Collection of petunias, M. Flanagan, E. Baiden.
Marigolds, J. J. Whitehead.
Gladioli, M. Flanagan.
Asters, M. Flanagan, S. Jones.
Double zinnias, M. Flanagan, C. Field.
Annuals in bloom, T. Friendship.
Balsams, M. Flanagan.
Bouquet of everlastings, H. V. Brown, S. N. Watts.
Cockscombs, J. Wright, J. A. Allen.
Extra, M. Flanagan, hedelwig.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter in crocks or tubs, 50 lbs., Mr. Kirkpatrick's prize of $10, J. Clogg, W. Lawrence, S. K. Miller, R. G. Purdy. Butter in print, W. J. Purdy, G. Edwards, R. G. Purdy, J. Dougherty.
Factory cheese, W. R. Dorn, G. H. Parkin, W. E. Grass. Cheddar cheese, G. H. Parkin, M. Fowler, J. Russell. Dairy cheese, W. E. Grass.
Honey in comb, J. S. Grass.
Maple sugar, cakes, A. Knight.
Homemade bread, W. J. Purdy, A. Knight, Miss A. Horsewell. Homemade buns, W. J. Purdy, Mrs. J. Craig, Mrs. W. Keys.
Extras, T. Keys, amber sugar cane syrup; Mrs. F. J. George, Graham buns; Mrs. Capt. Augustus, pie; J. Johnston, cheese.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Bottled fruits, Mrs. D. Nicol, W. J. Purdy.
Bottled pickles, J. Knight, Miss A. Horsewell.
Collection biscuits, H. & W. J. Crothers.
Collection candies, H. & W. J. Crothers.
Assortment of catsup, S. N. Watts, E. Riley.
Tobacco, 10 lbs., Canadian manufacture, J. Wright, R. White.
Cigars, G. Thompson.
Porter, G. Thompson.
Ale, G. Thompson.
Cider, T. Keenan, G. Thompson.
Canadian ginger ale, G. Thompson, W. Pipe.
Soda water, 1 and 2, W. Pipe.
Wild grape wine, Mrs. T. McAdam, W. Chown.
Raspberry vinegar, Mrs. Jas. Craig, Mrs. J. Northmore.
Vinegar, 1 and 2, A. Haaz.
Ginger wine, G. Thompson, H. V. Brown.
Lard, Mrs. J. Schroder, Mrs. J. Northmore.
Extras, G. Thompson, keg of proof and lager beer; Miss E. Grimshaw, elderberry wine; W. Chown, Governor sauce; Mrs. F. George, currant vinegar and tomato mustard; Miss Renton, grape jelly and marmalade; Mr. Pipe, ginger beer, lager beer, lime fruit cordial; R. Cunningham, rhubarb wine; W. A. Gunn, cattle food and extract of malt; Wm. Chown, assortment of jellies; Miss Sands, raspberry cordial and apple jelly.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Iron plough, H. McCaughterty, W. E. Grass.
Plough, iron and wood, Chown & Cunningham, Connolly & Son.
Double mould plough, J. Watson.
Gang plough, Frost & Wood.
Two horse cultivator, Frost & Wood, Chown & Cunningham.
Horse hoe, E. Riley.
Pair iron harrows, J. Fleming, Chown & Cunningham.
Roller, any kind, 1 and 2, Chown & Cunningham.
Corn sheller, J. Watson, Belcher & Taylor.
Seed drill or barrow for turnips, &c., J. W. Mann & Co.
Grain cradle, Brown & Baker.
Straw or barley fork, A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, D. Fraser.
Straw cutter, D. Maxwell.
Root cutter, J. Watson.
Pea harvester, Skinner & Co.
Lawn mower, Jas. Smart.
Fanning mill, G. Walker, I Paftern.
Cider mill and press, H. Sills.
Dog churn, Wm. Chown.
Churn, A. Bridge, Bort & Bromley.
Bee Hive, M. Storms, W. Chown.
Farm Gates, W. Chown.
Wire Fence, specimen—Jos. Ward.
Iron Fencing and Gate, (ornamental), Chown & Cunningham.
Wooden Pump, C. H. Wartman, W. Chown.
Assortment of spades, hoes, &c., A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company and D. F. Jones & Co., equal.
Mowing Machine, Massey Manufacturing Company.
Reaping Machine, Massey Manufacturing Company.
Combined Mower and Reaper, J. Herring.
Grain Drill, Masson Manufacturing Company.
Sulky Horse Rake, Massey Manufacturing Company.
Extras, Haggart Bros., Steam Engine and Separator, McMahon Bros. Apple Parer Corer and Slicer, J. W. Mann & Co., two rowed root drill.

