The Daily British Whig.

Ouifer per Orbem Diem.

THURSDAY EVEN'G, JAN. 17, 1878.

REMINDERS.

THURSDAY.

Y.M.C.A.—Conference at 9 p.m.
Rev. Mr. Grant's Address at 8 p.m.
Masonic Committees will meet at 7:45 p.m.
Mass Meeting of the Irish Catholic Societies at 8 p.m.

FRIDAY.

Tenders for Dr. Dupuis' House received at noon.
Installation in Albion Lodge, Harrowsmith, at 6 p.m.; dinner at 7:30 p.m.
Readings by Mrs. Mauger and Mr. Morrison at St. Andrew's Hall at 8 p.m.

IN TOWN.

Prof. Lavoie, the celebrated European and American Hair Dresser, at the B. A. Hotel, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

☞ *Remember to pay your Gas Account by the 21st and save the discount.*

☞ *Remember to pay your Water Works Account and save the discount.*

THE LIBERAL SOLUTION.

The Eastern question, from the Liberal standpoint, would seem to admit of a very feasible and practical adjustment. The Crimean war is now regarded on nearly all hands as a gigantic and expensive national error, and the repetition of it, except under the gravest circumstances of national peril and Russian menace, would never be dreamt of as being within the range of possibility. In spite of this admitted fact, there is no use denying the existence of a strong and noisy war party in England. This party has lately been strengthened by a firm public belief in Russian hypocrisy in her pretended championship of the down trodden provinces, and by a conviction that British interests will be strengthened by the now quite certain Russian triumph. The fear has taken hold of this war wing of the British nation, that Russia will not be satisfied with outlying conquest, but that Constantinople, rather than Kars or Plevna, is the territorial goal of Russian aggression. This may be so, but there can be no doubt that even should the Russian army march on to Golden Horn, as did the Prussians to Paris, and dictate terms of peace under the very walls of the Turkish capital, even then British interests would not necessarily be menaced by even so extreme a supposition. The present political situation in Great Britain is perhaps the most happy for British interests in view of Eastward contingencies. What may be called the war party is in power, and will be sure to look keenly after the national honour, which will be resolutely asserted should Russia presume too far on British forbearance and trench upon British interests. On the other hand, the strength and resolution of the Opposition will all be thrown into the scale against reckless and useless hostilities, and thus an impartial neutrality will be preserved. Russian aggression is not now the hugbear to the bulk of the British people, which once it was, and neither is Turkey, or rather *the Turks* in Turkey, regarded as the only power to be propped up at all hazards, and at any cost to prevent the Russian disturbance of the European balance of power. The present theory of the Gladstone School of British Statesmen on this question is that Moslem ascendency in European Turkey is not essential, but on the contrary injurious to the well-being of Europe and the interests of England that quite consistent with both these important considerations would be the enfranchisement with self-government of the Christian dependencies of the Porte. When the composition of European Turkey is examined, it is found to consist of four distinct nationalities and creeds. In it are two millions of Greeks, six millions of Sclhlavs, one and a quarter millions of Albanians, *not quite one million* of Osmanlis, or Turks, and half a million of Jews, Gypsies, and miscellaneous creeds. When Mr. Gladstone spoke of the "bag and baggage" banishment of the Turks from Europe, he referred not to the vast majority of the people of Turkey, to whom of right the territory belongs, but of less than a million—some say only 700,000—Asiatic Mohammedans, who hold the soil, fill the army and oppress the people. The liberal theory on the Eastern question, then, is, that a cordon of independent States might be created out of the Turkish Provinces north of the Balkans, and that, with their autonomy guaranteed by the European powers, they would form a more effectual bar against Russian aggression than the present vulnerable and monstrous Empire does. South of the Balkans the Grecian Kingdom could be extended from its present boundaries northward with Constantinople as its natural metropolis. Within the memory of men now living four States have attained independence, all of which were under the dominion of Turkey. These are Servia, Roumania, Montenegro and Greece, and there is no reason why the manifest destiny of the Turkish peninsula—a chain of comparatively small states with their independence guaranteed—should not be realized. Of these Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Roumania would form a chain of provinces sensitively jealous for their own freedom and independence, and would prove a lasting barrier between the ambitious designs of Russia and the possession of the Dardanelles. The people of Greece, under the Protectorate of Europe, have governed themselves wisely and well, and could safely be entrusted with the country which, south of the Balkans, is so largely peopled with their compatriots and co-religionists. With such a readjustment of the Turkish Empire Moslem domination could easily be dispensed with, and the Asiatic Turk could either consent to mingle with the general population or retire "bag and baggage" to his native continent. This, so far as we can gather it, is the view taken of the situation by the non-intervention party of England, and confident that such a settlement would be a vast improvement on the present state of affairs the Liberals of Great Britain view with complacency Russian success, even though it should extend to the very walls of Constantinople.

