INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

PARAGRAPHS PICKED UP BY OUR BUSY REPORTERS.

The Spice of Every Day Life—What the Public are alking About—Nothing Escapes the Attention of Those Who are Taking Notes.

Royal Arcanum meets to morrow night.

Special bargains in boys' knicker hose, at Hardy's.

Overcoats at reasonable prices at Lambert & Walsh's.

All wool, double fold, curl cloakings, 50c., at Hardy's.

There were only a few waggons on the market to day.

L. F. Vanhorne, Picton, has sold his grocery to J. Spencer.

Ladies' all wool seamless hose, two pairs or 25c., at Hardy's.

For genuine Scranton No. 4 coal go to the Gas Works yard.

Seven students entered the Dominion business college yesterday.

The steam ferry from Deseronto to Prince Edward shore is running. A most unusal occurrence.

The Philomathean society, connected with the Dominion business college, will be reorganized to-night.

Get your mantles made at Hardy's. Ten per cent. discount off ordered and ready-made mantles at Hardy's.

Township councils in the county of Lanark pay $12 a year for the publication of the minutes of their sessions.

The hull of the propeller Lake Ontario, burned at Charlotte, N.Y., will be raised and new upper works put on her.

For dry oak and soft maple, soft wood and hard wood at lowest prices, go to Crawford's, foot of Queen street.

There are twenty-five G.N.W. telegraph poles down between here and Brockville. A big force of men is making the repairs.

Manitoba flour $2.75; bran 90c.; hay, $14; chop feed, $1.25, at W. F. Baker's, commission merchant, 12 Market Suuare.

Breck & Booth have the best slabs, hard wood and dry blocks. You can get just what you want in the fuel line at their yard.

Hardware, stoves and ranges, damaged by fire, water and smoke, clearing sale at big reductions. Bibby & Virtue, King street.

The cheapest feed in the market is Manitoba bran at $18 per ton, equals twice its weight in hay for cattle and horses, to be had at W. F. Baker's, 12 Market Square.

X Qs us, but if your pants R C D & U B Y's, U will get a new pair from Lambert & Walsh, 110 Princess St., they R X-C dingly reasonable.

The case of Mr. W. Blanchard, charged with obtaining goods from Hall Brothers under false pretences, was settled between the parties.

There has just arrived at J. Campbell's wood yard, Ontario street, the best stock of sawed or unsawed maple, also the best of dry slab wood.

Beautiful hair goods; dress and mantle making; agents for the Caniff corset. All work guaranteed. Miss Richardson, over Walsh & Stacy's, 106 Princess St.

It is probable should suitable weather occur this month that an excursion will be run on the steamer Maud from Cape Vincent to Kingston, a band being brought along.

Richard Draper, sr., of Glenburnie, paid his 55th year's subscription to the WHIG this week. He would not do without it, as he says he knows the value of a good newsy paper.

Richmond, Orr & Co. are now offering their large and well-bought stock of cloths of all sorts, suitable for ladies, gentlemen's, or children's wear at sale prices. See their advertisement.

Silas E. Braithwaite, of Hamilton, for stealing a watch from a lady has been sent to the penitentiary for two years. John Teefe, Toronto, for breaking into a G. T. R. car, has been given two years in the same institution.

Immense buckwheat cakes. Our buckwheat flour makes the finest cakes, our bread flour is the finest in the land, cooking apples, table apples, 20c peck; lemons, 20c; oranges, 20c; cranberries, 10c. James Crawford.

In the case of Mills vs. Mills, an action regarding property on Brock street, tried at a recent court by Justice Robertson, judgment has been given for the plaintiffs, the daughters of John C. Mills. The mortgage given by John C. Mills to his son was set aside.

Your money is better to us than goods, no matter how cheap. Roll bacon, 12½c; cooking apples, 20c; table apples, 20c a peck; lemons, 20; oranges, 20c; cranberries, 10c; roll and tub butter, fresh celery, potatoes, cambridge sausages. James Crawford.

Ross, who passed bogus cheques upon George Sarsfield and H. A. Liffiton, was indicted in Hamilton for passing a forged cheque there upon W. P. Giles for a suit of clothes. Ross pleaded not guilty and said he was not ready for trial. He knew nothing of the charge until he heard it read.

The county wardenship of Frontenac is the next question of moment. There are three aspirants, it is said. One of them is Reeve Coxe, of Howe Island. He has been a hard-working representative off and on for fourteen years, and feels that he has earned promotion, especially as the island has never been honored with a prominent office.