CABINET WARE, ETC.

Drawing Room Furniture, suite, J. Gibbard & Son, S. T. Drennan.
Bed Room Furniture, J. Gibbard & Son, S. T. Drennan.
Sideboard, J. Gibbard & Son, S. T. Drennan.
Fancy Chairs, J. Gibbard & Son, S. T. Drennan.
Whatnots, 1 and 2, S. T. Drennan.
Spring Mattrasses, S. T. Drennan, J. H. Adams.
Cooper's Work, A. Bridge, J. Laird.
Joiner's Work, M. Stover.
Brushes, C. Boeckh & Son.
Washing Machine, J. G. Walker, Hamilton Manufacturing Co.
Extras, J. G. Walker, clothes reel, clothes wringer, folding clothes bars, board, kneading bread tray.
Connelly, Benjamin & Co., Set of wooden grain measures.
J. H. Stone, brackets.
W. Pipe, bottle packing case.
S. T. Drennan, lady's desk and musical rack.
H. Brame, fancy chair.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

Two horse carriage, light, G. W. Robinson. Two horse carriage, heavy, Sage & Co.
One horse carriage, heavy, G. W. Robinson.
Double seated buggy, open, G. W. Robinson, J. W. Brown & Co. Double seated buggy, covered, Bertram, Cannon & Co.
Single seated buggy, covered, Bertram, Cannon & Co., Hart & Ringer. Single seated buggy, open, G. W. Robinson, Gilmour & Linton.
Trotting sulky, G. W. Robinson, Sage & Co.
Market wagon, Bertram, Cannon & Co., R. Lowrie.
Farm waggon, R. Lowrie, Bertram Cannon & Co.
Farm waggon, iron axle, G. W. Robinson
Democrat, R. Lowrie, E. A. Burdett.
Open phaeton, one seat, G. W. Robinson, J. W. Brown & Co.
Open phaeton, two seats, G. W. Robinson.
Covered phaeton, G. W. Robinson, Hart & Ringer.
Child's sleigh, G. W. Robinson.
Child's carriage, G. W. Robinson.
Two horse sleigh, light, G. W. Robinson, J. W. Brown & Co.
Two horse sleigh, heavy, J. W. Brown & Co., G. W. Robinson.
One horse sleigh, G. W. Robinson, J. W. Brown & Co.
Set of axles, G. W. Robinson, Byers & Matthews.
Set patent wheels, D. Moore, and Connolly, Benjamin & Co. Set common wheels, G. W. Robinson.
Carriage springs, G. W. Robinson, Gananoque Carriage Spring Company.
Extras, G. W. Robinson, pair patent dash lamps, English dog cart, folding seat sleigh, and assortment of steel socket bows; Connolly, Benjamin & Co., sets of hubs, spokes and felloes; J. W. Brown, on a patent buggy.

Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

A rumour is current to-day that the Hon. Frank Smith will succeed the Hon. John O'Connor as Postmaster-General.

The Montreal *Gazette* did itself credit when it rebuked the party malevolence manifested by certain French Canadian Tory journals in violently opposing the recent banquet to M. Frechette in recognition of his literary successes at the French Academy. The *Gazette* not only denounced the purblind partyism of its French contemporaries in deservedly vigorous terms, but it gave the fullest report that has anywhere appeared of the ovation itself, extending through five columns of its yesterday's issue. To find a staunch party journal like our contemporary thus taking a stand in defence of a political opponent in a matter with which party politics had nothing whatever to do is a re-assuring sign of the times, and we heartily accord the recognition of fair play which the *Gazette* has fairly earned by its friendly and manly behaviour in this matter.

The enormous majority of 60,000 by which Colquit, the Democratic Governor, of Georgia has been re-elected is a fresh proof that the solid South is going to support the Democratic nomination for the Presidency by a larger majority than ever. It was the hope of Northern Republicans when, as a war measure, the slaves of the South were emancipated, that considerations of gratitude would for years, if not for ever, attach the negro vote to the Republican cause. In this the Republican party has been disappointed. It would be impossible for Democratic candidates to poll such tremendous majorities in the South without the aid of a large colored vote. The freed men certainly must largely co-operate with the Democrats in order to the maintenance of the Democratic ascendancy, and though Northern Republicans may deem this shamefully ungrateful it certainly argues that the two races are on passably good terms when they thus are found politically co-operating together.

