Too Man .

It is said that our fashionable Saratoga Beau Brummell had fifty suits of apparel, and neckties innumerable. He managed to get through, or rather into, all these costumes at least once during the past season. If that man had dealt at Robert Wallace's clothing establishment such a variety would not have been necessary. One of his nobby Scotch tweed suits will last a long time, and always looks nice and fresh. He leads the trade in stylish outfits, and keeps the largest stock of fine suitings in the city.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

IRELAND.

Dublin, May 18.—At the meeting of the Land League yesterday the attendance was larger than usual. A reference by one of the speakers to the advisability of a general strike against the payment of rent was applauded.

Dublin, May 18.—Dillon, at his own request, has been removed from the infirmary in Kilmainham jail to a cell.

Walsh, who claimed to be an American citizen, intends to appeal for intervention.

There have been two arrests in connection with the attempt to kill Swanstone, the Magistrate fired upon without result near Skibbereen recently.

Archbishop Croke continues to make a triumphal progress through his diocese, holding visitations of his clergy and attending Land League demonstrations.

A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party will be held on Monday to discuss the conduct of the members who voted for the second reading of the Land Bill. A motion will probably be made to exclude them from the Parnellite party.

Rev. Father Sheehy has been arrested at Kilmallock, county Limerick, under the Coercion Act, also a local auctioneer, hotelkeeper, and Secretary of the Land League. The military and police are quartered in the town, which is almost in a state of siege.

Fenton, Vice-President of the Connmore Land League, and O'Donnell, the Secretary, have been arrested under the Coercion Act.

A large force of police and military endeavored to serve writs on an estate at Newpallis on Thursday, the tenants having taken refuge in a large castle on the estate which they put in a thorough state of defence. The service of the write was abandoned. A flying column, with four guns, will proceed to the castle to-morrow to serve the writs.

There was a desperate fight between the people and the military at New Pallas on Friday. Five hundred military and police endeavored to enforce evictions, and were fired on from an old castle, where the tenants had taken refuge. Three constables were wounded, one having his skull fractured. A soldier was also severely wounded. The attacking party clubbed the people, inflicting serious wounds. The castle could not be carried without artillery, and the bailiff having disappeared, the force retired. The whole district is in a semi-insurrectionary state.

The castle on the estate at New Pallas, in which the tenants took refuge last Thursday to escape the services of writs, has been surrounded by the police and soldiery in order to starve out the garrison.

Lord Salisbury, in a recent speech, appears to indicate that the House of Lords will reject the Irish Land Bill in its present shape, or at least vitally amend it.

DUBLIN, May 21.—The arrest of Father Sheehy caused great excitement. Telegrams from the south represent the relations between the people and the authorities as very strained. Sheehy took a leading part in land agitations years ago. Since the passing of the Coercion Act, he has frequently challenged the Government to arrest him.

Salisbury, in a speech on Friday night characterized the Land Bill as an ebullition of communism too contemptible and ridiculous to be seriously discussed. It is presumed this outlines the attitude of the House of Lords on the Bill.

A circular has been issued to the constabulary urging greater vigilance and activity in finding out lawless persons. Six flying colums are preserving peace in the districts disturbed. There is now an organized attempt by the Land League to Boycott solicitors, auctioneers, and others who act against the tenants.

A prominent journal says that the risk of rejection by the House of Lords has been grievously increased, and nothing more serious in British politics could be imagined Another journal anticipates that Salisbury's action will be wiser than his words.. The victory of the Conservatives in the Parliamentary election at Preston causes a sensation. The full strength of the Irish party was thrown for the Liberal candidate.

The building in which was kept the Post Office at Skibbereen was burned down last night,—in all likelihood accidentally. But, of course, the Government and landlord party will try to fasten the act on the people.

In the meantime, evictions are being multiplied by the hundred, like the snowflakes to which Mr. Gladstone facetiously compared them. Resistance to such executions is becoming more intense every day. There was near being a collision with the Sheriff's posse, at New Pallas, on Thursday; and on the previous day, at Killarney, a collision did take place between the Marines and the people, in which several of the latter were wounded.

