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The Daily British Whig.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.

Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues went home to do big things for the Pacific Railway, but what did it all amount to? Where is the British guarantee for the Canadian loan? Even the humbug with which the Canadian Tory Chieftain crammed the British Premier, did not cajole the guarantee from the Imperial Government. The mission of the Canadian Knights to England may well be pronounced a failure. Well does a Western exchange remark that Sir John succeeded in nothing except in humbugging Earl Beaconsfield.

Some of the National Policy organs accounted for that falling off in the revenue which marked the first few months' experience of the new tariff by referring to the enormous inflation of imports which had been made in anticipation of the increase of the tariff. But this excuse will not, at any rate, apply to later experiences. Take for example the case of our own city, whose receipts from customs for the past month are about $16,000, as against about $24,000 for the corresponding month in last year. A falling off of $8,000—or one third—from the receipts of the same period last year, is an ugly fact which the National Policy apologists will find it somewhat embarrassing to explain.

Hon. Mr. Chauveau has been repudiated by the young Liberals of Quebec. In his recent letter to the press attempting to justify his resignation, Mr. Chauveau claimed to have done so in the interest and at the request of the younger Liberals, whose champion and representative he claimed to be. Both himself and the public have been undeceived upon this point. The young Liberals have met, distinctly disclaimed all complicity in his action, declared their unshaken confidence in the Joly Ministry, and called upon Mr. Chauveau—if he would assume to represent them—to retrace his recent steps and support the Government. From this it is evident the ex-Provincial Secretary has not a leg to stand on, and that Mr. Joly has the undivided support of the Liberal party, and of thousands of independent Conservatives besides.

The damage which County Master Grant, of Montreal, estimates his person and reputation have suffered by false arrest and imprisonment are appraised at $10,000. This is a handsome sum, and it will go rather hard with ex-Mayor Beaudry should he be mulcted to anything like this extent. This, however, is not at all likely, even if the result of the pending trial should be favorable to the plaintiff. As in breach of promise cases, and generally in all suits demanding damages, the latter have been placed at a figure fictitiously high, in the hope of getting a mere moiety of the amount. Whether this is so in the present instance we are not in a position to say, but we fancy Mr. Grant would be satisfied with any sort of a verdict in his favour, and that with him the amount of the damages allowed would be a very subordinate consideration.

Like Mr. Chapleau at the beginning of the present interrupted session of the Quebec Legislature, many of the Conservative organs are falsely assuming the Joly Government to be in a minority. Such is not the fact. Assuming that Messrs. Chauveau and Paquet have both deserted the Ministry, and that they will both vote against the Government—a very unlikely contingency—even then the House would be evenly divided and the Ministry would be sustained by the casting vote of the Speaker. Although this is not a very desirable condition for any Ministry to be reduced to, yet it is precisely the state of affairs which prevailed all through the first session of the present Parliament. An appeal to the people would cure the whole trouble by giving Mr. Joly a pronounced majority, but even in the meantime it is not true that he is in a minority in the popular chamber.

It occurs to us that certain members of the City Council were needlessly nervous over the sensible and seasonable proposition of the Finance Committee in regard to the tax Collectorship. There was nothing so very revolutionary about the proposition to divide the work between two men instead of imposing it all upon one, and there was nothing in the report prejudicial to the re-appointment of the present tax collector as one of the twain. No one will deny that the work could be done more efficiently and certainly more expeditiously by two officials than by one. In any case the report of the Finance Committee, as presented by Ald. Gaskin, was a manly and straightforward one, and quite undeserving of the suspicions and insult to which it was treated by certain gentlemen, who are too much in the habit of permitting their ill-temper to get the better of their good manners, and who bandy about their "cut-throat" accusations with a freedom which richly deserves a public snubbing.

Boyd's success over Higgins in the late sculling match between them is attributed to his perfect imitation of Hanlan's style of rowing. Many old country oarsmen have attempted the imitation of the style to which Hanlan, no doubt, so largely owes his success, but with no satisfactory result till Boyd would seem to have successfully utilized it against the ex-champion of England. He seems to have acquired the "knack" which has hitherto been regarded as peculiarly and only Hanlan's, and as a result has beaten his antagonist at his ease and pleasure. Already Boyd is named as the coming competitor for the laurels now worn by the Canadian champion. Nothing will undermine Canadian faith in Hanlan, however, if he can only pull away from Courtney on the 16th inst. We think it is the general impression that the Union Springs sculler is the most formidable competitor with whom Hanlan has yet measured blades, and if the Canadian champion can repeat at Chautauqua the result at Lachine the public faith in his invincibility will remain unshaken.