There cannot be much vitality or generosity in the Fenian organization when its members and sympathizers would permit its founder, Head Centre Stephens, to languish in a destitute and starving condition on the streets of New York. A great many eloquent diatribes have been levelled against the cruelty of permitting Irish "patriots" of the Fenian Order to languish in British bastiles, but the fate of Stephens, at large in free America, would seem just as much entitled to commiseration. Surely a portion of the skirmishing fund collected by O'Donnovan Rossa and others would be just as laudably applied in relieving the physical wants of this reduced Fenian leader and founder as in the crack-brained scheme of blowing up with dynamite the British nation and government. The fate of Stephens is a warning to ardent Irish patriots who fancy they are destined to liberate their native land by perfectly impracticable and contraband methods.

SYNDICATES AND THE PEOPLE.

This is surely the age of syndicates. Nothing evidently can be done, of any size or moment, and nothing hereafter can be run except by means of a syndicate. One of these combinations has been successfully formed for the construction of the Panama Canal. Sir John Macdonald has informed the country that he has one ready to build the Canada Pacific, and the cantagious example of these larger concerns seems to be spreading to many enterprises of smaller proportions. Emulating the example of his Dominion chieftain the Premier of Quebec contemplates the leasing of all the Government railways of that province to associations of capitalists, among whom there appears to be a mania, which time may cure, for obtaining control of railways already built, or for the construction of projected lines. In imitation of the Dominion situation there are rumours of an early and emergent session of the Quebec House, to consummate or ratify the policy proposed. The Montreal *Star* thus gives voice to a strong public objection in many quarters to this relinquishment at once of government property and responsibility:

"We must confess to a feeling of disappointment as regards the views of the Cabinet upon this question. We had hoped that the Government would have taken the position that its railways should be worked entirely in the interest of the people. Of course, it may be urged that leasing the roads to a syndicate is the very best means of accomplishing this end, but it will be difficult to demonstrate such an assumption. The history of railway management in the United States proves conclusively the necessity for Government interference in the interests of the people, and the tendency in Canada among our railway men is to follow American precedent. Why then should the Government of the Province take a backward step in putting the Provincial roads in the hands of men who may use them to the loss of the people? Why should the roads not be managed "by the people for the people?" Some weeks ago we pointed out how the roads might be judiciously operated by a commission elected directly by the people, and how the Cabinet might thus divest itself of the difficulty in connection with the dispensation of patronage. We trust Mr. Chapleau will insist upon "official" propositions before taking any action, and that such propositions will be made public a sufficient time before the opening of Parliament to allow of their thorough discussion by the people as well as their representatives. The leasing of the roads, if it must be done, is a question which should be calmly and thoughtfully discussed and the people will look to the Cabinet to take them thoroughly into its confidence before in any way or manner committing itself."

The above arguments are largely as applicable to the major scheme of the Pacific Railway syndicate as to the smaller enterprises to which it more directly refers. Particularly *apropos* is the hint to Mr. Chapleau to give the people a chance to pronounce upon his scheme prior to the opening of Parliament. If this course be necessary in the case of local lines, and with reference to the prosperity of leasing them on the one hand or of retaining control of them on the other, much more important is it that the people should have the opportunity of discussing and thoroughly understanding the terms of the bargain of such a much more momentous undertaking as the construction of a continental highway, involving the payment of millions of money and the transfer of millions of acres of the public domain. It is all very well for Parliament to pass upon this matter but the people as such should first be put in possession of all the terms and details of so tremendous a transaction.

A MUCH-NEEDED AMENDMENT.