The Montreal *Gazette* says of Max O'Neil's journey: "The entertainment was in every way a great success, and the immense audience continuously and loudly expressed their delight with the views exhibited, and Prof. Armstrong's happy and entertaining descriptions." Prof. Armstrong will give his last lecture in Montreal on Saturday night, and will lecture in Kingston on Tuesday, the 15th inst., under the patronage of Major General Cameron and staff of R.M.C., and Col. Cotton and officers of "A" battery. The band of the battery will attend and will play music which is thrown upon a large screen by lime light. This will be a novelty with us.

Henry M. Stanley's real name is John Rowlands. Noah Brooks has written an article for the February *St. Nicholas*, illustrated with portrait, maps, etc. Stanley was born in Wales, near the little town of Denbigh, and his parents were so poor that he was sent to the poorhouse of St. Asaph to be brought up. When thirteen years old he was turned loose. Young though he was, he was ambitious and taught school in Flintshire, North Wales. Getting tired of this he made his way to Liverpool, when about fourteen years of age, and there he shipped as cabin boy on a sailing vessel. In New Orleans he fell in with a kindly merchant, Mr. Stanley, who adopted him and gave him his name. Mr. Stanley died before Henry came of age, leaving no will, and the lad was again left to shift for himself and enlisted in the confederate army.

Billy "Rysdyk" Won.

The stallion race at Seeley's Bay yesterday between "W. Rysdyk," owned by Mr. Acton, of Gananoque, and "Mark Twain," belonging to Seeley's Bay, was won by the former in three straight heats. The purse was $200.

In a Persian snow drift a railway train blocked; 14 passengers frozen to death; 20 badly injured.

AN OPEN WINTER.

The Experiences of the Present Are Very Much Like Those of 1862-63.

JANUARY, 1862.

1. The day very mild with rain from 12 to 3 o'clock; streets sloppy; very few persons making New Year's calls.
2-9. Weather fine, clear days and frosty nights.
10-11. Very mild, with light rain; harbour and bay free from ice, as clear as in summer; on the 11th the steamer Pierrepont continued her trips to and from Cape Vincent.
12. Sunday, very mild; during the night was a light fall of snow, but melted away during the day; no sleighing.
13. A light fall of snow with frost. Mr. Grasett ventured to skate on the thin ice in company with Miss Jones; he broke through and was drowned. Miss Cuthbert ventured to cross the ice below the bridge, from her father's at Bartlefield, and was drowned.

DECEMBER, 1862.

25. Christmas Day, very warm; drooping green Christmas; muddy roads.
26-27. Very warm and raining.
28-29. Very warm; roads muddy and sloppy; for the past it has been more like spring than winter.
30. Froze hard all day; wind north.
31. Fine mild day; white frost at night.

JANUARY, 1863.

1. Mild day; roads dirty; white frost at night.
2. Fine mild day, spring-like; streets dry and dirty; no frost at night.
3. Fine, clear, warm day; no overcoats required; navigation continues open.
4. Very warm; wind south; blustery winds in the evening, with rain during the night.
5. Wind south, with warm rain during the forenoon.
6. Very mild; roads muddy; not any frost for the past week.
7. Wind changed to the north; became very cold; freezing hard.
8. Wind, north; very cold, freezing all day; no snow; sky bright and clear.
9. Fine, clear, mild day, during the night not any frost.
10. Morning mild and pleasant; drove to Sydenham in a buggy; roads very fine; latter part of the day became very stormy; wind south-west.
11. Sunday morning, wind south, quite mild.
14. Morning mild, wind south; at 10 o'clock a.m. commenced to rain; steamer Pierrepont makes her trip to Cape Vincent.

After this date it became colder weather. On the night of 18th ice formed in the harbour, but did not continue strong. On the 27th the ice was unsafe to skate upon, the channel continued open.

COST OF A KINDERGARTEN.

The Benefit to the Little Folks is Almost Beyond Calculation.