DEPLETION.

The journals of the Maritime Provinces give circumstantial accounts of the exodus of population from the Eastern provinces to the United States. The steamers leaving the Canadian sea-ports are crowded with fugitives from the hard times which the boasted National Policy has not begun to alleviate. Says the St. John *Freeman*:

"For some weeks past people have been leaving St. John in alarmingly large numbers to seek employment in the United States. The steamer that left on Thursday morning, for Boston, was so packed, we are told, that it was difficult to find even standing room in the steerage. The flood of emigration has but commenced. Can Sir John and Sir Charles and Sir Samuel and Sir Alexander do nothing to stop it?"

Sir John, Sir Charles and Sir Samuel were the very men who blamed the Mackenzie Government for depletion when the tide of population was actually streaming into Canada from the States; what can they now say in view of the fact that the exodus from Canada which rose to the number of half a million during Sir John's former lease of power has recommenced with his return to office? Without any reference to the above, the Charlottetown *Patriot* thus refers to precisely similar hegira of population from Prince Edward Island:

"Many of the citizens of this dull town who are hungry for a little excitement, go to Peake's Wharf every Thursday afternoon to watch the departure of the American boat. Curiosity induced us a few days ago to join the crowd that streamed to the wharf in search of a small sensation. The sight we saw on arriving there was slightly exciting, but by no means enlivening. The end of the wharf was crowded by spectators, and the deck of the boat literally swarmed with passengers and their friends. Those who were leaving the Island to seek their fortunes in the United States were almost without exception young people. * * * * We were surprised at the number of persons leaving the Island. It was an ocular demonstration of the extreme hardness of the times. We are told that the scene was not an uncommon one, that, in fact, it is to be seen with very little variation at every departure of the American boat. This is how the predictions of the Protectionist politicians are being fulfilled. When the Mackenzie Government was in power we were told that the emigration of Canadians to the United States was one of the results of his "fly on the wheel" policy, but when Sir John Macdonald came to power and the Protectionist policy was established this exodus would be stopped. There would be work and wages at home for all Canadians, old and young, male and female. We see, however, that although Sir John Macdonald is in power and the National Policy, which was to do so much for us, in force, the stream of emigration from the Dominion to the United States has greatly increased."

Facts like the above, which for the sake of our country we are sorry enough to record, go to prove, (1) That Sir John Macdonald in deploring the imaginary depletion under the Mackenzie Government and falsely attributing it to Liberal maladministration was guilty of gross but characteristic knavery and hypocrisy; and (2) that the National Policy and Tory Government together, so far from alleviating the depression and keeping Canadians in their own country by furnishing them with employment, are driving them out of it to seek a living elsewhere, and, in the words of the Tory Chieftain, "to add to the wealth and strength and power of the adjoining nation."

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The French will be very wide awake when next they steal a march on the German nation. Long before the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, the Germans had anticipated almost every eventuality of the struggle, and when the man of December and Sedan precipitated hostilities he found his antagonists fore, warned and fore, armed at every point. The whole war was a tussle between the dogs Brag and Holdfast with the inevitable and invariable result of all such contests. With the, to her, victorious termination of the struggle, Germany did not one whit relax her vigilance or diligence; every precaution was taken both in the treaty of peace and the subsequent action of the German authorities to guard against a repetition of the struggle, or should that be unavoidable, to secure a sure and certain repetition of success. Even as lately as yesterday the despatches inform us that the veteran strategist, Field Marshal Von Moltke, to whose admirable campaign plans the success of the last war was so largely due, has just returned from Alsace, where he has been considering how the frontier could best be defended in the event of a French invasion! Of course there is not apparently the slightest danger of such a contingency during Von Moltke's lifetime, nor perhaps for a generation thereafter. It will take France all her time for a few decades to recuperate her wasted energies, and to recover her shattered prestige and power. But even in the face of this fact there is every justification for the German foresight implied in these defensive tactics. The Germans thoroughly appreciate the motto that eternal vigilance is the price, not merely of liberty, but of national safety. The history of these two nations furnishes abundant reasons why Germany should be suspicious of France. At any rate it is evidently the German military creed that the best guarantee for peace is a thorough preparation for war, a precautionary policy that very often prevents the very thing against which it prepares. It is evident Germany is not to be caught napping, and that there is at present but a slim prospect that the last arbitrament of the sword as between these traditionally hostile nations will ever be reversed.