Opponents of Provincial Government like Mr. Baker, M.P.P. for Russell, and Mr. Beaty, M.P. for West Toronto, urge that the sessions of the Local Houses are largely occupied with useless tinkering, done, we admit, not only in our Provincial Assemblies, but in our Federal Parliament as well. But we are very far from regarding the bulk of it in either assembly as useless or unnecessary. On the contrary in this age of progress it is impossible that the legislation of one era, or of one year, should be exactly adapted to the future, and much of the amendment which our laws undergo is very properly intended to bring those enactments into harmony with the requirements of the times, and to correct the defects by which experience, the only true test, has shown those laws to be characterized. These remarks are especially true of our educational legislation, and as this matter is wholly relegated to our Provincial Legislatures by the Federal constitution, we are disposed to award credit rather than bame to our Local House for its unceasing endeavours to keep our public school and general educational system abreast of the times. In trying to do so it is possible, nay it is inevitable, that well-meant changes may prove to be mistakes, and we certainly think our Ontario Parliament made one of these when it invested the City Councils with a veto-power over the action of the School Board in the matter of expenditure for the enlargement of school accommodation. In this matter we do not question the motives or intentions which prompted this piece of unfortunate legislation. It was done for the purpose of affording the people a check on the possible extravagance of Public School Boards, although we cannot see why the electors had not already in their possession a much more effective check upon the School Trustees, who are as directly their representatives as are the Aldermen at the Council Board. As if conscious that the Council was no more to be entrusted with the veto power than were the trustees with unrestricted expenditure, the proviso was cautiously inserted that by nothing less than a two-thirds vote of the Council could such an application from the School Board be refused. This precaution was taken to protect the trustees, who in the very nature of things should be the most competent judges of the situation, from the parsimony or obstructiveness of members of the Council. In reality, however, this turns out to be no protection at all, but the sheerest farce instead. How has the law worked in the long-pending difficulty between the two public bodies in this city, and to what extent has the School Board been helped or protected by the two-thirds proviso? By a policy of systemmatic postponement, which can be indefinitely extended, the Council has declined to entertain the application of the School Board one way or the other, and, therefore, there has been no chance to arrive at a vote on the merits of the question at issue. A two-thirds majority could not be mustered to reject in a straightforward way the application of the School Board, but a *bare majority* is all that is necessary to *postpone* the consideration of the question, and consequently the protection intended by the two-thirds condition is seen to be a ridiculous fiction and to fall to the ground as absolutely null and void. It is plain then that this absurd restriction on the action of School Boards requires amendment. The best amendment in the case would be its unqualified abolition, for if School Boards elected by the people are not fit to be entrusted with school affairs we see no logical excuse for their existence. If, however, this absurd act is to remain upon our Statute Books it certainly should be so amended as to compel the City Council to take definite and manly action within a specified time, or, failing this, to forfeit entirely their right to adopt obstructive tactics or to take an unfair advantage of one school law to compel the trustees to violate a much more important one in the matter of adequate school accommodation.

SATURDAY'S GLEANINGS.

—The latest case of vulgar display in New York city is an $8,000 bonnet.

—Whitby is spoken of as a suitable place for the beet sugar industry.

—Female colored barbers are popular among their own race in Washington.

—Synes and Trainor, the alleged thieves of McNamara's $15,000, are still held in Montreal.

—The movement to build a $250,000 hotel on the island opposite Toronto has fallen through.

—A party of hunters the other night killed four bears in the northern part of Manvers.

—The St. Gothard tunnel will ere long be illuminated throughout its entire length by the electric light.

—American horse buyers are purchasing horses in the Belleville markets for use in the lumbering districts.

—A new cattle disease is reported from Virginia. Live stock is becoming as uncertain property as railway stock.

—The trial of Alexe, for murder, was concluded at Beauharnois on the 7th. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

—A difference of religious faith is now said to have been the cause of the rupture between young Grant and Miss Flood.

—A proposition has been made to hold an international firemen's hose competition at Montreal, the city to give the prizes.

—Mr. Elliott, Mayor of Perth, just returned from Manitoba, has been invested with power to sell 20,000 acres of land in the Province.

—A plot to release a large number of prisoners from the New Hampshire State Prison at Concord was discovered and frustrated.

—Ald. Bingham, of Ottawa, has been awarded the contract for the construction of a bridge over the Gatineau River at the Desert. The contract price is $8,995.

—A sensation has been created at Ottawa by the announcement that the late deputy sheriff has preferred serious charges against Sheriff Powell, and ask for an investigation.

MIDLAND FAIR.

Seeing Ourselves as Others See Us—Sharp Criticism.

(*Globe.*)

The exhibition of cattle is one that the wealthy and intelligent farmers who populate the midland counties ought to be heartily ashamed of. The animals are none of them in show condition, and even if they were there are only a very few of them fit to lead into the ring of an ordinary township show in Western Ontario, and even then the chances are ten to one that not one of them could by any chance take a prize. Except a few Ayrshires I did not see even an ordinary good animal in the cattle sheds. It is not that the show of Shorthorns is a wretchedly poor one, and that there are no Devons, Herefords, Jerseys or Galloways to be seen; but the grade cattle do not look as though the farmers had been in the habit of crossing them with any of the better strains to bring up the general average. Why this should be so is difficult to understand. The farmers of Frontenac, Lennox, Addington, and Prince Edward counties are experienced and, as a rule, wealthy, and no one who has ever been among them will say that they lack intelligence.

In most things they are quite up to the times, but it must be admitted that they are sadly behind the age in cattle-raising. Their opportunities for success in this industry are unsurpassed in Ontario. The land is good and well watered, and underlaid as the most of it is with limestone it is especially well adapted for growing a magnificent race of cattle. But in spite of all this there are no first-class cattle here, or if there are their owners did not bring them to the Fair this year. The show of horses is not by any means a good one, though there are some good animals shown among a lot of very indifferent ones. Bacon's Ethan Allen and Grey Hawk have left some good colts here, and Leamington 2nd will in all probability leave some others; but it must be admitted that the general display at the Central Fair would indicate that breeders here could with advantage import a few young stallions from either Eastern or Western Ontario. Twenty-five years ago the farmers in this vicinity were raising splendid horses from the Tippoo, Wild Deer, Kimball, Dycalion, and Crib strains; but these families have been allowed to run out for the want of later infusions of warm blood, and it will take a long time to bring the standard of horseflesh here up to what it was a quarter of a century ago.