As for the land Bill, which last night passed its second reading, no one expects any good from it. At the Land League meeting at Ballyroan, on Sunday last, Mr. M. Brennan denounced it as a sham, and said that a year hence any reformer who proposed to compensate landlords would be laughed off the platform. He characterized the bill as a miserable measure, and advocated a general strike against all rent. He said the people should make it impossible for landlords to collect rents.

TUNIS.

Tunis, May 18.—The tribes throughout Tunis are sending letters to the Bey demanding a categorical statement concerning the conditions of the Franco Tunisian convention, accusing him of treason, and threatening to raise the banner of the Sultan.

Official telegrams deny that General Breard was defeated by the Arabs at Mateur. The French have entered Mateur without a blow to the French in the engagement preceding the entry was only six killed. The Arabs lost heavy, and fled, as soon as the artillery opened.

The French have occupied Beja, without resistance.

Two regiments at Lyons have been ordered to start for Tunis immediately.

It is officially contradicted that Italy intends to bring the Franco-Tunisian treaty before the European Conference.

It is reported that the French, under Ceneral Bread, suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Arabs near Mateur.

The French troops, under Col. Innocent, were attacked by 5,000 insurgents, led by the Chief at the Bonamenia rebels, and defeated after a hot engagement. The French lost forty native auxiliaries killed and wounded.

A French committee on the Tunis treaty unanimously favor it.

The mountaineers in the neighborhood of Mateur are very much excited. It is believed that they will try to regain possession of Mateur.

The report that France had decided to occupy Tunis is unfounded.

The Ministers at Constantinople had decided to depose the Bey of Tunis, but learning that France had undertaken to protect him abandoned the intention.

Much discontent prevails at the dismissal of officials at the instigation of the French Minister who is carrying everything with a high hand. The total Frenchforces now in Tunis is 31,000.

It is stated that among the unpublished portion of the Tunis correspondence is a record of a conversation between Waddington, Coati and Salisbury, the purport of which is that Italy might, if she chose, take Tripoli as compensation for the French absorption of Tunis.

GERMANY.

Wiesbaden, May 18.—It is said that the recent stay of the Emperor William here was considerably shortened in consequence of letters from England containing friendly warnings of a design against the Emperor. Great precautions were taken during the Imperial stay here. For the same reason the Emperor did not carry out his intention of going to Frankfort on the 10th instant to attend the anniversary festival of the signing of the Franco-German Treaty.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, Chaplin (Conservative), debating the Land Bill, said "some portions of the Bill were revolutionary. The proposal to take away landlords' rights without compensation was confiscation." He concluded by expressing hostility to what he characterized the greatest and most unhallowed act of public confiscation ever attempted by any statesman in a civilized country.

Parnell regretted that he could not join in the division on this stage of the Bill, the principle of which he regarded as defective. It proposed no new principles; it only proposed to restore what the Bill of 1870 was intended to give. Parnell urged the Government to transplant the surplus populationto land capable of improvement, find employment for the people, and create an increased supply of food instead of getting out of the difficulty by promoting emigration. One of the great reasons that Irish enterprise was so kept down was that Ireland is under the curse of foreign rule. Until English rulers are cleared out, bag and baggage, there will be little hope for the Irish people.

Northcote feared that the Bill would not have the effect of pacifying the people.

Elcho's motion, that the leading provisions of the Bill are economically unsound, unjust and impolitic, was rejected by 352 to 176, amid loud cheers from the supporters of the Ministry.

The Bill was then read a second time.

O'Sullivan questioned the Government concerning the arrest of Father Sheehy.

Forster regretted it had been necessary to imprison a Catholic clergyman. The arrest was not made without his sanction.

Churchill (Conservative) charged the Government with encouraging disturbances in Ireland by their apathy.

Gladstone declared that the Government had not arrested any one, priest or layman, for being a member of the Land League. They only arrested perpetrators or abettors of outrages.

Parnell and other of Home Rulers denounced the arrest of Sheehy.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Hon. E. Blake has been elected treasurer of the Ontario Law Society.

Hanlan is building abo t two hundred bathing houses along the beach near his hotel at Toronto.