An exchange, in answer to a correspondent, show that the cost per pupil for children in the kindergarten is little more than half of that of the children in the rest of the school. The answer applies to a case where the kindergarten is kept open the whole day and the younger classes are composed of a different set of pupils in each half day. It is not usual to conduct a kindergarten on that plan. As such departments are usually managed, the average cost per child will neither be much less nor much greater than the average of the other children. When the kindergarten was established by the Hamilton, Ontario, school board, a directress was brought from St. Louis at a salary of $1,000 per annum, but then there were no trained kindergartners in Canada. Now, what with the training schools in Hamilton, Toronto, and those in connection with the provincial Normal schools at Toronto and Ottawa, trained kindergartners can be obtained at the average salary paid other teachers. The cost of the equipment of the school-room is not greater than that of ordinary school-rooms; hence it is clear that the average cost per pupil must be nearly the same. The advantage to the little children, however, whose good fortune it is to spend their first school year or half of it in a kindergarten is incalculable, so that even if the cost were double what it is no intelligent well wisher of the little ones would grudge it.

The Hungarian Band.

The reputation of the Hungarian Gipsy band is a great one. Of a recent performance in Toronto the *World* says: "The violin solo was par excellence the treat of the evening, the artist receiving such a measure of appreciation that he had to appear twice to gratify the enthusiastic audience. The music of the band is so unique, and yet so expressive of the natural impulses awakened by the representation of scenery and other no less pleasing emotional feelings, that it cannot fail to receive the plaudits of the large audience." The band gave fifty-six entertainments in Toronto.

Salaries of Toronto Clergymen.

In the matter of salaries the Presbyterian ministers are the best paid. Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Dr. Parsons and Dr. Kellogg receive $4,500 each. Rev. G. M. Milligan receives $3,000. In the Church of England the income of Canon Dumoulin, St. James' cathedral, is $6,000. Rev. Mr. Cayley receives $3,000; Rev. Mr. Baldwin, $2,800. In Methodist circles the pastor of the Metropolitan church, Rev. LeRoy Hooker, receives $2,750; Rev. Hugh Johnston, $2,500; Rev. Mr. Stafford, $2,700; Rev. W. J. Hunter, $2,400. Dr. Wild, Congregational, receives $5,000.

The Hotel Arrivals.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel—G. E. Fauquier, W. Washington, M. D., F. Stanley, P. C. Folwell, W. S. McGregor, E. Kantel, H. W. Briggs, Toronto; W. A. Craven, W. C. Archibald, Montreal; J. D. Reid, Cardinal; R. Sibbitt, wife and two children, Belleville; W. Youngblood, F. H. Cragg, New York; J. Clark, Brockville.

No Better Chance.

Having made our usual spring arrangements with the lace curtain manufacturers we will be able for the next six weeks to sell lace curtains at about one half of the price which will be asked next May. No better chance will ever be offered to purchase new and elegant curtains at such low prices. All winter goods to be sacrificed at R. McFaul's.

Johnnie Wall Lost His Wallet.

One evening this week John Wall, of Amherst Island, lodged in a "joint" on Ontario street. While asleep one supposed to be a lunatic robbed him of $20. Yesterday after purchasing a silver watch and chain and some clothes he left the city.

We Want Your Hard-earned Money.

Canned salmon, 15c; best cooking or table apples, 20c. peck; onions, 30c. peck; cranberries, 10c. a quart; raspberry jam and jelly, 12½c. lb; roll bacon, 12½c. lb; oranges, 20c.; lemons, 20c. Jas. Crawford.

Max O'Neil's Journey.

Principal Grant has very kindly consented to make a short address during the course of Max O'Neil's journey.

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

ANOTHER INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. R. C. BELL.

The Climate is Changeable—The Productions of Different Parts—Speculation Overdone, And the Effects of It—The Impressions Gained in Thireen Months.

PASADENA, Dec. 17.—With its northern boundary at Point Conception, and reaching Mexico on the south Southern California has a climate particularly its own. The difference between the northern and southern climatic belts of this state is felt along the coast when the channel of Santa Barbara is reached. Going north from this place the breeze is much fresher and cooler, the fogs heavier, and the sea has more motion, while going southward a balmier air is met, the wind is gentle and the sea is quieter.