The show of sheep is much better relatively than that of cattle; but there is room for every considerable improvement here even in that branch of stock raising.

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

More Disclosures—Important Evidence—Mr. Whitehead Swindled.

The following extract from the evidence of J. F. Bain, solicitor, Winnipeg is important, as being coincident with a letter appearing from Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, of the Ottawa *Citizen*, on the Whitehead matter: Mackintosh stated to me that he had heard that Whitehead had been reporting that these notes had been obtained by him (Mackintosh) improperly, and had been otherwise speaking hardly of Mackintosh's conduct, and that he felt very much annoyed at this; that he had never tried to take advantage of Whitehead, but, on the contrary, had always assisted him in every possible way, and that before giving up these notes he would like to get a letter from Mr. Whitehead contradicting some of the rumors that appeared to be in circulation concerning his (Mackintosh's) connection with Whithead. I said that was a matter between Whitehead and himself, with which I had nothing to do. He drafted a letter and showed it to me, and said that on that being returned to him, signed by Whitehead, the $11,000 of notes he still retained would be handed over. Whitehead was then in Winnipeg, and I told Mackintosh that he might send the letter to my partner, Mr. Blanchard, who was also in Winnipeg, and who would communicate with Mr. Whitehead, and see whether he was willing to sign the letter or not. The notes were returned to our office in Winnipeg, and the letter left which Whitehead was to sign. No copy of this letter was kept in our office. Joseph Whitehead has again been before the Commission, and fully corroborates the testimony of his son, relative to his being swindled out of large sums of money by the parties already referred to by his solicitors. He has also been examined relative to the returned acceptance by Mackintosh.

IRISH STATISTICS

Lightening the Labour Market and its Likely Results.

(*New York Herald.*)

A glance at the statistics of Ireland will show that Nature herself is endeavouring to effect a cure, and that if she is but left alone small holdings will before another quarter of a century has elapsed have disappeared from Ireland. In 1841 there existed 310,436 farms of from one to five acres, and 252,789 farm from five to fifteen acres apiece. In 1878 these numbers had been reduced to 66,359 and 163,062. On the other hand the number of farms of fifteen to thirty acres had increased in the same interval from 48,625 to 161,264. Since the Land Act established a special system of protection for small holdings the rate of progress in this direction has naturally tended to fall off. Progress, however, continues nevertheless, and Ireland in due time will be cured of her sore of being pauperized in spite of the doctors. But what will become of the small tenants? Some will emigrate to America, others will become mere agricultural laborers. All that is required, therefore, to bring about an evolution which the force of circumstances necessitates is that Nature should be allowed to take her course. The only way, perhaps, in which she may be usefully assisted would be to lighten the labour market in England and America and to advance to those whom the gradual suppression of small holdings left for the time being without work and penniless money to enable them to move to a distance or to emigrate. The Canadian Government has shown itself disposed to favour this system under proper guarantees for the recovery of the sums of money advanced. Let the Land League transform itself into a simple employment and emigration agency for the benefit of the small tenants who are evicted by the march of events, like the handloom weavers, and the change, which is indispensable, will be effected with a minimum of suffering. Need it be said, however, that this modest *role* of assisting Nature, and as often as not letting her take her own course, does not suit the political doctors, socialists and other whom the Irish people have chosen to consult, attracted by their fine promises and their loud pretensions? Ireland—and this is the final conclusion at which I have arrived—suffers not only from her maladies, but also from her doctors.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE, 50 acres of good cultivated land, situated five miles from Kingston. There are two dwelling houses occupied, bringing a rental of $160 per year. There are four wells of water, one large barn, size 40x48, with stable, drive house and grainery; also four acres of an orchard in good bearing order with fruit. This property can be purchased by paying half down. For further particulars apply to the owner, William David, broker, Princess St., Kingston, opposite Parkhill's, sign of the red flag.

WARM CONTEST.

Republican Parade—Hancock's Explanation—A Denial.

New York, Oct. 9.—The preparations for the Republican parade on Monday night are complete. It is now believed that there will be forty thousand in line. Grant, who will review the column, will be attended by Gov. Cornell and staff.