A Winnipeg despatch says that Mr. D. A. Smith has resigned his seat, Selkirk, and that Mr. Bannatyne's resignation is on its way to Ottawa.

POLITICAL BUNCOMBE.

In times of election excitement and political agitation men are accustomed to say and write many absurd things. In our late Mayoralty contest many false issues were raised, and numerous rumors circulated having a detrimental effect upon the candidature of the two gentlemen who were canvassing for electoral support. Then we could palliate some of the statements used for electioneering effect, but we cannot conceive the object of such deliberate misrepresentation as some of the Conservative papers are now indulging in, notably the London *Herald*, whose twaddle is copied into our local contemporary, which says, in reprinting the article, that it contains some trifling inaccuracies, but is in the main correct:

"In only one place, as far as we have heard, was the issue made a direct political one, with an eye to the approaching elections. The Reformers of Kingston were inspired with the hope of defeating Sir John Macdonald in consequence of the very narrow majority which he secured at the last election. They therefore determined to try a 'feeler' in the way of a candidate for the Mayoralty, and secure at the same time the control of the municipal government, and an available candidate against Sir John. They selected Mr. Gildersleeve, a large ship owner and merchant, and personally one of the most popular men of the city. He was born in the city, as was his father, was educated in the city, and is acquainted with every voter in it. He is related by marriage with several prominent Conservative families, and their support was secured before the object of his canvass was understood. His election was therefore from the start a foregone conclusion, and the Conservatives themselves made assurance doubly sure. Taking the alarm after the city had been already canvassed, they hastily brought out a Mr. McIntyre, a gentleman of almost no municipal experience, and but little known to the electors. And having put him in the field the Conservatives no doubt thought they had done their duty. Mr. McIntyre was permitted to do his own canvassing, and there was not a single Committee formed in any of the wards of the city to assist him. Under such circumstances it would be surprising if the Grits had not every confidence in the result. For days before the polling their newspaper habitually referred to 'Mayor Gildersleeve,' and on the day of polling its leading article warmly congratulated him on his election. But the Whig is an evening paper and its congratulations were written and published before the ballots were counted. And when this was done it was discovered that Mr. McIntyre was elected by a majority of seventy-five."

Now it is almost unnecessary to make a single comment upon the *Herald's* nonsense. The *News* says it is "in the main correct;" hence our contemporary is more presumptive than one could fancy it would attempt, when the whole circumstances of the recent elections are so well known. Summing up the case briefly, we charge the *Herald* with blundering in nearly every line of its brilliant editorial, and that its stupidity is even greater than we had given it credit for. In place of a few trifling inaccuracies, the whole thing is as great a piece of nonsense as ever appeared in print. (1) The Reformers of Kingston did not make the election a "feeler;" (2) the issue was not made a directly political one; (3) Mr. Gildersleeve was not assured of Conservative support before he entered the contest, or "before the object of his canvass was understood," tho' that object, so far as we know, was merely to be elevated to the dignity of the Mayor's chair; (4) that Mr. McIntyre was not brought out by the Tories after the city had been canvassed by Mr. Gildersleeve, "whose election from the start was a foregone conclusion;" (5) that Mr. McIntyre had able assistance in his campaign; (6) that the Whig did not habitually refer to "Mayor Gildersleeve;" (7) and that its leading article on the day of polling did not warmly congratulate Mr. Gildersleeve on his election; (8) that the Whig had not a campaign article on the day of polling, and congratulated neither Mr. Gildersleeve nor anybody else; (9) and that this paper published no congratulations (though an evening paper) before the ballots were counted. Thus we have found nine false assertions, or, as our contemporary mildly puts it, "trifling inaccuracies," while of an affirmative and reliable kind, we find but one positive and truthful announcement, that "it was discovered that Mr. McIntyre was elected by a majority of thirty-five." We are accustomed to the *Herald's* foolishness and the *News'* childishness, but we were of opinion that our local contemporary had been cooled sufficiently to cure it to some extent of its vain and fulsome boasting. Taken in a political sense, the Conservatives cannot be much cheered by the result of the municipal clash of arms, and it is very well known that Sir John made his exit more despondent than when he arrived, the majority as a "feeler" not being such as to raise his hopes of a triumph in the event of his returning at some future day, near or remote, to test his popularity here. The *News* thinks he could beat every probable opponent by his old majorities of 300, but the 'majorities' do not think so, neither does Sir John himself indulge in such doubtful philosophy. Indeed, it will be by a severe stretch of courage that the Chieftain will again undertake to contest Kingston for the Commons, and we make the assertion, believing that our sources of information are just as reliable as our contemporary's, more so when it could print such trash as the *Herald* has been pleased to use as leading articles and endorse it as being 'in the main correct.