All along the coast a gentle breeze commences about two hours after sun rise, attaining its maximum velocity between 1 and 2 p.m., and then gradually decreasing and changing into a land breeze at sunset, which prevails during the night and blows from the north-west. Thus the cool evenings necessitate the wearing of flannel underwear the year round. In fact it is a country where winter clothing is worn in summer, and summer clothing in winter. I have seen the thermometer register 102° at 12 o'clock noon, while in the evening one would feel rather uncomfortable in the open air without wraps. The heat during the day is quite unpleasant to those not accustomed to it in most of the inner valleys in the months of July, August and September, the latter month being usually the warmest. The warm spells last from 1 to 6 o'clock in the day, and the sand becomes hot to the feet. I speak now of the upper Santa Anna and San Jacinto valleys. It is in the former that the cities of San Bernardino, Riverside and Pomona, and the towns of Ontario, South River and Colton are situated. Sand storms frequently visit the upper Santa Anna valley during winter. They rise on the Mojane desert and sift through the Cajon and Mojane passes, and crossing the valley exit through the Santa Anna pass out into the Pacific ocean.

These storms are very disagreeable and often last for 24 hours without ceasing, and the sand drifts in banks as snow does. So fine is the sand that the closest built houses get from ¼ to ½ inch upon the floors or carpets

There are places in the valley where the wind is not as heavy or the storms so frequent. For instance, Pomona, Chino and Ontario are seldom visited, while Etiwanda, Cucamunga and South Riverside get the heaviest of the storms.

In this valley the orange tree thrives the best, as the air is warm and dry and the land at a high altitude above sea level. Probably no better place can be had in California than Ontario for this fruit, as the soil is good, the land reasonable in price, and the water plentiful.

This town and colony was founded by the Chaffey Bros., formerly of Kingston, about seven years ago. It has a double avenue of over eight miles long and 200 feet wide, with four rows of trees one on either side and two in the centre, the inner rows being within twenty five feet of each other, and having an electric railroad running between. The colony comprises 12,000 acres, and has a population of over 2,000 persons, and two overland railroads, viz., the Southern Pacific and California Central, or Sante Fe route, the one crossing the north and the others through the south of the colony. The town or business part is on the former road, and has many fine public and business buildings which would do credit to a city of 50,000 inhabitants. They are of brick and comprise three first class hotels, three livery stables, a post office, a bank and an oddfellows' hall, together with numerous boarding houses, business blocks, and churches of all denominations. The land company has a very pretty office near the depot, with a handsome park adjoining, set to flowers and trees. There is also a public fountain and green lawns at the foot of the avenue. One of the leading features of the town is that liquor selling is prohibited with the exception of in the drug stores, and it must be had through a doctor's certificate. The highest temperature at this place during the past summer was 105° in the shade.

Fogs seldom visit the Upper Santa Anna valley, and therefore, all vegetation must be irrigated in dry weather, while in the San Gabriel and Los Angeles valleys and others nearer the coast no irrigating is required for cereals or deciduous fruits.

These latter valleys contain the best farming land and are chiefly devoted to that industry, with the exception of in and near the cities and towns where fruits are mostly raised. Seeding is generally done here by farmers in fall, as it is claimed a heavier crop is had. They begin to plough after the first rain, which usually falls about the 15th of November. Twelve inches of rain during the winter will secure a fair crop; yet many valleys get from seventeen to twenty two inches.

The average number of rainy days in the year is thirty on which any rain falls. The weather is dry from May to November; the country roads are extremely dusty; little dust flies in the cities, the streets being watered. Mosquitoes are not troublesome, and bedbugs are never found here. Flies are numerous the year round, and are kept out of the houses by means of screened doors and windows.

Living is rather high as most farm produce doubles in price in winter. Wood is from $10 to $14 per cord, while coal brings $15 to $18 per ton. Many persons burn naphtha or kerosene stoves, both for cooking and heating purposes; lumber ranges in price from $30 to $65 per M feet, the former is for rough Oregon pine; California red wood is used for finishing. The cost of building a plain house is from $175 to $200 per room of 9x12 feet. Rents are also high. A house of six rooms within a mile of a small city or town will bring from $40 to $60 per month, water tax extra. At Los Angeles rents are much higher.

The fruit business is not over done here. The main problem is one of distribution. The country must have more canning factories and commission shipping houses if in the near future a profit is derived by fruit culture.

The orange pays as well or better than any other fruits yet the white scale has threatened the orange with disaster, and has visited each county in Southern California save one, the San Bernardino. The government has, or is about to pass an appropriation bill for the extinction of the scale, and all interested wait with longing expectation to see what the result will be. So much is this pest dreaded that inspectors are constantly on the lookout in favored localities to seize and destroy fruit coming in from infested districts. Whether the orange is to remain a paying investment awaits development. At present it yields in profit from $300 to $1,000, according to the age of the trees. Between 2,000 and 3,000 car-loads of this fruit were shipped east from California this past season.