Referring to the letter, purporting to come from an army officer at Governor's Island, intimating that Hancock was liable to apoplexy, the *Herald* reports Hancock as saying that it is simply a weak invention of the enemy, and shows that they are getting out of ammunition. No such letter has been written. "I never had any apopletic symptoms in my life," said he, "and barring my slight cold I am enjoying most excellent health." Dr. Janway, surgeon-in-chief on Governor's Island, confirms the above. Hancock on being asked if the command of the army of the Potomac was offered him by President Lincoln said: "Stanton offered me the command and Lincoln was President, and that is all I need say on the matter."

Trenton, N.J., Oct. 9.—The *Sentinel* announces that it has the highest Democratic authority for the statement that the Democratic nominees for Congress in this State will meet next week and publish an open letter, stating they are in favour of protective tariff.

New York, Oct. 9.—The *Graphic's* Indianapolis says the night grows in stubbornness. It can no longer be denied that both sides are looking forward to something more than a political contest. They are preparing for bloodshed, and the city from present appearances cannot escape from the riot.

New York, Oct. 9.—The *Commercial's* Indianapolis says the Republicans feel more confident than ever. The Democrats are splendidly organized and are making one of the best fights ever witnessed. The leaders on both sides are hopeful. All difficulty will be avoided.

UNITED STATES DESPATCHES.

Leading Events in the Adjacent Republic

MURDER CASES.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 9.—It is reported that the escape of Freeman Pocassett, the child murderer, yesterday, is untrue.

Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 9.—Jerome West, an ex-convict, shot and killed Geo. Yewell near Anomosa, Yewell having testified against him in a horse stealing case. The Vigilance Committee is searching for the murderer.

BEECHER ON THE STUMP.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Beecher made a Republican campaign speech last night before a large audience.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 9.—On the New York and New England Railway at Hop River last night a passenger accommodation train collided with an extra freight. Engineers Kenyon and Flood, and firemen Forsythe and Hurley were killed. Conductor Aldrich, of the freight train, was badly injured and probably will die. The conductor of the freight is said to be in the blame. Only one passenger is injured.

DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Key West, Fla., Oct. 9.—Ophrance Sergt. Weaver, at Fort Jefferson, died yesterday of yellow fever. His daughter is now sick with it.

OBELISK'S FOUNDATION.

New York, Oct. 9.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the obelisk at at the Central Park this afternoon was witnessed by thousands of spectators. Its chief feature was the Masonic procession, including all the Commanderies and Knight Templars in this city, and Commanderies from Jersey City and Newark, and Masonic Lodges of New York, King's, Queen's and Richmond counties.

NAVAL DISPLAY.

European Concert—Attempt to Frighten the Sultan.

Portsmouth, Oct. 9.—The troopship which sails on the 18th instant takes 50 tons of ammunition and 54 Nordenfeld and Gatling guns for the Mediterranean. It is rumored that the Admiralty may send a detached squadron, now fitting out, to the Mediterranean instead of sending it on a general cruise, as was proposed.

London, Oct. 9.—The guns and ammunition on board the troopship "Assistance" will be conveyed to Malta, and thence distributed to Admiral Seymour's ships.

London, Oct. 9.—The *Times* says: As long as European conceit lasts we may feel comparatively free from anxiety and for the present there are no signs of it giving away.

Paris, Oct. 9.—It is expected that new proposals of England, regarding the course to be adopted by powers in the settlement of the Eastern question, will not be considered by the French Cabinet until the return of President Grevy next week.

London, Oct. 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives special prominence to the following announcement: "We understand that the proposed naval operations in the Ægean sea, by which it is hoped to exert an effective pressure on the Sultan, are approved of by all the Powers. The execution of the decision of the European concert will be entrusted to a fleet of at least three of the Powers, who will act as the mandators of Europe."

OUR DOMINION.

An Order Respecting its New Boundaries.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.—A Downing street circular announces that by an Order-in-council from and after the first day of September, 1880, all British territories and possession in North America, not already included within the Dominion of Canada, and all Islands adjacent to any of such territories and possessions shall, with the exception of the colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies, become and be annexed to and form part of the said Dominion of Canada, and become and be subject to the laws for the time being in force in the said Dominion, so far as such laws may be applicable thereto.

You Can be Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "proverbs" in another colnmn.

ENVIED BEAUTY.—What is more handsome than a nice bright, clear complexion, showing the beauties of perfect health? All can enjoy these advantages by using Electric Bitters. Impure blood, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and Urinary organs are speedily cured. For nervousness and all attendant ailments, they are a never failing remedy, and positively cure where all others fail. Try the Electric Bitters and be convinced of their wonderful merits. For sale by all druggists, at fifty cents a bottle.

EVERYBODY uses "TRASKERY," the new toilet gem to beautify the teeth—to sweeten the mouth and breath—delightfully refreshing. Empatic testimony of its superexcellence—try it. Price 35c.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

Condensed into Small Compass.