At the time the case of Queen v. Wilkinson was disposed of at the Cobourg Assizes we had thought that the defendant had been sufficiently rebuked for his slandering of public men; and that the punishment reserved for the discretion of the full bench would be such as to check the vicious scribbling of misguided and prejudiced journalists. Since then the Wilkinson party have been endeavouring to dodge the issue, and have came to the following conclusions, we learn from the *Telegram*: They say that (1) if a new trial is refused in the Wilkinson libel case they can repeat the charges against Mr. Simpson and provoke a second action for libel; or (2) have Mr. Simpson indicted on a charge of perjury, or (3) move for a committee of investigation in the Senate, the case being one which affects the peace and dignity of the grave and reverend seigniors who there do congregate. All this we look upon as so much boasting, because we do not think Wilkinson or his friends could gain anything by the course thus marked out.

Mr. William Robinson was soundly abused for alleging at the last session of the Legislature that the Orange Bills question, in the hands of the Opposition, was being used for political and electioneering purposes. The course of Mr. Merrick and his friends at the present time has a very suspicious appearance, and we are inclined to believe that the statements made in the correspondence of a Peterborough writer, published in the *Globe* of yesterday (and recopied in the Whig to-day) are "in the main correct." It is perfectly childish for Mr. Merrick and others to say that they had not time to make the necessary preparations for the introduction of the bills in Parliament now in session. That may answer for an excuse, but it is too shallow to merit the consideration of honest, thoughtful men, and too transparent to admit of general acceptation. Mr. Robinson's course has been straightforward, and when he attacks the Opposition with trifling with the Orangemen and their interests he does that which circumstances justify.

THE ORANGE BILL.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

Sir,—Why have the Opposition dropped the Orange Bill? At Peterboro' last year the Grand Lodge passed a string of resolutions, one of which was that the Bill should be brought up every year until it was passed, and that petitions should be circulated for signature and sent to the Legislature. Any person who understands the organization of the Orange Society will know that this could be done in a month, and it is eleven months since the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and not a move made yet. Again, there were six resolutions passed, five of which were published, while the sixth, which condemned Mr. Robinson for his exposure of the trickery of the Opposition with respect to the Orange Bills, was kept back, as his opponents were ashamed to publish it. A warning was given by the Grand Master that nothing was to be published or circulated outside of the lodge except by his permission, on pain of expulsion, and yet the Deputy Grand Master stated in the House that the Grand Lodge had condemned Mr. Robinson for the course he had pursued. Mr. Merrick's explanation that there was not time to get up the petition, is, to say the least of it, too thin, and I am beginning to be of the same opinion with Mr. Robinson—that those in whose hands the Bill is are making an electioneering tool of it. It is whispered among the faithful here that the main reason is that the Commons election is coming on, and that it might injure the Conservative party in Quebec. If the great guns of the Conservatives in the Orange body were in earnest about the bill, they would have given it to Mr. Robinson when asked to bring it up last year, and I have not the least doubt that had they done so, it would have been before the House this session; instead of doing so they only heaped on him the worst of abuse. The strongest proof we could have that the statement made in the House last year by Mr. Rabinson was true is the cause pursued this year by Mr. Merrick with respect to the Bill. It has taken us all by surprise and the feeling is very strong. I think that in Peterborough at all events it will do the party no good,

Yours,
Peterboro'.

Jan. 15, 1878.

Dominion Board of Trade.

The eighth annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade commenced at Ottawa Tuesday, with a fair attendance of delegates from local Boards. After routine business and the adoption of the report of the Executive Council of the Board, the President, Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, delivered an interesting address, in which he touched upon nearly all the subjects of commercial interest at present before the country, including Reciprocity with United States, trade with the North-West Territories, the Fisheries award, the winter port, Protection and Free Trade, Canadian-built ships abroad, &c. After discussion a question raised by Mr. Clemow (Ottawa), on the desirability of making the inspection of butter, hides, and fish compulsory was referred to a Committee to report. In the afternoon the delegates from the National Board of Trade of the United States were introduced and each delivered an address. The Stamp Act was considered and a resolution favouring its repeal having been proposed, an amendment, moved by Mr. Andrew Robertson, of Montreal, was carried, to the effect that the law should be so amended as to allow either the maker or holder of a note to stamp it, and that the law should be further extended by the issuing of stamped paper. Col. Walker, of London, moved a resolution, which was carried, recommending an amendment to the Weights and Measures Act, cancelling the clause compelling traders to take their scales to the inspector's office for examination, and preventing the sacrifice of existing weights. A resolution moved by Col. Walker, and seconded by Mr. Thomas White, favouring reciprocity with the United States was, after a discussion in which the American delegates participated, adopted. Mr. Patterson, of Montreal, introduced a resolution recommending a reduction in the number of smaller ports of entry, in order to ensure greater uniformity in the valuation of goods entered for duty. This proposal met with considerable opposition, and an amendment was finally carried, simply urging the Government to continue their efforts to secure the object desired.