In reference to climate and soil probably no country in the world differs so much in a very short distance, as this one, what may be true in one place may be the opposite in another. For instance San Gabriel valley, in which Pasadena City is situated, has many fogs during summer, while the upper Santa Anna adjoining it to the south east scarcely has a fog at all. Any altitude from sea level to 2,000 feet above can be had within 15 miles of Pasadena City, and a locality that suits one person's health may be detrimental to another. 65 per cent. of persons coming to this country to gain health can do better near the mountains which is higher and has less fogs than places nearer the coast. The latter has an advantage in winter, being warmer, owing to the snow laying on the mountain tops.

The sea breeze (or trade wind as it is called) does not blow inland in winter. The air is warm and calm, the thermometer usually standing at from 68° to 76° in the shade. The six or seven months of cold weather is delightful, and those who live here the longest appreciate it the most, and many are satisfied to put up with the heat and dust of the summers for the grandeur of the winters.

"But the winters, ah! that's the strangest of all;
Instead of the north the south winds blows;
The sweet south wind that brings the rain,
The pattering rain, not wintery snows,
And then rivulets sing once more,
The hills turn green, and the dear wild flowers
Awake from their sleep; while the furrowed earth
Grows young again 'neath the welcome showers."

There is abundance of pasture for stock in winter, as the grass springs up immediately after the first rain. In fact at this season of the year all nature puts on its best appearance.

Snow most seasons can be seen on the mountain tops the year round, and in winter frequently ventures to creep over the mountain's edge, down into the valley, but is quickly melted away by the heat of the rising sun. Most of the inhabited valleys have a sufficient quantity of water at the present time, but as they become thickly populated, I can only see one way of escape, viz., for the government to build large reservoirs, or lakes, and save the great amount of water that now runs to waste for summer's use. I say government because no city or company could undertake the work, as the cost would be great, and would have to be paid off by a water tax placed upon the consumers.

The past year in California has been the severest in business circles that has been known for some time past. Men rushed head long into the purchase of real estate, at fabulous prices, until a town lot bought one day would sell the next at a great advance. In the fall of 1887 I had occasion to witness a sale at $400, which in three days afterwards sold for $1,700. Thus thousands were attracted here, having a desire to become rich without work, and some, who in 1886 were in bankruptcy, were made millionaries before the end of 1887. But the last purchase was made, and to day some men who were considered worth $15,000 and $20,000 one year ago are not able to pay a week's board in cash money. It will take at least five years in my judgment, to redeem the country from this terrible state of affairs. Almost every ranch or farm was staked out in town lots, or five or ten acre tracts. This is now a thing of the past. Many of these "paper towns" have fallen back into the hands of their original owners, while others that were advertised as rivals of Los Angeles, or to become the "Chicago of California," have nothing to show of a city appearance save a white stake here and there among the weeds or long grass.

Thoes persons who buy now do so because they need the soil for a more useful purpose. There is money to be made in California, but gold is not picked up on the streets, and one must toil here as east of the Rocky Mountains if he would become wealthy. Ten acres properly handled will secure a good living for a man and his family, yet while I have known one man to clear $3,000 off a single crop of apricots or peaches I have seen his next door neighbor fail to make his expenses over and above the interest on the deferred purchase money. Many who enter this business have no knowledge whatever of the care of fruit trees, and hence the failure financially. The want of sufficient capital to begin with is another great cause of failure, as from five to seven years pass by before a paying crop of fruit is had; $20 an acre per year is the charge or cost of the care of the trees and land. At the price paid for land in most places, grapes are not a paying fruit.

In the valleys near the coast the soil is of a deep red and black loam and very productive, being chiefly of decomposed vegetable matter. Very heavy crops of hay and grain and vegetables are had from this land. Alfalfa hay, of which seven cuttings are made per year, is grown on what is called the damp lands, where water rises within three feet of the surface, and the roots of this plant reaching down into the ground between two and three feet readily partakes of the water below. There are some very good cuttings secured from land where ditches have been run here and there through it, as the water, when let into these drains, percolates the soil.

The Alfalfa plant resembles in appearance Canadian clover, and has a ready sale, as it is the only good cattle feed had here in summer. The quantity of this hay raised per acre is from one and one-half to three tons, and sells at $9 and $15, the price being higher in winter.