At a meeting of influential citizens held in Montreal, it was resolved to erect a monument to the memory of the late John Young.

A two-year old daughter of Mr. Samuel Goodfellow of Montreal, fell from a balcony on Wednesday last and received injuries which proved fatal.

A boiler used at the Hull iron mines exploded on Thursday night, doing slight damage. Fortunately the men employed in the works had left for the night.

Mr. Ellis, Superintendent of the Welland Canal, has issued the following notice; "On and after 1st of June, no sailing vessel will be allowed to pass up the old Welland Canal drawing over nine feet three inches, and ten feet coming down.

The changes in the *personnel* of the Dominion Cabinet are; Minister of Justice, Sir Alexander Campbell; Postmaster General, Hon. John O'Conner; Secretary of State, Hon. J. A. Mousseau; President of the Council, Hon. A. W. McLean, of Londonderry, Nova Scotia.

At St. John, N. B., on Wednesday, Andrew Sullivan, fourteen years old, was caught in a belt at Hamilton's mill here and whirled about the shafting which was making over sixty revolutions a minute. At every turn his head struck a post, and was smashed to a pulp, the brains being scattered about.

The death is announced of William Rowan, until about a year ago a member of the London police force, but lately of Kansas City, Mo. He was a portly, strong looking man, apparently capable of withstanding a very severe attack of disease. The cause of death is not given.

GODERICH LETTERS.

Goderich now looks its best—everything in the town speaks of life, and on the opening of navigation the people seem to put on more energy than ever. The motto now is: go ahead. Have you ever been in Goderich. Mr, Editor, if not, you should come, how you would enjoy the balmy breeze that is wafted across the cooling waters of Lake Huron. How you would feel yourself grow younger, pleased with yourself and everybody else, after a few days' sojoum here, breathing the social atmosphere of true friendship and enjoying the charming society to be met with. By all means come and see for yourself. A flying visit will pay you. You will behold a handsomely built town, possessing many beautiful public buildings, town hall, several churches, factories, mills, and salt works, and what is infinitly better, having a people than which the superior is not in Ontario. Talking of salt works brings Mr. Joseph Kidd's name to my mind. He resides in Dublin, Ont., a flourishing little town which he himself has built up, of which he certainly is the centre and prop. Some time ago he bought the International Salt Works, in Goderich, which for years had been idle. They are now in full blast, turning out hundreds of barrels of salt daily. He is certainly a gentleman of wonderful energy, full of business, possessing a great deal of American tact and push, ever anxious to extend busines and scatter his money wide-spread. He is also the possessor of a handsome steamer, formerly known as the Stanley, which for some time ran on the St. Clair river, between Sarnia and Wallaceburg. She is now known as the Josephine Kidd, and lately has been wonderfully improved by her present owner. She is employed by him to bring logs from Lake Superior to Goderich, where he has also a saw-mill. I learm that during the summer she will be used for excursions So you denizens of inland towns would do well to take a trip up to Goderich and spend a pleasant day on Lake Huron aboard Mr. Kidd's fine boat. Mr. Kidd has the telegraph from the town down to his property put up at his own expense, and there is some talk of his having a railroad line from the station to his mills, three miles distant. You can see that Mr. Kidd is a man of a big mind, full of energy, anxious to get along himself, and wishing ever to lend a helping hand to others. Would that Goderich had many men of his stamp, and then we would find there would be no need of speaking of bazaars, to which I would now attract your attention. Such a man as Mr. Kidd deserves to be appreciated, and we feel certain the good citizens of Goderich do admire and appreciate him. Rumor has it, that eventually he will come to live in Goderich. Let us hope rumor may be true. Now to another subject. You know how ladies will talk, you know. The ladies of Goderich, like other ladies all over the world, are able to hold their own in this line. Well, the subject matter of their conversations at the present moment is bazaar, bazaar. You will be met on every corner by some charming young lady who with the sweetest smile, of course, asks you to buy a ticket; its hard to refuse, and if you do, ah, then, the smile disappears. The bazaar is to be held by Father Watters, under the auspices of the Goderich ladies, on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th of July, 1881.