GENERAL.

Mr. Tolley, formerly editor of the *Star*, is now Special Commissioner of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, entrusted with the task of writing up and illustrating every prominent village, city and town in the Dominion.

—One Marlton, a Washington lawyer, has been arraigned in London for extradition on a charge of embezzling $18,000. He was committed for the usual fifteen days before removal to the United States.

—The incomes of the leading surgeons in London are enormous. Sir Henry Thompson performs the operation of lithotomy ninety times a year on an average. His fees range from 200 to 500 guineas, and amount to $150,000 *per annum*.

—Col. MacLeod, who is at Helena, Mont., reports fresh arrivals of Sioux at Sitting Bull's headquarters, and the probability of a wholesale migration of the tribe into British territory.

—A lawyer and his wife in Lafayette, Ky., got drunk on New Year's day. They smashed the windows of their dining-room and the glass of the pictures, tore down the curtains, killed two birds, broke a dog's leg and whipped a servant girl. Their case is to be considered by the church of which they are members.

—A serious fight between turkeys and crows are recently observed by a Massachusetts farmer. The turkeys, with characteristic assurance, attacked the crows, who were on the ground, and a battle with bills went on for fifteen minutes, when the corn-pullers took to their wings and hied away.

—Here is one instance of good done by a tramp: Mr. J. G. Smith, of Stamford, Conn., with his wife, got out of bed to answer the call of a tramp, and while they were gone a mass of plastering fell upon the bed, which would have probably killed them both, had they remained.

THE WAR NEWS.

Turkey Humbled—"Peace at any Price"—Bad Look Out.

(By Telegraph to-day.)

London, Jan. 16.—The diplomatic attitude has assumed a new phrase in consequence of the sudden declaration of Austria that she opposes separate peace negotiations now confirmed by a communication of a similar tone from Lord Derby. This will not affect any new complications in the pending negotiations, the more so as Russia displays a spirit of conciliation towards the Powers, while Turkey is so utterly crushed that she adopts the "peace at any price" maxim. Indeed, the situation in which the Porte now finds itself warrants its docility. Not only have the Russians obtained a firm foothold in Roumelia, but the last bulwarks between the invaders and the capital have broken down. In Asia things are no better, the garrison of Erzeroum being reduced to such straits as to offer to capitulate, provided they be allowed to quit the city with the honours of war. And, to crown the troubles of the Porte, Greece threatens to declare war should the negotiations prove fruitless.

There is no news from the seat of war, which has a bad look for the Turks.

The Cologne *Gazette* special says the Russians are before Philopopolis. A battle is imminent, and foreign consular representatives have demanded a suspension of arms for twenty four hours to send away non-combatants.

THE LAST SCENE.

Funeral of King Victor Emmanuel

Rome, Jan. 17.—The funeral of King Victor Emmanuel took place to-day and was very impressive. The procession was an hour and a half passing. In addition to the official parts of the procession which was a mile long, there were 2,700 deputations from all parts of the kingdom. The costumes in official form were magnificent. The Crown Prince of Germany, with representatives of Austria, Portugal and Baden walked abreast. Seventy tattered Panners heightened the displayed. The pantheon, which was splendidly decorated, as Chapelle Ardente, was reached about four. The car on which the remains were borne was the same one used at the funeral of King Charles Albert, surmounted by the iron crown. The entire procession was on foot. The ecclesiastical service was confined to simple absolution and benediction.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Lord Dufferin leaves immediately to visit Washington on private affairs.

—The Chinese are ordering public rejoicings for the prospect of an abundant tea crop.

—Mrs. Woodhull began a second series of lectures at St. James's Hall, London, Saturday.

—Gilmore, of brass-band fame, says that America is a hundred years behind Europe in music.

—The estimates for the city expenses of Chicago for 1878 amount in round numbers to $5,000,000.