The ground is ploughed and re-seeded every four years, and frequently flooded with water to get rid of gophers, which do much damage. In appearance the gopher is much like a rat only smaller, and are a great annoyance to fruit trees in this state, as they gnaw at the roots, sometimes going over 200 feet under ground before coming to the surface. They will often kill three and four trees before stopping. The remedy to banish these animals from fruit gardens is to place poisoned wheat round the hole where they enter the ground.

In size California is as large as New York state and New England combined. It has an area not exceeded by any state in the union except Texas, being 750 miles long and 250 wide.

A bill providing for the division of this state, known as North and South California, is now before congress.

In regard to society in California it is first class. The people generally are refined, industrious and quiet. It is a rare thing to read in our papers of theft or murder being committed. One is as safe in this place unarmed during the stillness of the night as he would be upon the streets of Kingston. I know there is a reverse idea by some not acquainted here, but it is a mistake. Probably at one time in the state's history there was truth in the report. At the present time no more honorable people are to be found on the continent of America. They are sociable and kind as a rule, minus that self-conceit and pride often found in old settled communities.

And in conclusion the above are facts that I have observed during the thirteen months of my residence here, referring only to the five valleys in which I have several times been, viz., Santa Anna, Upper Santa Anna, San Gabriel, Los Angeles and San Fernanda. There are remote places that I know little about, where the climate and soil may be different and the inhabitants less sociable. Yours truly,

R. C. BELL.

Read Hardy's adv't.

STOCK THE BOYS DRIVE.

FAST NAGS OWNED BY VARIOUS KINGSTONIANS.

The Blooded Beasts to be Found on the Rideau Stock Farm—A List of Pedigreed Stock—The Fast Speed at Which Local Trotters Can Go.

The *Spirit of the Times* of New York has a long article in it fom the pen of a correspondent calling himself "Canuck," about the Rideau stock farm of F. A. Folger. In speaking of the horses owned by that gentleman it says:

The premier stallion of the establishment will be Doctor Carver, and is by New York Dictator, dam Kitty Morgan, (dam of Nannie Talbot, 2:29¼), 2d dam a thoroughbred. Carver is a beautiful bay, with black points, and stands nearly 16 hands, and will be four years old in the spring. His two year old record of 2:40 is still his mark, although he has shown private trials below 2:30. He won with ridiculous ease the Woodbine stakes and gold medal last August at Toronto, although at the time he had only three legs to travel on. Carver was bred at Locust Grove stock farm, Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky.

The next to be noticed by right of royal breeding is Palm Leaf. He is a brown horse, foaled in 1887, at Silver Lake stock farm, Frankfort, Ky. He is by Pancoast, sire of Patron, 2:14¼; Dodd Peet, three years, 2:22½; Issaquena, four years, 2:28¾; Aquarius, three years, 2:29½. His dam is Augusta, (dam of Chaunter, 2:20¾), by Rysdyk's Bellfounder, (sire of Lady Bellfounder, dam of Kingsley, 2:25¼), 2d dam Dolly Mills, (dam of Orange Girl, 2:20), by Seely's American Star. There are no flies on that Palm Leaf. The mares that will grace the farm will be:

Augusta (dam of Chaunter, 2:20¾), brown mare, by Rydsyk's Bellfounder, dam Dolly Mills (dam of Orange Girl, 2:20).

Floss, bay mare, by Volunteer, dam Lady Kirke, by Harry Clay, 45; 2nd dam by Canada Boy; 3rd dam by Wildair (Beaks), 15½ hands.

Modesty, brown mare, by Volunteer, dam Lady Kirke, by Harry Clay, 2nd dam by Canada, etc. (full sister to Floss), 15¾ hands.

Wild Rose, bay mare, by Chosroes, dam the dam of Floss and Modesty; 15½ hands.

Cigarette, brown mare, by Gen. Stanton, dam Floss, by Volunter; 2nd dam Lady Kirke, by Harry Clay, etc.; 15¼ hands.

Beldame, bay mare, by Bellwood, dam Ida, by Rysdyk, 2nd dam Fan, by Warrior, 15¾ hands.

Keeoka, bay mare, by New York Dictator, dam Kitty Morgan (dam of Nannie Talbot, 2:29¼); 2nd dam thoroughbred. Full sister to Doctor Carver, 7,369; 15¼ hands.

Augusta Belle, bay filly, by Pretender, by Dictator, dam Wenonah, by Almont, dam Augusta (dam of Chaunter, 2:20¾).