The object is a most laudable one, the liquidating of the debt on the convent school. We feel certain the ladies of Goderich will make it a grand success. They never fail in any undertaking. We hear that already many are exerting themselves nobly towards the getting up of the fair. In the past, the ladies of Goderich established a high reputation for themselves by the zeal with which they responded to the calls of their pastors to assist them in their financial difficulties. No doubt on the present occasion that reputation so worthly deserved by them, will still be brought out into bolder relief by their zealous exertions, which we trust will surround their brows with a halo of success and glory. Many gentlemen of the congregation have already contributed prizes, and we are pleased to mention that gentlemen outside of the congregation have contributed with pleasure. We mention the name of the Hon. M. Cameron, who has very kindly donated a prize worth $30. In fact many of our separated brethren are taking a deep interest in the bazaar. This is pleasing, and assuredly the good Catholic ladies of Goderich will neither forget Mr. Cameron's generosity, nor the extreme kindness of their separated brethren. When the bazaar is over, I hope to be able to write to tell you what a handsome sum we realized. M. A.

ENGLAND AND THE HOLY SEE.

The Osservatore Romano published on Friday evening an ably-written leader on the subject of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the English Government and the Holy See. It commences by remarking that while the Governments of some of the Catholic nations have combated the Church and looked upon her as an enemy, the English Government, respecting the liberty of conscience of its subjects, had opposed no obstacles against the spread of Catholicity in the United Kingdom, so that now-a-days not a few of the Catholic peoples were constrained to envy the liberty which Catholics enjoy in Protestant England. This conduct of the English Government, it argues, had permitted the Catholic Church to make its beneficent influence felt towards re-establishing the desired concord between England and Ireland. Neither the Church nor the Holy See could remain indifferent to the profound sufferings of the Irish people. In England the most competent publicists had recognized that great reforms were necessary in the agrarian legislation, and, says the Osservatore:

We feel confident the English Government will carry those reforms into effect. In the meantime the Holy See has employed its effort to keep alive in the minds of the Irish people, so devoted to the Church, those principles of order and respect for authority without which nothing would have remained but the probability of a ferocious struggle between two peoples who were made to understand and love each other. We will not dwell on those momentary and partial differences which may actually exist among the Catholics of Ireland; we know that above these slight discords there is in Ireland that affection for the Church which unites all hearts and keeps them subject to her teachings and her maternal counsels. But for the very reason that the English Government has had the opportunity of knowing how beneficial in some circumstances the peace-making action of the Holy See may be, and for the reason also that difficult questions frequently arise which for their proper solution require to be the object of mutual examination and friendly communication, it follows that perhaps the English Government might have some reason to desire that the regular relations which in other times existed between the Holy See and England might be re-established, such relations being of real reciprocal utility. A recent discussion in the House of Lords affords us an indication of a disposition not absolutely contrary on the part of the English Government, and it does not seem rash for us to hope that this disposition may be confirmed by facts.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

The Superior Court of Detroit has recently decided the chancery case of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, complainant, vs. Mary Priest et al., defendants. John Priest, husband of Mary, executed a will in the branch will book, bequeathing $1,900 to his wife and $100 to a daughter. He made a subsequent will in which he revoked all former wills, dividing his property, the beneficiary included, between his creditors, his wife and his children by a former wife. This last will was not entered on the branch book. Judge Chipman holds that the beneficiary could not be made liable for Priest's debts; but that his revocation of his former will is valid. He therefore decides that the beneficiary fund of $2,000 "must be divided according to the rule of the association applicable to cases in which no will is entered on the will book, to wit: between his wife and all his children." Trowbridge & Keena were solicitors for the complainant.

A disagreeable error occurred in my C. M. B. A. Notes recently. The "1000 membership" should have been 2500, and "Separate association" should have been Separate Beneficiary. I had no intention whatever of advocating an independent Association; am very sorry such a construction could be placed on the paragraph referred to, and in justice to our Supreme and Grand Council, as well as to myself, unhesitatingly make this correction. The members of our Supreme Council would place no obstacle in the way of any of our Grand Councils forming a Separate Beneficiary jurisdiction whenever such council has the requisite membership; hence there would be no necessity for forming a separate association.