—Seven Philadelphians, each over 100 years of age, died in 1877. Of these two were men and five women.

—Fifty-four American railroads were sold under foreclosure in 1877 and sixty more suits are pending.

—Tired out, Edwin de Bari, the noted German traveler, died from fatigue, worn to death by his voyages.

—The Montreal License Commissioners are about to apply to Parliament for an extension of power.

—The Governor's message to the Utah Legislature recommends legislative suppression of polygamy.

—King Alfonso's marriage has been approved by the Spanish Cortes on a vote of 309 to 4.

—Reading Pa. has heard from a defaulting lawyer who absconded. He is laying brick for a living.

—Sir [illegible] Darling Maxwell, M. P. for Perthshire, died at Venice yesterday. He was in his sixtieth year.

—The City Council of London yesterday gave the press reporters $25 each for their services during the year.

—Belleville is congratulating itself on improved efficiency in the registration of births, deaths and marriages.

—The Home Rulers have pledged themselves to the unity and authority of the party under the leadership of Dr. Butt.

—A man on a street-car this morning remarked that "Hell seems to be going to the devil." It used to be the other way.

—Babcock, the medical student of the Syracuse Medical College, charged with body-snatching, has been indicted

—Spotted Tail is reported to have shot two refractory Indians of his tribe who had threatened the lives of officials at the Agency.

—The Elmira *Advertiser* says the Locomotive Brotherhood is being crushed out by the assessments made in consequence of the late strikes.

—The storm of Monday caused considerable damage in the parishes in rear of Levis, levelling barns, fences, and chimneys, and blocking the roads with snow-drifts.

—Gassaway is the appropriate name of the sweet singer of Texas, who has written an epic of fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty-seven lines.

—The liabilities of Walker, Evans & Co., boot and shoe dealers, who recently failed in Toronto, are between $80,000 and $85,000. The firm offer sixty cents on the dollar.

—Sir John Macdonald will deliver an address at the celebration, on the 25th inst., of the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns by the Caledonian Society.

—English tramps secure lodgings by going to the police and claiming to have committed a murder. The authorities move so slow that it it about four weeks before the prisoner is discharged.

—The Hon. William Henry Bruce Ogilvie has been fined £4 and costs by an English police magistrate for assaulting his wife in a railway carriage, and the passengers who interfered.

—A train on a Florida railroad the other day passed a man on horseback, and there was a great hurrahing among the passengers until they discovered that the animal was tied to the fence.

—Messrs. Bass & Co., the noted English brewers, propose to brew 50,000 quarters less of malt this year than usual, and Mrs. Allison & Co., have reduced their brewing 30,000 quarters.

—Thomas Campbell, poet, has been respectfully remembered in his native city of Glasgow. A statue of him in the quaint costume of the Prince Regent's time, has just been unveiled there.

—Miss Jennie Collins, of Boston, is getting up a fair, the proceeds of which will constitute a fund for giving dinners to working girls who are out of employment this winter.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in Packets labelled, "James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Queen's Speech—Efforts Made to Terminate the War—Review of the Situation.

(By Telegraph To-day.)

London, Jan. 17.—Parliament met today, and as the Queen did not open the session in person, there was no state ceremonial, and proceedings were confined to what usually takes place when the opening is made by the Royal Commissioner. The Queen's speech states that she summoned Parliament before the usual time in order that it might become acquainted with the efforts she has made to terminate the war, and that she might have its advice and assistance. She alludes to her having declared her intention at the outset of the war to obtain neutrality in the contest, which she lamented but failed to prevent, so long as the interests of her Empire, as defined by her Government, were not threatened. Russian successes convinced the Porte the endeavor to bring hostilities to close. The Sultan's Government accordingly addressed to the neutral Powers, parties to treaties relating to Turkey, appealing for their good offices. It did not appear to the majority that they could usefully comply, and the Porte was so impressed. The Porte then determined to make a separate appeal to her Government, and she at once agreed to inquire of the Czar whether he would entertain peace overtures. The Czar expressed an earnest desire for peace, and stated an opinion as to the course which should be pursued to attain it. Upon this subject communications have taken place between Russia and Turkey, though her good offices, and she earnestly trust they may lead to a termination of the war. She will spare no efforts to promote that result. Hitherto neither of the belligerents has infringed the conditions on which her neutrality is founded; and she willingly believes both desire to respect them as far as lies in their power. So long as this continues, her attitude will continue the same; but she cannot conceal from herself that should hostilities be very unfortunately prolonged, some unexpected occurrence may render it incumbent on her to adopt measures of precaution. Such measures could not be effectually taken without adequate preparation, and she trusts to her parliament's liberality to supply the means. Papers on these affairs will be forthwith laid before parliament. The relations with all foreign powers continue friendly. Her Majesty expresses thanks that the Indian famine is nearly ended, and refers to the condition of native affairs in South Africa, which has caused anxiety. The troops have been reinforced, but she trusts for peaceful and satisfactory settlement shortly. The estimates of the year will soon be presented. Her Majesty, in conclusion, details a number of measures of local character to be laid before Parliament.

