. bags 2.40 to 2.60, city do 3.10 to 3.15.
Grains—Wheat, No. 2 Canada spring 1.28 to 1.30, red and white winter at 1.17 to 1.19.
Oatmeal 4.25 to 4.50.
Cornmeal 3.00 to 3.10.
Peas 80 to 82c per 66 lbs for cargoes.
Rye 87½ to 00c.
Corn 60 to 62 in bond.
Oats 35c. to 35c. per 34 lbs.
Barley 65c. to 70c.
Provisions—Butter, Western 16 to 18c; E. T. 20 to 22; E. T. 18 to 20c.
Cheese 13½ to 14.
Pork—Mess 17.50 to 18.
Hams 12½ to 14.
Lard 12½ to 13½.
Bacon 9c to 11c.
Ashes—Firsts 4.60 to 4.70; pearls nominal.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 12.

Stocks—Strong.
Cotton 00.
Flour—Receipts 21,000; sales 11,000 bbls; 10c to 15c lower for common to choice extra State; 4.95 to 5.00 for common to choice extra State; 4.95 to 5.00 for the western, rye flour 5.20 to 5.35.
Wheat—Receipts 35,000; sales 300,000; No. 1 white Feb. 0.00 to 1.14, No. 2 do Feb 1.16½ to 0.00.
Rye—98 to 1.03.
Corn—Receipts 40,000; sales 80,000; 55 to 56½.
Barley—Six rowed state 100 to 105; No. 1 Canada, at 1.30 to 132; do bright 1.35 to 1.38.
Oats—Receipts 17,000; sales 60,000; 43c. to 45c mixed western and state; 45 to 46c white do.
Pork—Mess $14.50 to 00.00.
Lard—10.05.
Butter 13 to 34.
Cheese 8 to 13½.

OSWEGO MARKET.

Oswego, Feb. 12.

Wheat—White and Red State 40, 1.14 to 1.16.
Corn—Western at 56 to 57c.
Barley—No. 1 Canada 1.00; No. 1 bright Canada at 1.30; No. 2 Canada at 1.15.
Rye—Canada in bond at 80 to 90c.

BESSEY'S MARKET REPORT

From Bessey Bros.' Commercial Agency, Corn Exchange, Toronto, Feb. 12, 1881.

Grain—Wheat, fall and spring per bush, 0.00 to 0.00.

Flour—Superior extra, 5.25 to 5.30; extra superfine, 5.15 to 5.20; family, 5.50 to 6.00; spring extra, 5.00 to 5.05; superfine, 4.75 to 4.80; strong bakers', 5.50 to 6.00; fine, 4.15 to 4.25; middlings, 3.50 to 3.75; pollards, 3.25 to 3.50; Ontario bags, 2.30 to 2.40; City bags, delivered, 3.10 to 3.15.

Provisions—Pork—mess per bbl, 17.50 to 18.00; prime, 15.00 to 00.00; hams, per lb, 12 to 13; lard in tubs and pail, 12½ to 00; do in tierces, 10½ to 11; bacon, smoked, 10 to 11; dressed hogs, 7.00 to 7.50; beef, mess, per bbl, 0.00 to 0.00; beef, prime mess, 00.00 to 00.00; beef, extra mess, 00.00 to 00.00; eggs, per dozen, fresh, 20 to 21; eggs, packed, 0.00 to 0.00; potatoes, per bbl, 2.40 to 2.50; beans, white, per bush, 1.65 to 1.80; clover, cleaned, 0.00 to 0.00; timothy seed, per bush, 2.40 to 2.50; timothy seed, per bush, 2.40 to 2.50; dried apples, per lb, 6 to 00; do, fine, 00 to 00; dried apples, per lb, 6 to 00; hops, good and prime, 00 to 00; hides, raw, per lb, (not inspected), 00 to 00; calfs, 5c to 00.

Butter, Creamery, dairy fresh, per lb, 26 to 29; townships selected, 25 to 27; Morrisburg, fair to good, 20 to 21; western, choice, 19 to 21; roll butter, 17 to 20; Kaladar, 16 to 17; townships, fair to good, 20 to 22; Brockville, fair to good, 20 to 21.

Cheese—Colonies, Medium 12½ to 13; September, 12½ to 14.

Dressed Poultry & Game—Turkeys, per lb, 8 to 9; geese, 6 to 7; chickens, 6 to 7c; ducks, 8 to 9; partridges, per pair, 60 to 80; deer, 4½ to 5; per lb; venison saddles, 7½ to per lb; to 8 quart, 2.50 doz.

To the Kingston Shareholders of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company

CHEQUES for the DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st Dec. 1880, have been received by me for distribution.

Shareholders are requested to call for them at my office.

C. F. GILDERSLEEVE,
Agent.

Kingston, 12th Feb. 1881.

One More River to Cross.

DON'T FORGET THAT MONDAY IS

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY,

AND THAT

T. McAuley

IS SELLING

VALENTINES!

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

One of the Largest and best Stocks in the province to choose from.

Comic and Sentimental.

All new designs, no old Stock.

THOS. McAULEY,
Bookseller and Stationer,
King Street.

Feb. 12.

Rare Literary Treat.

THE REV. PRINCIPAL GRANT WILL DELIVER A LECTURE IN

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,

Friday, February 18th, 1881,

SUBJECT—

"A Prophet in the Nineteenth Century."

DR. GRANT'S ability as a lecturer is so well known to the public that no comment is necessary.

This will be the only lecture which Dr. Grant will deliver this season.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7.30. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

Feb. 12.

I.O.B.U., BRANCH NO. 9

EMERGENT MEETING.