Heiress, bay mare, by Legacy, dam the Parkes Mare, by Ethan Allen, 15¼ hands.

Lady Louise, Baileward, dam Aunt Betsey, by Harper, by Lexington, 15¼ hands. It is Mr. Folger's intention, next spring, to add a few more mares to those already described. Mr. Folger is having a beautifully illustrated catalogue prepared in New York.

Mr. M. Courcy, as an owner, ranks next to Mr. Folger. He has young Ethan Allen, a very useful horse, who has sired a large number of speedy colts in the neighborhood. He has also a number of youngsters by Ethan Allen, Judge McCurdy and other good sires, but his favorite is a mare sired by Paragon, who has raised for him no less than seven fine colts, and at present is in foal to Wexford, 2:26¼ (improperly spelled Waxford). Mr. C. also owns the trotting horse, J. B. Parks seven years old, with a record of 2:49½, but who can foot it at 2:30 clip. Parks is sired by Gray Hawk.

Billy Murray still drives Little Charlie, and Billy says he intends to drive him until he finds something to give him the dust on the road.

John McCammon has a nice, speedy bay mare, by Joe Brown, who is now in foal to Wexford, 2:26¼, and a handsome chestnut mare by a son of General Benton.

W. Carson is the proud owner of a John A. colt who can now trot better than three minutes. John A. is by Bacon's Ethan Allen.

A. Vanalstine has a pacer that can jog along in 2:40 with two in a buggy. Banker Petrie has a beautiful three year-old War Cry filly, named War Cloud, but of a Foxhunter mare, the only thoroughbred runner in the city. Our people don't seem to take to running races. This is to be lamented, as there is no more inspiriting sight than a field of running horses. Trotting to a running horseman seems very tame sport.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

THE KINGSTON MARKETS.

KINGSTON, Jan. 9.—The merchants are not feeling at all joyous over the state of affairs at the present time. In anticipation of lively times they invested largely in stocks of butter, vegetables, apples, etc., and now find them unsaleable even at the figures at which they were bought.

The butter market is over-stocked, and yet the supply keeps rolling in. The fresh article only commands from 20c to 22c per lb. Packed butter is worth 18c to 20c per lb. Eggs are offering at 25c per dozen for fresh and a few cents cheaper for the limed goods. Lard is 12c to 15c per lb; honey, very scarce, and at 15c to 20c per lb; cheese, 12½c per lb.

Potatoes that were worth from 55c to 65c per bag a month ago are now not worth more than 40c to 45c per bag; parsnips, 50c per bag; beets, 45c per bag; carrots and turnips, 40c per bag; cabbage, 40c per dozen; onions, $1 to $1.20 per bush; beans, $1.75 per bush.

Apples are not keeping very well and are a drug on the market. The finest of fruit cannot be disposed of at $2 per barrel. Oranges are 20c to 30c per dozen; lemons, 20c to 30c per dozen; cranberries, 10c per quart; figs and dates, 10c to 12c per lb.

Beef continues to pour into the market but the season has been so unfavorable for keeping it that the sales of quarters have not been numerous. The farmers have been offering their produce at very low rates, from $1.50 to $5 per cwt according to quality. Lambs bring from $2.75 to $3.25 per head; sheep from $3.25 to $4.75 per head and pork at $6 to $7 per cwt.

Hams and breakfast bacon are worth from 14c to 15c per lb; farmers' sides, 10½c to 11c per lb and barrelled pork, $18 to $19; sausages, 10c to 12½c per lb.

Turkeys are worth 8c to 9c per lb; geese cheaper than hitherto, at 60c to 80c each. Ducks are not to be had and chickens bring from 40c to 55c per pair.

Hides, 3c, 4c and 5c per lb; sheepskins, 50c to 80c, deacons, 25c to 35c; calfskins, 40c to 50c; wool, 16c to 18c per lb; rendered tallow, 5c to 5½c per lb.

Flour, $5.50 to $6.30 per bbl; oatmeal, $5.50 to $5.75 per bbl; cornmeal, $1.40 per cwt; buckwheat flour, $2.25 per cwt; bran, $20; shorts, $24, chopped feed, $28 por ton; hay, pressed, $18 per ton.

The grain trade is at a standstill. Nothing is moving. The quotations are the same as has been for the past two weeks; wheat, $1 to $1.05; peas 60c to 62c; barley, 60c to 65c; rye, 60c to 65c; oats, 38c to 40c.