KINGSTON MARKET.

Jan. 17th, 1878.

Flour—XXX per bbl	6.50 @	7.00
" 100 lbs	3.50 @	4.00
Family " 100 "	2.70 @	3.00
Grain—Barley per bushel	0.55 @	0.60
Rye " "	0.50 @	0.56
Peas " "	0.62 @	0.64
Oats " "	0.30 @	0.32
Wheat " "	1.05 @	1.07
Buckwheat Flour	0.00 @	0.00
Bran, per ton	17.00 @	19.00
Meat—Beef, per 100 lbs	4.00 @	5.00
Pork, per 100 lbs	5.50 @	7.00
Mutton per lb	0.05 @	0.06
Lamb "	0.05 @	0.06
Ham " in store	0.11 @	0.12½
Bacon " " "	0.09 @	0.11
Hides—No. 1—Inspected	$8.00 per	100
No. 2	7.00	do
No. 3 Hides (all kinds)	6.00	do
Lamb Skins	0.60 @	0.95
Calf Skins per lb	0.10 @	0.12
Deacon Skins	0.25 @	0.50
Tallow rendered	0.07 @	0.07½
Poultry—Turkeys, pair	0.40 @	0.80
Chickens, per pair	0.30 @	0.40
Geese, each	0.30 @	0.50
Ducks per pair	0.50 @	0.60
Fowls per pair	0.40 @	0.60
Partridges	0.00 @	0.40
General—Potatoes, per bag	0.50 @	0.60
Cabbages per dozen	0.50 @	0.70
Butter, tub, per lb	0.15 @	0.17
do print	0.17 @	0.20
Eggs, per dozen	0.15 @	0.18
Lard	0.10 @	0.12
Cheese, factory, retail	0.10 @	0.11
Turnips per bag	0.50 @	0.60
Onions per bush	0.75 @	0.90
Beets per bag	0.60 @	0.90
Hay, per ton	12.00 @	15.00
Straw " "	6.00 @	6.50
Wood, hard	3.00 @	3.50
Coal per ton	5.50 @	6.50
Mittens, per pair	0.00 @	0.00
Socks, do	0.00 @	0.00
Milch Cows, newly calved	25.00 @	40.00
Common Cows	20.00 @	30.00

Ottawa—No. 1 Flour $6.25; extra $6.75; bbl extra 7.25; Buckwheat flour in bags $5.50, Bran per ton in to $18, Oats 30 to 33c; Barley 50 to 55c, Oats 30 to 33c; Peas 60 to 70c; Fall wheat 1.25 to $1.30; Potatoes 50c; Butter 20c to 22c; Lard per lb 12½ to 13c; Eggs 18c; Pork $5 to $5.75; Beef 4.50 to $5; Hay $12 to $15; Apples per bbl $3 to $4.50; Wool 25 to 27cts; Milch Cows, newly calved, 30 to $40; common Milch Cows 18 to $30. Sheep $ 50 to $4; good hardwood 3.75 to $3

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(By Telegraph To-day.)

Montreal, Jan. 17.

Bank of Montreal—162. 161 1-2, 100 at 161.
Merchants Bank—85 1-2, 65.
Bank of Commerce—116, 115 1-4.
Ontario Bank 96, 97.
Consolidated Bank—140, 139.
Dom. Telegraph—77 1-2, 76 1-2
Montreal Tel. Co'y 121 1-2, 121 1-4.
Richelieu—67, 66.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

(By Telegraph To-day.)

Montreal, Jan. 17.

Flour—receipts 1500 bbls; no sales; market quiet and prices are entirely nominal in absence of transactions; grain, provisions and ashes unchanged.

DIED.

In Kingston, on Jan. 17th, William Patrick, son of the late Mr. James Dwyer, aged 21 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Ontario Street, on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On the 16th inst., Mr. Robert Makins, aged 36 years.