A Lively Prisoner.—Jas. M. Steele, convicted of shooting at a man, was before Judge Gaines for sentence at Dallas, Texas, and was asked what he had to say. The following dialogue ensued: Steele—I am a gentleman, my ancestors were gentlemen, and I did nothing but what any other gentleman would have done under the circumstances. You have shown me no justice. The Judge—Shut up. Steele—You asked me if I had anything to say, sir, and I have a right to talk, and I'm going to do it. The Judge—I didn't give you permission to talk in that manner. In all my experience as a Judge nothing has given me so much pleasure as sentencing you to the Penitentiary for seven years. Steele—Yes, and I hope and pray the curse of heaven may descend upon you, and that you will be sunk into the hottest pits of hell, and I only hope that I will have the pleasure of meeting you at some future time.

KINGSTON AND NAPANEE ROAD.

SALE OF TOLLS—A GOOD SUM REALIZED.

The Committee of County Property, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Anson P. Vanluven, met at the Court House House yesterday for the purpose of receiving tenders for the leasing of the tolls on this road for the year ending the 12th of November, 1880. The calling for tenders being a departure from the custom that for many years has prevailed on this road of selling the tolls by public auction. Considerable doubt was felt as to the result. The amounts obtained yesterday, however, and the reduced attendant expense fully justified the Committee in their course. For No. 1 gate there were two tenders, Mr. J. H. Berry and Mr. Andrew Wallace. Mr. Berry's at $2,650 was accepted, being the highest. For No. 2 Gate five tenders were sent in, and the gate sold to Mr. Champion Smith for $950. In both instances an increase over the prices of last year.

Numerous tenders for the supply of gravel for the different sections of the road were also received, the contracts being awarded as follows:

No. 1 Section,	J. Howie,	$4	per toise.
" 2 "	A. Burnett,	3	"
" 3 "	J. Allen,	3	"
" 4 "	W. McEwen,	3	"

The stone to be subject to the measurement and approval of the County Engineer.

After the transaction of business connected with the gaol, etc., the Committee broke up, having sat till nearly five o'clock.

FALL ASSIZES.

MR. JUSTICE PATTERSON PRESIDING.

Harris vs. Prentiss.—Judgment reserved.

Prentiss vs. Peck.—This was an outgrowth of the above case, and was tried at the same time. Judgment reserved.

Kingston vs. London Insurance Co.—Verdict by consent for plaintiff for $400. James Agnew for plaintiff; R. V. Rogers for defendant.

Repudiating Its Debts.

The Village Council of Newburg met last evening. There were present the Reeve, William Bell, and Councillors Joseph Fullerton and Dr. A. K. Aylesworth. The two last named are uncompromising Tories and found a good opportunity to display their power last evening in the absence of Councillors Miller and Scott. After passing several bills to Tory friends, a bill was presented from the Newburg *Reporter*, containing several items, among them one item for publishing the proclamation signed by forty ratepayers, calling for a civic holiday. The two councillors present hereupon displayed their hatred of the Reform journal, by following the pattern set by the Quebec ancients and cutting off the Supplies. The Dr. said that he did not believe in holiday; it would lead to giving to much liberty to the working class. There was too much of such things and he would set himself against all such innovations. Of course Joseph Fullerton agreed with this and the item was rejected.

CURRENCY.

—The deposits in the Halifax Savings Bank for the past month were $75,361; withdrawals, $83,088.

—Bismarck's success in the elections now taking place in Germany is a foregone conclusion.

—The man who invented the gas meter achieved the nearest approach to perpetual motion.

—Richard O'Brien has been making himself disagreeable to the Roman Catholic priests in Hamilton.

—The price of leather advanced 1c yesterday in Montreal. The market in New York was also strong.