Several attempts at burglary in Ottawa last night.

St. Julian at Washington made his mile in 2.15½.

The inquest into the late Quebec murder case is not yet finished.

Steps are being taken for the formation for a beet root sugar factory at Buckingham.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell is being criticised for the liberal views he took at Philadelphia.

The British fleet in the Pacific has been ordered to Callao in consequence of troubles in Peru.

A frightful colliery accident occurred to-day at Kattowitz, near Breslau. Some fifty persons were suffocated.

The village of Parkdale last night agreed to aid a water works and gas scheme with a bonus of $20,000.

Yesterday morning the body of a man named Wm. Inches, was found near Algomar, Mich. His relatives are supposed to live at Harwich, Ont.

The Department of Indian affairs has not yet received any information of the reported fight between American and Canadian Indians at Fort Ellice.

The Scotland Yard detectives are on the track of the supposed leader of the gang who attempted the destruction of the London and North Western train near Selwyn.

Laycock, the Australian sculler declines to row Henry Clasper, of Wadsworth, a mile on the Thames for £50, but offers to row him from Putney to Hammersmith for £100.

The evidence for the defence in the trial of James Carroll at London was closed yesterday. All the prisoners have been brought on the stand contradicting Johnny Connor and Wm. Donnelly.

The syndicate, which took up Mr. Chapleau's loan is said to have put the loan on the market at 98 as a 4½ per cent. loan, thus gaining ½ per cent. interest on the whole of it for 30 years.

About a third of the jewellery stolen from the store of Mr. Carter, Toronto, has been recovered. One of the supposed thieves, Smith, is in custody. There were three persons engaged in the burglary.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

PANAMA CANAL.

London, Oct. 9.—A Paris despatch says that no syndicate has yet been formed for the promotion of the Panama Canal scheme.

BISMARCK'S SCHEME.

Berlin, Oct. 9.—It is now settled that the Prussian Parliament will meet on Nov. 18th for the consideration of Bismarck's economical scheme.

STEAMSHIP STRANDED.

Aden, Oct. 9.—The German steamer "Asia" stranded at the Island of Socotra in the Indian Ocean 28th Sept. No lives were lost. The "Asia" was bound from Amoy to New York.

IRELAND.

State of Riot—The Mountmorris Murder.

London, Oct. 8.—The counties of Galway and Mayo have been officially proclaimed in a state of riot, and an extra police force will proceed thither immediately.

A Clonbur despatch says Sweeney and Gannon, arrested in connection with the murder of Lord Mountmorris, and who had been remanded for trial, have again been remanded in consequence of an affidavit made by the police that important evidence relative to the murder was obtained this morning.

LAME AND SICK HORSES CURED FREE OF CHARGE.—Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia, yellow wrapper, send for phamphlet. Navicular diseases, spavins, curbs, ringbone, knee, coffin, joint pastern and sinew shoe boils, strains. Contracts made with express, railroad and ice companies and all others who employ large numbers of horses, by which money and horse suffering can by saved. Address Dr. GILES, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Trial size 25 cents. For sale by J. G. King, druggist, Kingston.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.—The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

A NAME TO REMEMBER.—Nerveline, the great pain remedy. Nerveline promptly relieves cramps. Nerveline, the remedy for Canadian cholera. Nerveline is death to all pain whether internal, external or local. Nerveline should be kept on hand in every family, for Nerveline is a prompt remedy for all pains. Sold by Polsons' Co.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Montreal, Oct. 9.

Flour—receipts 2,800 barrels, sales 500 barrels. Quotations are: Superior 5.30 to 5.35; extra 5.15 to 5.15; fancy 5.10 to 5.20; spring extra 5.20 to 5.30; superfine 4.60 to 4.75; strong bakers' 5.50 to 6.25; fine 4.00 to 4.25; middlings 3.75 to 4.00; pollards 3.50 to 3.75; Ont. bags 2.30 to 2.65; city do 3.00 to 3.05.

Grains—Wheat, spring 1.17 to 1.19.

Corn—in bond.

Peas 81 to 82c. per 66 lbs. for cargoes.

Oats 36c. to 36½c. per 32 lbs.

Barley 55c. to 65c.

Rye 87½ to 90c.

Oatmeal 4.25 to 4.30.

Cornmeal 2.60 to 2.70.

Provisions—Butter, Western 17 to 19c.; R. & M. 19 to 22½; E. T. 19 to 22½; creamery 25 to 26.

Cheese 12½ to 13½.

Pork—Mess $18.00 to $18.50.

Lard 12½ to 00.

Bacon 10c to 11c.

Hams 12c to 14c.