The funeral will leave his late residence, Ontario Street, to morrow afternoon at two o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

YARKER'S OLD STAND

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES GREAT pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Kingston and vicinity that he has on hand,

A Large & Varied Stock of Skates

including the following styles

Acme, Barney & Berry's New York Club—all Clamp.
ROCKER, BROAD AND NARROW STRAPS
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
SLEIGH BELLS.
Body and Back Strap, the following patterns: ACORN!
DEXTER!!
CENTENNIAL!!!
In Tinned, Nickle, Oroide and Gold Plate.
A call solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

JNO. H. ROSE

Dec 10, 1877.

Pour la Grande Exposition de PARIS.

TO ENJOY A VISIT TO FRANCE learn French by joining one of Prof. Robertson's French Classes. Tuition in Reading, Grammar, &c. Address the Rector of the Collegiate Institute.
Kingston, Nov 23, 1877.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Your Votes and Interests are Respectfully solicited for

THE NEW FLOUR, FEED And Provision Store,

NEXT TO THE ALBION HOTEL BUILDING
PRINCESS STREET.

The Best Ottawa Flour,
Choice Oat Meal,
Choice Wheat Meal,
Buckwheat Flour,
etc., etc.,
Kept always on hand.

Being bought at the cheapest cash rate they will be sold at prices price, which will challenge competition.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN.

Jan 14, 1878.

SALE BY AUCTION

On Saturday, Jan. 19th,

On the Market Square, one pair of beautiful 4 year old MARES, perfectly sound and gentle; extra travellers. Terms cash, on approved credit. Sale at 11 o'clock.

WM. MURRAY, Auctioneer.

Jan 17, 1878.

DR. B. W. DAY,

DENTIST.—Office and residence, Dr. Sampson's office, corner of King and William Streets, opposite Dr. Yates'.

Jan 16, 1878.

I WILL HOLD AN

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

SLEICHS, CUTTERS, &C.,

At my Sale Rooms, Montreal St.,

On Saturday Next,

AT 1:30 P.M.

☞ Parties having such articles to dispose of can send them on the usual terms.

HENRY BAWDEN, Auctioneer.

Jan 17, 1878.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARIES of the following Societies will (D.V.) be held in the CITY HALL, as follows:—

KINGSTON AUXILIARY OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY,
On Tuesday, 22nd January.

KINGSTON AUXILIARY OF LONDON RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY,
On Wednesday, 23rd inst.

SABBATH REFORMATION SOCIETY,
On Thursday, 24th inst.

Chair will be taken each evening at 7:30 p.m. Addresses will be delivered by prominent Clergymen and Laymen.

Collections will be taken up.

All are earnestly invited to attend.

Jan 17, 1878.

Y. M. C. A.

TO-NIGHT.

MR. T. K. CREE, of the International Executive Committee, New York, and GEO. B. MEADOWS, Dominion Travelling Secretary, will hold A CONFERENCE ON Y.M.C.A. WORK,

AT THE ROOMS TO-NIGHT,

AT NINE O'CLOCK.

All are cordially invited.

G. S. HOBART, President Y.M.C.A.

Jan 17, 1878.

LOWNDES & MOODIE

WILL HOLD THEIR

CLEARING SALE!

Commencing Jan. 2nd.

A Genuine & Heavy Reduction

Will be made on all WINTER GOODS, as we must make room for Spring importations. All surplus and accumulated Stock must be sold AT SOME PRICE.

Lowndes & Moodie,

PRINCESS STREET.

Jan 2, 1878.

THE NEW

BOOK-STORE!

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

Lubke's History of Art, beautifully illustrated

Boardman's Higher Life.

Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar.

Biddle's Materia Medica.

Gray's Anatomy.

Towne's Chemistry.

McAdam's Chemistry of Common Things.

Full and well assorted Stocks in all the SCHOOL BOOKS used in the city and country.

Rand & McNally's POCKET INDEX MAPS of Ontario, Quebec and the Lower Provinces, with every County and Post Office carefully marked, also CANAL'S, RAILWAYS, &c., &c.

Only 75c, awful cheap, and procurable at present only at our Store. Others as usual will have them in a week or so.

S. WOODS.

Jan 15, 1878.

STOCK TAKING SALE!

RICHMOND & BOYDEN

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT FOR THE remainder of the month they will offer the balance of their

Immense Stock of Millinery,

—AND—

WINTER DRY GOODS,

—AT—

Sweeping Reduction

FOR REALLY RELIABLE BARGAINS THAT CAN BE DEPENDED ON GO TO

RICHMOND & BOYDEN'S.

Jan 10, 1877.

WALKEM & WALKEM

ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c., Kingston, opposite the Post-Office.

Richard Walkem | Joseph B Walkem

THE CHEAPEST SALE OF THE SEASON

AT THE

New York Clothing Store.