—The Street Railway Company of Toronto intend laying a double track from King to Bloor street on Yonge street.

—Francis Murphy, the great apostle of Temperance, is to address the people of Oswego on the 30th of October.

—The Astley belt has been attached for debts owing by Weston, and legal measures are to be taken to vacate the seizure.

—The annual amount of pin-money required by a married woman depends on whether she uses diamond pins or rolling-pins.

—A sensible six days walking match is progressing in Baltimore, because the time of walking is limited to 12½ hours a day.

—The name of the girl who was run over by the Canada Central Railway, Ottawa, is Robbins. She is still alive.

—The Minister of Militia has given permission for the organization of another regiment of volunteers for Montreal East.

—Charles Robinson, a veteran Reformer of North Ontario, is to receive the appointment of Bursar of the new Mercer Institute at Toronto.

—The Circuit Court at Aberdeen this year was a maiden one, being the second occasion on which this has occurred within the present century.

—The invitation extended to Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. John Bright, to attend a great meeting at Cork on the land question, has been declined.

—The Chinese keep grapes a long time fresh, by cutting a hole in a pumpkin, cleaning it out and after filling with ripe fruit replacing the cover.

—The Professor sent by the Privy Council to inspect the live stock brought to Liverpool by the steamer "Quebec" found no trace of foot and mouth disease.

—A poor but high spirited woman in Chicago pounds an old rag on the kitchen table every morning to make the neighbors believe she has beefsteak for breakfast.

—Milk is peddled in Watertown at an advance of one cent per quart, owing to the advance prices of butter and cheese, which naturally makes milk more valuable.

—On the division of the Public Works Department, Mr. Baillarge becomes Hon. Mr. Langevin's deputy and that Mr. Chapleau will be the Minister's Secretary.

—Some doubt has arisen about its being possible to apply according to law the $200,000 voted by the city of Winnipeg to aid in the construction of the Red River bridge.

—A prominent Chicago lawyer, lately returned from Europe, reports seeing in Strasburg the late president of the defunct State Savings Bank, D. D. Spencer, living in poverty and anxious to return and vindicate himself.

—Diptheria has carried of five children, between fifteen and two years of age, within ten days, belonging to Donald McArthur, of Tryon Road, near Charlottetown, P. E. I. The heart-broken parents are left childless.

—A corporation address from Lindsay has been received by the Governor-General. It was to have been presented at Port Hope, but a smash up on the Midland Railway prevented the deputation from arriving in time to join with Peterboro and Port Hope in greetings.

GEN. GRANT.

AN OVATION FROM THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—General Grant's reception of public school children at Woodward's Garden to-day was the most enthusiastic ovation yet received. The General's arrival at about 11 o'clock was heralded by a discharge of cannon and vociferous cheers of the Lancaster school boys, drawn up at the entrance as a guard of honor. Escorted by the Board of Education, Grant walked between files of children, who crowded every avenue to the pavilion, while the stage was arranged for the reception of the party.

Ten thousand boys and girls were crowded in the building. As the General appeared the cheers, stamping, whistling and cat calling were deafening, while from every part of the building boquets rained upon the stage. After a few moments the enthusiastic youngsters were reduced to comparative quiet, when the President of the Board of Education introduced General Grant. Another uproarious outbreak of applause followed, after which the General addressed the audience.

At the close of his remarks, Grant and the Board of Education left the building and proceeded to the great amphitheatre, on the other side of the grounds. The children by thousands lined the walks, and pelted the party with boquets, while shrill cheers, the continual roll of drums, with which each class was provided, created a great bedlam of noise.

On reaching the amphitheatre, where at least twenty thousand boys and girls were massed, the storm of floral missiles wafted heavier, and on gaining the stand near the exit, the party presented a thoroughly dilapidated and crushed appearance.

The General took a seat near the front of the platform and throngs marched by to enable each one to get a good look at him. As the enthusiastic crowd surged by hundreds of hands were thrust out for a passing shake, and the demand for autographs was altogether beyond the General's ability to supply. The shower of flowers was kept up despite the efforts of teachers and members of the band to stay it, and the party were almost overwhelmed with these tributes. At least thirty thousand children were present, and, though the teachers were able to maintain reasonably good order, it was impossible to restrain the holiday spirits of the mass within the bounds of decorum.