In regard to the changes in assessment payments, I am not at all opposed to a "graded scale" according to age. I consider it (if we desire permanency) the only just principle for such an organization as ours, and it is to be deplored that such a system was not adopted at the formation of the C. M. B. A.; but I am of the opinion that that part of our present scale for members over 35 years of age will have to be reduced in order to be satisfactory, and to enable our association to do the desired amount of benefit.

The members of our Supreme Council were actuated by no other motive than the good of the association in adopting the late amendments to our constitution, and it is their desire and intention to have a constitution for our C. M. B. A. that will defy any reasonable objection; it may of course take some time to put our laws and regulations in such form, but those who have this work in hands are men of energy and ability, and determined to leave no just grounds for complaint either from C. M. B. A. members or others interested in the welfare of our association. Any unbiassed person reading the letters and addresses of our Supreme president, Mr. Keena, must be convinced we have at our head a man of rare ability and keen perception. Our Grand President, too, Mr. Bourke of Windsor, has been a member of the association almost since the day it was organized, and certainly no man in our ranks to-day, has interested himself more in C. M. B. A. matters than he. Mr. Bourke introduced the society into Michigan, and he may justly be called the father of the C. M. B. A. in Canada. He has, so far, been the only representative from Canada to Supreme Conventions, and has on every occasion worked faithfully for what he considered the interests of those he represented. Being a careful reasoner, he has no small weight among his fellow members in Council. It must not be forgotten that representatives from Grand Councils frequently find it impracticable to carry in Supreme Council resolutions of Grand Councils, as at supreme conventions arguments are adduced that may not at all have been used at Grand Council conventions, this was the case at the late supreme convention respecting the "graded scale". I can assure the members under my jurisdiction that the C. M. B. A. was never in as good condition as it is at present. All officers having the handling of the association funds are under heavy bonds, the business is conducted as economically as possible, and as exact and particular as any Life Insurance Company.

I would again call the attention of those not yet in our ranks to the great benifits to be derived from being a C. M. B. A. member. I will merely lay before them this fact: By the small outlay of about six dollars (the expense in becoming a C. M. B. A. member) you can make an immediate provision of $2000.00 for your heirs! How, or where, can you procure so great a benefit by so small an outlay? No one will deny that it is the duty of a father to make some provision for his family, and to keep those depending upon him guarded against want and misery hereafter. How can this be done easier than by becoming a C. M. B. A. member? What peace of mind it must give the dying husband and father to know that he is leaving his wife and children in comfortable circumstances, and to know that they will always have true friends and good advisers in his brother C. M. B. A. members. But, apart from the foregoing, our association helps to elevate the character of man—to imbue him with proper conceptions of his responsibilities for good—to enlighten his mind and to enlarge the sphere of his affections. It should therefore commend itself alike to the high, the low, the rich, and the poor, as one of the noblest associations of its kind in existence.

SAMUEL R. BROWN,
Secretary of Grand Council.

GRAND BAZAAR IN GODERICH.

A Grand Bazaar will be held in the above place on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th of July next. The proceeds will be devoted to liquidating the debt on St. Peter's Convent School. We hope the good people of this section as well as friends throughout the Diocese will contribute liberally to make the undertaking successful. The good pastor of Goderich, Father Watters, has been working most assiduously for the faith in this section, and the desire of his heart now seems to be to place the educational interests of his parish on a secure basis. In this noble effort we hope he will be encouraged and assisted by a hearty response to the appeal he has now made. Books of tickets can be obtained by addressing P. Carrol, ; r., secretary. The tickets have been placed at fifty cents each, a very moderate figure when it is considered that the holders of tickets have a chance of winning one or more of the following valuable articles:

1.—Valuable Prize, presented by His Lordship Bishop Walsh.
2.—The Works of Samuel Lover, 5 vols., value $14, presented by Rev. W. O'Mahoney, Secretary.
3. Beautiful Silver Cake Basket, value $25, presented by R. P. J. Shea.
4. History of Canada, in 2 vols., value $12, presented by Rev. M. A. Tiernan, Chancellor.
5. Handsome Picture of Pope Leo XIII, value $12, presented by Rev. J. O'Connor.
6. Rich Silver Water Pitcher, value $20, presented by Jos. Kidd, Esq.
7. Set of Dinner Knives & Forks, value $30, presented by W. D. Shannon, Esq.
8. A French Music Box, valued at $25, presented by Messrs. McIntosh and Currie.
9. suit of Clothes, value $30, presented by Messrs. O'Dea and McCormack.
10. Cash $10, presented by Jas. Doyle, jr., Esq.
11. Valuable Prize, value $30, presented by Messrs. Jas. Doyle and Michael Higgins.
12. Handsome Album, value $10, presented by Capt. McGregor.
13. Fancy Table, trimmed with Macrame, value $18, presented by the Sisters of St. Joseph.
14. China Tea Set, value $15, presented by the Children of Mary.
15. Meerschaum Pipe, value $8, presented by E. Campion, Esq., Barrister.
16. Life of Dan. O'Connell, value $12, presented by B. L. Doyle, Esq., Barrister.
17. Beautiful Bible, value $18, presented by Mr. Coleman.
18. Valuable Milch Cow, value $30, presented by Messrs. Chas. McIntosh and Alex. Chisholm.
19. Cash $5, presented by Mr. McNamara.
20. Useful Dinner Set, value $25, presented by the Ladies of the Altar Society.
21. Handsome Devotional Chair, valued at $12, presented by Mrs. Dr. Cassady.
22. Several Useful Articles, value $14, presented by Mr. Fox.
23. "Canada Under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin," valued at $8, presented by a Friend.

To every one who disposes of a Book of Ten Tickets, a complimentary Ticket will be presented. During the days of the Bazaar many useful and valuable articles will be sold and raffled. Remittances to be sent to Rev. P. J. Watters, Goderich, on or before the 20th of June, 1881. The Prizes named above, together with many others, will be drawn for in as conscientious a manner as can be desired

P. CARROL, Jr., Hon, Secretary.

Committee.—Rev. B. J. Watters, Mr. W. D. Shannon, Mr. Jas. McIntosh, Mr. P. O'Dea, B. L. Doyle, E. Campion, P. Carrol, Sr.; Chas. McIntosh, J. Hagan, Alex. Chisholm, Hugh Chisholm, Mr. Young.

DIED.

In Westminster, on the 24th May, Joseph, only son of Thos. and Mary Connor, butcher, aged 2 years.

BIRTH.

On the 18th inst., the wife of A. Forster, Esq., of M. B. Perine & Co., Doon, of a daughter.

COMMERCIAL

London Markets.

London, Ont., May 21.

There was not a load of grain offered upon the market to-day. Other stuff was also scarce.

GRAIN		
Wheat, Spring	$1 80 to	1 85
" Delhi	℔ 100 lbs. 1 80 to	1 85
" Tredwell	" 1 80 to	1 85
" Clawson	" 1 80 to	1 82
" Red	" 1 82 to	1 88
Oats	" 1 10 to	1 05
Corn	" 1 05 to	1 10
Peas	" 1 00 to	1 20
Beans	" 0 00 to	0 00
Barley	" 1 00 to	1 32
Rye	" 0 90 to	1 00
Buckwheat	" 0 00 to	0 00
Clover Seed	" 3 25 to	4 00
Timothy Seed	" 2 50 to	3 00
FLOUR AND FEED.		
Fall Wheat Flour	per cwt. 3 25 to	3 50
Spring Flour	" 3 00 to	3 50
Mixed Flour	" 0 00 to	0 00
Oatmeal, Fine	" 2 50 to	2 60
Granulated	" 2 75 to	3 75
Graham Flour	" 2 75 to	3 00
Cornmeal	" 1 50 to	2 00
Shorts	℔ ton 14 00 to	18 70
Bran	" 12 00 to	14 00
Hay	" 8 80 to	11 00
PRODUCE.		
Eggs, retail	0 10 to	012½
" basket	0 11 to	0 12
Butter per lb	0 22 to	0 25
" crock	0 20 to	0 22
" tubs	0 15 to	0 17
Cheese ℔ lb	0 12 to	014½
Lard	0 12 to	0 14
Maple Sugar	0 12 to	0 12
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Potatoes ℔ bag	0 80 to	0 90
Apples, ℔ bag	0 40 to	0 50
Onions, ℔ bbl	0 90 to	1 20
Turkeys, each	1 75 to	2 00
Chickens, ℔ pair	0 50 to	0 60
Ducks each	0 35 to	0 50
Dressed Hogs	6 50 to	7 25
Beef, ℔ qtr	6 50 to	7 50
Mutton, ℔ "	0 08 to	0 09
Wool, ℔ "	0 25 to	0 27
SKINS AND HIDES.		
Lambskins, each	1 00 to	1 60
Calfskins, green, ℔ lb	0 11 to	0 12
" dry "	0 15 to	0 17
Hides, green, "	0 08 to	0 08
" dry "	0 6½ to	0 06½