AN Emergent Meeting of the above Society will be held in their Hall on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at two o'clock sharp. Every member is requested to attend as business of import ance will be brought before the meeting.

By order of the President.

W. J. McNEILL,
Secretary.

Feb. 12.

HARBOR NOTICE.

PARTIES walking or driving on the ice in this Harbor are hereby notified to be cautious in avoiding the holes made thereon in cutting ice, as the late thaw has displaced the trees designating the holes.

By order,

A. SMITH,
Harbor Master.

Kingston, Feb. 12.

DIOCESAN MISSIONS.

THE Annual Missionary Meeting will be (D.V.) held in ST. JAMES CHURCH

On Monday Eve., Feb. 14th.

At 7.30.

Addresses will be delivered by the Deputation. A collection will be taken up on behalf of the Mission Fund.

The public are cordially invited.

Feb. 12.

D. REILLY,

VIOLINIST,

Wishes to say that his School for Instruments of the Violin tribe is still open to all.

He will guarantee an education on the Violin, second to none in the world. He is open to all inspection as to his ability in the Art.

A good Quadrille Orchestra can be employed by applying to

D. REILLY,
No. 49 Princess St., Kingston.

Kingston, Feb. 8, 81.

NOTICE.

THE firm of L. W. Breck & Co., of Garden Island, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

L. W. BRECK,
A. MALONE,
E. A. BOOTH.

Garden Island, Ont., 5th Feb., 1881.

I the undersigned, am authorized to collect in all assets of the above firm and to settle all claims against the same.

L. W. BRECK.

Kingston, Feb. 7th, 1881.

Mechanics' Institute.

ON and after Monday, the 14th inst., the Reading Room of the Institute will be closed to the public until further notice.

A. C. McMAHON,
Secretary.

Feb. 11.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE HAVE TO HAND VERY CHEAP LINES OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

AS UNDER

Black Cashmeres at 19c, 25c, and 30c per yard.

Black Persian Cords at 16c, 20c, and 25c per yard.

Black Cashmeres at 35c, 40c, and 50c per yard.

ALSO the contents of Two Cases of Dress Materials, suitable for the approaching season's wear. All offered at extremely low prices.

A call will oblige.

R. & J. GARDINER,
PRINCESS STREET.

Feb. 7.

AUCTION SALE OF Real Estate!

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, by J. F. HUTCHESON, at his Auction Room, in the City of Kingston, at 2 p.m., on

Wednesday, the 23d day Feb.,

Instant the following valuable city property, in one parcel, viz:

A piece of land about one rod of an acre in measurement, lying between the South-west Half of Lot Number Three, and the South-West Half of Water Lot Number Three on the South side of Ontario Street in the said city, and another piece, about one fifth of an acre in measurement, being the south-west half of Water Lot number three in front of Town Lot number three in said city, which said land is more particularly described as a deed thereof from John Taylor to Neil McLean, dated the 7th day of May, 1852, which will be produced at the sale.

The above property fronts on Ontario Street and extends back to the water front in front of it, being water lot, on which are valuable wharf and storehouse, and water slip.

Out of said property is excepted a strip running across the same, sold to the Grand Trunk Railway, but over which is a right of way.

On Ontario Street is situated a large substantial three storey double stone building, occupied as stores, one by Fenwick, Hendry & Co., and the other by Captain Lewis.

The property will be sold subject to existing tenancies which determine on the first of May next, and subject to a reserved bid.

The property rents for $800 a year. Terms—Ten per cent. down and the balance in 30 days.

For further particulars apply on the premises to Fenwick, Hendry & Co., or

J. F. HUTCHESON,
Auctioneer.

Kingston 9th Feb. 1881.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

THE Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Missionary Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Greenan, lately from Winnipeg, and the Rev. Mr. Steinhem, an Indian formerly employed in the North West Territory, will conduct the Missionary Services as follows:

SUNDAY, 13th Feb., 1881.

SYDENHAM ST. CHURCH—Morning Service, 10.30, by Rev. Mr. Greenan. Evening Service, 6.30, by Rev. Dr. Sutherland.

QUEEN ST. CHURCH—Morning Service, 10.30, by Rev. Dr. Sutherland. Evening Service, by Rev. Mr. Greenan.

Monday Evening, 14th, the Missionary Meeting will be held in Sydenham St. Church at 7.30.

Tuesday Evening, 15th, the meeting will be held in Queen St. Church at 7.30.

Wednesday Evening, 16th, the Juvenile Missionary Meeting will be held in Sydenham St. Church at 7.00.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland and the Revs. Messrs. German and Steinhem will be present and address each meeting.

At each service a collection will be taken up on behalf of the Missionary Society.

Feb. 11.

OPERA HOUSE

Tuesday, 15th Feb.

THE GREAT COMEDIAN,

CHARLES L. DAVIS

In his celebrated Character Comedy in four Acts, entitled

"ALVIN JOSLIN!"

The only true representative of

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Supported by a full and powerful Company of Dramatic Celebrities.

180 Laughs in 180 Minutes.
Greatest Success of the Age.
Funniest Play ever Witnessed!
3 Hours of Continuous Fun.

Admission 25, 50 and 75 cents.
Reserved seats at Stacey & Walpole's.

Feb. 8.

Go Home

And tell your wife to go down to

Morrison's

and get a Barrel or two of the

BEST FLOUR,

TORONTO FLOUR STORE.

M. MORRISON.

Feb. 11.

Save Money by TAKING A WALK TO THE

Little Giant Tailor Shop.

Corner Brock and Barrie Sts.

And get a pair of its $3 Pants, made to order in Scotch and Canadian Tweeds.

Perfect fit guaranteed.

S. MOCKRIDGE.

Kingston, Jan. 13, 81.