Ashes—Firsts 4.60 to 4.65, pearls nominal.

OSWEGO MARKETS.

Oct. 9.

Wheat—White and Red State at 1.08; Duluth 1.12.

Corn—Duluth at 51 to 52c.

Barley—No. 1 Canada 85c; No. 1 bright Canada at 92; No. 2 Canada at 80.

Rye—Canada in bond at 90 to 92c.

Corn meal—Bolted 2c. unbolted 21 per ton.

Canal Freights—Wheat and peas 4½; corn and rye 4½; barley 4½ to New York, 3½ to Albany; lumber 1.90 to Albany; 2.65 to New York.

GRAIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Wheat, 8½c Nov; No. 2 Red 90; No. 3 Winter 95 to 96; corn 38½ to 39; rye 80; pork 12.57½ Nov; lard 8.30 Oct.

NAPANEE, Oct. 9.—Wheat (Spring), $1.00 to 1.05; wheat (Fall), 95c to 1.03; barley, 50 to 58c; rye, 80 to 86c; peas, 60 to 65c; oats, 25 to 30c; buckwheat, 45 to 50c; corn, 60 to 65c.

BELLEVILLE, Oct 9.—Wheat, $1.10 to 1.19; barley, 50 to 60; rye, 80 to 85c.; peas 60c to 65c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 9.

Stocks mainly weak and lower.

Cotton 11 5-16.

Flour—Firm. Receipts 14,000; sales 17,000; 3.30 to 4.05 sup state and western; 4.25 to 4.40 common to choice extra State; 4.20 to 4.60 do western; rye flour 4.65 to 5.00.

Wheat—Receipts 20,000; sales 300,000; No. 1 white Oct 1.13½ to 1.13¾; No. 2 Red Nov. 1.14½ to 1.16¾.

Rye—Firm, 97 to 98c.

Corn—Receipts 151,000; sales 30,000; 53½ to 53¾.

Barley—Dull and heavy; two rowed state 74 to 82; six rowed 80 to 88; No. 1 Canada at 87 to 90; do bright 94 to 95.

Oats—receipts 78,000; sales 35,000; 36c. to 41c mixed western and state; 38 to 45 white do.

Pork—Oct. $16.00 to 00.00.

Lard—8.85.

Butter 16 to 31.

Cheese 9 to 13.

FALL FAIRS.

Township of Kingston, at Counter's, Oct. 12.
Amherst Island, at Stella, October 14.
Lennox County, at Napanee, Oct. 12 and 13.
Prince Edward County, at Picton, Oct. 15.
North York, at Newmarket, Oct. 12 and 13.
North Ontario, at Uxbridge, Oct. 12 and 13.
West Kent, at Chatham, Oct. 13 and 14.
Addington County, at Newburg, Oct. 13.
Sophiasburg Township, at Demorestville, Oct 14.
Trenton, at Trenton, Oct. 12.

$3 Reward.

LOST yesterday afternoon on the back road between Calderwood and the Station Two Brown Silk Umbrellas and Stick fastened together. Whoever has found the same and will bring them to this Office shall receive the above reward.
Oct. 6.

MARRIED.

In Kingston, Oct. 7th, by Rev. T. W. Jolliffe, Mr. William John Douglass, to Miss Annie, eldest daughter of Henry Moore, all of this city.

DIED.

In Pittsburgh, on the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, Alexander, third son of the late James Dunlop, in his 43rd year.

This morning, at half past 8 o'clock, from his residence, on Sunday, at half past 3 o'clock p.m. to Milton's Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Colinscon, on Oct. 3rd, Letitia Clark, aged 18 years.

In North Fredericksburgh, on Oct. 2nd, Michael Cuffel, aged 21 years.

At Lyndale, on Oct. 2nd, Anastasia Hourigan, aged 22 years.

At Glen Tay, on 30th Sept., Ettie E. Kimberly, daughter of Alfred Kimberly, aged 23 years.

At Gananoque, on 2nd Oct., Mrs. G. F. Pope, eldest daughter of William Funnel, aged 23 years.

At Gananoque, on the 5th inst., Wm. Frederick, infant son of Geo. F. Pope, aged 3 days.

FINNAN HADDIES
Fresh To-Day.

NEW TEAS.

Japans,
Young Hyson,
Gunpowder,
Souchong,
Congou.

Sugars of all Kinds.

RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
FIGS.

WINES & LIQUORS
of all descriptions.

Hams, Bacon, Pork and Lard.

Family Flour, Best Brands
Pastry Flour, " "
Oat Meal, Corn Meal.

Jas. Crawford
Kingston and Pembroke Tea Depot.
Agents for Labatt's Ale & Stout
Oct. 9.

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