London Oil Market.

London, Ont., May 16.

Refined Oil, carload lots	19 to 19
Refined Oil, small lots	21 to 22
Paraffine Candles	17 to 18
Oleine Oil	22 to 22

London Stock Market.

London, May 21.—noon.

Sh.	Name.	Buyers.	Sellers
$50	Agricultural	128	125
50	Canadian Sav.	128	131
50	Dominion	122½	124
100	English Loan	105	106
20	Financial A. of Ontario	109	...
20	" " pref	102	...
50	Huron & Erie	160	163
50	London Loan	112	114
50	Ontario	132	134
50	Royal Standard	109	110
50	Superior	117	119
	Ontario Investment Ass'n	120	120
	London Gas	...	...
	London Life	50	80
	Street Railway	...	...
	Southern Counties	111	113

Liverpool Markets.

PRODUCE.	May. 3 s	d	May. 4 s	d	May. 19 s	d	May. 20 s	d	May. 21 s	d
Flour	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
S. Wheat	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
Red Winter	9	7	9	7	9	6	9	6	9	6
White	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	5	9	5
Club	9	10	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
Corn	5	6½	5	6½	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oats	6	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peas	6	10	6	10	0	00	0	00	0	0
Barley	5	3	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pork	70	0	71	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Lard	57	6	57	6	00	0	00	6	00	0
Beef	76	0	77	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Bacon	44	5	45	0	44	0	44	6	44	0
Cheese	70	0	70	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Tallow	34	6	34	6	00	6	00	6	00	0

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening last, the teachers of St. James' Church Sunday School, Seaforth, met in the vestry of the church to do honor to one of their number who was about leaving town, and to exhibit in a practical and useful way the esteem in which they held their departing fellow-teacher. After some routine business the meeting was called to order by the President, when the pastor of the church, Rev. P. J. Shea, came forward and delivered a most beautiful and touching address, expressive of the good-will and friendship entertained towards the retiring Secretary-Treasurer of St. James' Sunday School, Mr. P. M. Hayden. He then presented Mr. Hayden with a handsome and costly gold-headed cane, on which was tastefully engraved his name, by whom given, and the year in which the presentation took place. The recipient responded in feeling terms. Mr. Hayden leaves Seaforth to accept a position with T. Gleeson, Esq., of Sarnia. No young man ever left the town who has carried with him more hearty good wishes from hosts of friends.

Important to Housekeepers.

On looking through Green's immense stock, housekeepers will find it well assorted in all the staple lines required by them, and at prices as low as any in the city. He is showing a splendid line in bleached and unbleached table linens, napkins, D'Oylies, linen towels, sheetings and pillow cottons, at remarkably low prices. The largest and cheapest stock of lace curtains in London can be found at Green's, comprising all the latest and the very newest designs in these goods. Parties requiring lace curtains should not fail to see Green's stock. Just received, one case of colored satins, comprising all the leading shades, and are well worth $1.25cts. per yard. Green is selling these at 75cts. per yard. They are the cheapest goods in London. Be sure and see them.

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