At one o'clock the young legions were still marching past in review with drums, banners, mottoes and flags, while the General maintained his position and faced a constant fire of boquets with his accustomary tenacity and pluck.

A Political Situation.

While *L'Eclaireur* of last night states Mr. Joly's speech in Quebec last week did not mean dissolution, but simply that if the Council did not vote the supplies on the 30th the Government would then announce the policy they would pursue, the *Chronicle* of this morning, in its editorial of the secret session of yesterday, states, in view of this last act of the intractable body—a body which has repeatedly violated public opinion, and which has sunk so low that there is no lifting it up again there is but one course left for the Government to embrace. The people of the province are to a man in favor of the Joly administration. An appeal to that great Court which never utters an uncertain sound should be made without delay. The Government should meet the people at the polls, and the fate of the Legislative Council be made the issue of the contest. We know very well that the result of the election, even should it be made known through it that the country demanded the abolition of the Upper House, could have no effect on the irreconcilables, because they are too craven and mean-spirited to budge an inch from their places, but the moral effect of the vote would be very great. Indeed an appeal to such a tribunal would settle a number of things. It would send Mr. Joly to the House of Assembly with a majority such as no Prime Minister in Quebec ever had at his back. It would settle at once and forever the strength of the power of the party which supports him, and the whole Dominion would see immediately the influence of all lovers of good government, of law, of order, and of honesty. The people are the sovereign arbiters in this grand cause. Let them deliberate on the question. Let them decide who shall rule in Quebec.

A Profligate Pastor.

For some few days past a man and woman who registered their names as Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, have been staying at one of the hotels in Hamilton. There was nothing unusual about them and nothing suspected till the man tried to sell a horse and buggy for a sum considerably below its value. This aroused the suspicion of the detectives and the parties were watched. At last it was discovered in a New York paper that a Rev. Mr. Baylis, of Owasso, had left for parts unknown with the wife of a neighbor named Phœnix, and on being accused by the detectives of being that person Mr. Gladstone, *alias* Baylis, confessed. The detectives with their usual zeal, at once took the man into custody on the charge of stealing a horse and buggy, but on telegraphing to Owasso it was discovered that they were his own, and the zeal of the detectives came to nought. Mrs. Phœnix says she prefers Baylis to her husband, and the pair left Hamilton for parts again unknown.

A New Delicacy.

A new Australian delicacy is finding its way into the London markets in the shape of dried kangaroo tongues. The tails and skins of these animals have long been utilized—the former for making soup, the latter for leather; and the recent enormous destruction of kangaroos has given considerable impetus to these two trades. Struck by the waste of food occasioned by the slaughter of so many thousands of these marsupials, whose bodies are frequently left where they have fallen, a Waroo settler made an experiment in curing the tongues of some of the slain, and so highly were they approved that a considerable trade has sprung up in this commodity. The tongues are usually cured by drying in smoke, like the Russian reindeer tongues

A Boss Meteor.—A Chinaman at Virginia City, Nevada, lately read to a credulous reporter an account from a Chinese book of a wonderful meteor that fell in China many years ago, in the province of Che Keang. It came from the heavens in a slanting direction, was apparently fifty feet in diameter, and lighted the country for a space of 200 or 300 miles about. It did not explode, but passed into the ground entire, burying itself in a mountain, on the side of which was a large village. The meteor passed over the village at the height of half a mile, and so great was the heat from it that all the buildings in the place burst into flames simultaneously. All the people were roasted, also many in the country in the track of the meteor between the town and the mountain. Flames issued from the hole in the mountain made by the meteor for several days, then steam, and finally a large stream of water, which is still flowing at the present day. That was a meteor worth talking about.

—Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Aikens have left Toronto for Winnipeg with Dr. Schultz.

AMERICAN.

A Dull Budget of News.

(*Per Dominion Line.*)

THE FEVER STRICKEN CITY.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 2.—There is very little evidence of the late yellow fever scourge now to be seen in any direction. The Howards have very few cases and appear to be nearly out of business. Some fears are entertained that the present warm weather may cause an increase of the disease. The total yellow fever deaths to date in the city and suburbs amount to little over 1,000. Many persons came into the city yesterday with passes. Some went out with them.