IN ORDER TO CLEAR OUT OUR STOCK OF READY-MADE WINTER CLOTHING before the arrival of our New Spring Stock, we will offer any of these Goods at

PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

☞ We are compelled to have this Sale to make room for our Spring Stock of Cloths, in Worsteds, Broad Cloths, English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, which will be purchased especially for our Order Trade, which has increased yearly till it requires the principal part of our establishment. Intending purchasers will do well to give us a call, as we are bound to offer the Goods at prices that will effect ready sales.

Z. PREVOST,

BROCK STREET, Four Doors from the Market Square.

Jan 16, 1878.

Expected Immediately

—AT—

Henderson's Bookstore.

BEATTY'S NEW HEADLINE

Copy-Book,

As Recommended for Use in the Kingston Public Schools.

AT

Henderson's Bookstore

Spelling Blanks,
Grammatical Analysis Blanks,
Dictation Books,
Composition Books,
Book-keeping Blank Books,
Copy Books, every description
Full Stock of School Books,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Robertson's Fifteen Cent Novels

Full Stock of these CHEAP BOOKS always on hand,

AT HENDERSON'S.

The Student and Bible Readers COMPANION!

Comprises the Holy Bible, Complete Concordance and Portable Commentary.

Three Volumes bound in full Morocco in a neat box.

A Capital Set of Books for a Present

FOR SALE AT

HENDERSON'S

PRINCESS STREET.

Jan 17, 1878.

THANKS.

CHARLES E. WRENSHALL,

While returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the

CITY BOOK STORE

During Christmas, would beg to remind them that his very large Stock still remaining is both suitable and desirable for

NEW YEAR PRESENTS

And he intends offering them at such low prices as cannot fail to suit all purchasers.

WORK BOXES AND WRITING DESKS will be sold at cost to clear them out.

A fresh supply of NIMD PHOTOGRAPHS just received.

CHAS. E. WRENSHALL.

Dec 29, 1877.

FRANK RIGNEY'S MOVEMENT.

Important Information for All.

Special Holiday Announceme't!

The Sugar Ring Flattened Out!

Sugar Down! Down! Down!

FRANK RIGNEY will sell during the Holiday season FOR CASH, Cheaper than any other house in the city.

1000 Boxes Raisins at 5 cents per lb.
500 3 lb Catties Japan Tea at $1 each.
500 3 lb Catties Young Hyson Tea $1 each
500 3 lb Catties Imperial Tea at $1 each.
500 5 and 10 lb Catties at very low prices.
100 bbls No. 1 Labrador Herrings
LABATT'S Prize Medal ALE and PORTER always on hand.

FRANK RIGNEY,

Ferguson's Block, - - - Princess Street

Dec 7, 1877.

Kingston & Pembroke Railway.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the President's Office, in the City of Kingston, at noon,

On Wednesday, the 15th day of February.

For the purpose of electing Directors, &c., for the ensuing year. By order.

GEO. OSBORNE, Sec.-Treas.

Jan 15, 1878.

HOMEOPATHY.

O. L. CURTIS, M.D.,

(SUCCESSOR TO DR. JARVIS,)

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. Office and residence nearly opposite the Post Office, Wellington Street. Calls in the city or country promptly attended to.

May 15, 1877.

R. & J. GARDINER

WILL SELL DURING

The Cheap Clearing Sale

Table Napkins, Table Linens,
Towellings,
Lace and Muslin Curtains,
Sheetings of all Makes,
Pillow Linens and Cottons, all makes,
White Cottons, English and American Soft Makes,
Marseille and Lace Toilet Covers,
Tickings,
Flannels, Blankets and Marseille Quilts,
Clouds, Breakfast Shawls and Cardigan Jackets,

☞ We have made Heavy Reductions in all of the above partments.

Also, on our entire Dress Stock,
On all our Silk Stock,
On Mantle and Trimming Velvets, of all colors,
On Trimmings of every description,
On Black and Colored French Merinos and Cashmeres.

☞ Every piece of Goods in our Store has been reduced in price.

Remember these Reductions hold good only during the Cheap Sale which ends the 31st Inst.

☞ Sales for cash.

Strictly ONE PRICE.

R. & J. GARDINER

PRINCESS STREET,

KINGSTON.

Jan 10, 1877.

THIS WEEK

—AT—

MILLS'

FUR EMPORIUM,

Martin's Block, Princess St.

SPECIAL LOW RATES

WILL BE GIVEN ON

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURS!

READINGS!

—IN—

St. Andrew's Hall,

ON FRIDAY, JAN. 18TH.

Mrs. J. Billop Mauger,

ASSISTED BY

MR. J. L. MOR