A CATTLE PLAGUE.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—The Texas cattle fever is prevailing to some extent at the Union Stock yards here. One man lost six head out of a herd of 20, and others have lost several. The disease is very peculiar. It was brought here by Texas cattle but not fatal with them.

THE CANAL TRAFFIC.

New York, Oct. 2—The Canal boatmen are talking of holding a mass meeting soon to urge the Legislative to reduce the tolls. Some of the leading boatmen say a new era in Canal traffic is approaching and they would soon be in a position to compete with railroads. The Belgian cable system, will they claim, reduce expenses about one half, and time consumed, two thirds. It is estimated that under a new system the 5,000 boats now employed on the Canal can do double the work.

Jersey City, Oct. 2.—Depositors of the Insolvent Mechanics and Laborers Savings' Bank decided to attend the trial of the accused directors in a body, and to send waggons bearing denunciatory inscriptions through the districts in which any of the directors may be candidates for office in the approaching election.

CABLEGRAMS.

Two British Iron Clads Strike—A British Failure.

(*Per Dominion Line.*)

TWO VESSELS WRECK.

London, Oct. 2.—A despatch from Constantinople says that during some manœuvres of the British fleet near the Island of Rhodes, the first class iron-clads Achilles and Alexandria collided, and the latter was badly injured.

Mr. Layard, British ambassador, has had an interview with Midhat Pasha, at Myrant.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the Marquis of Sligo's agent near Malrany.

A BAD FAILURE.

London, Oct. 2—Messrs. James Barber, Sons & Co., East India merchants and army agents have failed. The amount of their liabilities is unknown, but they are very large. The failure transpired only at a late hour hence the meagre details.

THE LIBERALS WIN AGAIN.

Berlin, Oct. 2.—In the elections the Liberals have carried a majority of the towns. The principal exceptions are Cologne and Dusseldorf, where the Ultramontanes have elected their representatives. The elections in rival districts, it is feared, may alter the present aspect. It is believed that Herrs, Lasher and Richler have been successful.

A DEFAULTING BARRISTER.

Simcoe Excited—Appropriating Considerable Funds—Leaving for Parts Unknown.

(*Per Dominion Line.*)

Simcoe, Oct. 2.—The sudden departure of D. T. Dunscombe, barrister, of Simcoe, County of Norfolk, last Monday night, is causing considerable excitement and comment in that place. The absconder gained the confidence of the people and was looked upon as a man of honesty in every respect. Previous to his departure he deliberately appropriated to his own use a mortgage money of $8,000 in which the Bank of Commerce was interested, and it is said a local high official of the Bank has been severely censured if not dismissed. It is also said that Dunscombe, previous to his sudden departure, changed a note from $100 to $1,000, and had the same cashed. The amount of indebtedness which Dunscombe leaves behind is about $30,000, for which his uncle, Mr. Wallace is set down for $8,000. A number of his brother lawyers are sufferers to a certain extent. It is not known where the absconder has gone to, but many are the bitter and loud complaints against the man in whom the people placed so much confidence.

PRESCOTT.

Three Thousand Persons Present at the Races—Wiser's Boat Swamps.

(*Per Dominion Line.*)

Prescott, Oct. 1.—The great event of the day was the two mile single scull race for $100. The day was fine, and about 3,000 spectators were present. The water was quite calm till 2 p.m., when, to the great surprise of all, a heavy southerly wind set in and stirred the water. At 3 p.m. the wind and swell had abated some, and the oarsmen were called out. McDonald of Ottawa, Taro Hutton and Sauve, of Brockville, and Wiser, of Prescott, went forward to their positions. The water was getting rough, but as the men entered no objections the word "go" was given. Wise, of Prescott, shot to the front, pulling a long and admired stroke, followed by McDonald, of Ottawa, who before reaching the first quarter, put on an extra spurt with a view of overhauling Wiser. Wiser reached the first quarter in 2:03. At this point McDonald spurted again for the lead, but failed, Wiser maintaining the lead to the half mile post.

Cheese Notes.

Utica.—The market was anything but elastic. Buyers were reluctant to pay last week's prices, and a majority of the salesmen refused to sell for less. Fully one half of to-day's sales are small lots of August make. Sales 120 at 10c.; 414 at 10½c.; 70 at 10¾c.; 150 at 10¾c.; 260 at 11c.; 2,171 at 11¼c. Total transactions, 4,214 boxes. This is the slimest market of the season.

Little Falls.—The market's sober face of a month ago turned first to a smile, then to a laugh, and now something near a broad grin could be seen. The sales take nearly all the August cheese and some of the September. The sales were:

Sales.	Price.
127	at 10c.
140	" 10½c.
397	" 10¾c.
133	" 10¾c.
2,116	" 10¾c.
2,732	" 11c.
100	" 11¼c.
100	" 11½c.
1,482	" p. t.

A Bold Attempt.—Prisoners in the county gaol at Bath, N. Y., on Tuesday threw cayenne pepper in the eyes of the turnkey when the latter opened the door, and four escaped before the door was secured. One was captured by a servant girl. The Sheriff's wife seized O'Loughlin, a powerful, notorious desperado, but was choked off. He was chased through the river and shot through the leg, when he surrendered. The third was captured by a sixteen year old boy with a revolver. The fourth, Willis Nicholas, is still at large.

KINGSTON RETAIL MARKETS.

	Oct. 2nd.
Flour—XXX per bbl	7.00 @ 8.00
" XXX 100 lbs	3.50 @ 3.00
Fancy " 100 "	3.00 @ 3.50
New process, per bbl	7.00 @ 7.50
Farmers' Grade, per 100 lbs	2.75 @ 3.75
Oatmeal, per bbl	5.25 @ 5.25
Corn Meal, per sack	0.70 @ 0.80
Grain—Barley per bushel, No 1	0.60 @ 0.60
do No. 2	0.55 @ 0.55
do No. 3	0.50 @ 0.50
Rye " "	0.54 @ 0.55
Peas " "	0.60 @ 0.10
Oats " "	0.35 @ 0.40
Corn " "	0.56 @ 0.60
Wheat " "	1.02 @ 1.05
Buckwheat Flour per 100 lbs	0.00 @ 0.00
Bran, per ton	16.00 @ 18.00
Shorts, per ton	19.00 @ 20.00
Provender, per ton	22.00 @ 24.00
Meat—Beef, per 100 lbs	4.00 @ 6.00
Lamb, per lb	0.05 @ 0.06
Mutton per lb	0.05 @ 0.06
Pork per bbl	14.00 @ 14.50
Ham per lb. in store	0.10 @ 0.12
Bacon " " "	0.06 @ 0.08
Hides—No. 1—Inspected	0.06 @ 0.6½
No. 2	0.05 @ 0.5½
Sheep Pelts	0.25 @ 0.30
Lamb Skins	0.40 @ 0.55
Calf Skins per lb	0.08 @ 0.10
Deacon Skins	0.25 @ 0.40
Tallow rendered	0.05 @ 0.05
do rough	0.04½ @ 0.04
No. 1 Fleece Wool	0.27 @ 0.32
Poultry—Turkeys, each	0.75 @ 1.25
Geese, each	0.50 @ 0.65
Ducks per pair	0.50 @ 0.60
Spring Chickens, per pair	0.35 @ 0.40
Fowls per pair	0.40 @ 0.50
Green Vegetables—Potatoes, per bush	0.50 @ 0.55
Hops, per lb	0.08 @ 0.10
Bread, per 4 lb Loaf	0.11 @ 0.12
Turnips per bag	1.00 @ 1.10
Carrots, per bunch	0.07 @ 0.08
Cauliflowers	0.10 @ 0.15
Beets per bush	0.75 @ 0.80
Butter, tub, per lb	0.12 @ 0.13
do print, fresh	0.14 @ 0.16
Eggs, per dozen, fresh	0.14 @ 0.16
Lard	0.07 @ 0.09
Cheese, factory	0.11 @ 0.12
Onions per peck	0.25 @ 0.30
Hay, per ton	6.00 @ 6.25
Straw	4.00 @ 5.00
Wood, hard	3.00 @ 5.00
Coal per ton	4.50 @ 4.50
Milch Cows	20.00 @ 30.00
Timothy Seed, per bushel	1.50 @ 2.50
Clover do	4.00 @ 1.50
Celery per head	0.05 @ 0.08
Green Corn per doz	0.08 @ 0.10
Peaches, per basket	1.20 @ 1.30
" per crate	1.40 to 1.50
Melons, each	0.10 to 0.15
Crab Apples, per bushel	0.70 to 0.75
Tomatoes, per peck	0.13 to 0.15
Cabbages, per dozen	0.70 to 0.80

FARMERS' MARKETS.

Stratford — Wheat—Fall, $1.04 to $1.07; Spring, $1.00 to $1.06, barley 40 to 50c, oats 26c to 27c, peas 60c to 66c, flour $5.00 to $5, oatmeal per bbl 4,50, potatoes, 40c to 50c, beef per lb, 4c to 6c, mutton 6c to 7c, butter 8c to 13c, eggs 10c to 11c, chickens 20c to 30c, hides $6.50 to $7.50, sheepskins 50c to 80c, hay $8.00 to $9, Wood $3 to $3.25, wool 22 to 23c.

Toronto. — Wheat — fall $1.08 to $1.16, spring $1.08 to $1.13 wool—per lb, 20c to 30 hay—$7 00 to $10,00, straw $5,00 to $7,00. Butter, roll, 16c to 18c, potatoes per bbl, 55c to $0.60, eggs 15c to 17c.

Brockville—Peas 55 to 60c, Rye 50 to 50c, Buckwheat 40 to 45c, Cheese 5 to 6c, Corn 45 to 50c, Wool 20 to 20c, Hay $5 to $6, Lamb 6 to 8c, Mutton 6 to 8c, Barley 40 to 60c, Oats 30 to 35c. Potatoes 30 to 40. Butter, rolls 12 to 14; tubs 10 to 12c. Eggs 10 to 12c. Pork 7c to 10c.

Picton—Barley 50 to 60c; Rye 50 to 60c, Wheat 95 to $1. Oats 38 to 00c, Peas 40c do black eyed, 60c to 00c, Flour $2,70. Potatoes 60 to 00c; Coal 50c Buckwheat 30c. Eggs 8c to 10c. Cheese 7c to 10c. Butter 12c to 14c.

Belleville—Barley 40 to 50c; Wheat $1 to $1.05, Oats 30 to 33, Peas 55, Rye 55c to 00. Hides—$1 to $5; unwd, $6.00; Wool 19c, Sheepskins—shearling, 20c to 50c, deakins 45c. old pelts 1,00 to $1,25, Mutton 5 to 6c; Hams 8 to 10c; Beef $4 to $5, Lamb 5 to 6c; Butter, roll, 15 to 18c; Butter, tub, 10½ to 12c; Chickens 30c to 50c; Cheese 8 to 10c; Eggs 9 to 10. Lard 8 to 10c; Tallow—rough 4½, rendered, 5. Potatoes 60c per bag; Flour $4.25 per cwt, Hay $6 to $7. Straw $5 to $3,50 per load, Pork $5,50 to $6,50 per cwt.

Perth—Flour per bbl $5 to $5,50, Oatmeal per bbl $5, Wheat—spring, $1; Fall do $1 Peas 55, Barley 40c to 00c, Oats 30c; Rye 48c; Pork, Mess $12; Beef per 100 lbs. $4.00 to $5, Lard 7 to 8c; Tallow, 8c; Butter—firkin, 10, roll, 8c, Cheese 00 to 00c; Eggs 12c; Potatoes per bush 30c; Wool 21c, Hides, $5 25; sheep skins 45 to 70c; Hay $10.

Prescott.—Winter wheat flour $6,50 to 7,00 extra flour, bbl, 5,75 to 6,00; spring wheat bbl 5,50 to 5,75; strong baker's flour 5 50 to 6,00, oats per bush, 25 to 30c; buckwheat, per bush, 40 to 40c; butter in rolls 12 to 14c; butter in tubs 10 to 16c; oatmeal per 100 lbs 2,75 to 3,00, corn meal per do, 1,50; beans per bush 1,00 to 1,25; hay per ton $5 to $6; beef per lb 4½c, potatoes per bush 30 to 35c; mess pork per bbl, $14 to 14,50; prime mess $9 to 11, hardwood cord $2,50 to 2,75, soft do $1,50, sugar cured hams 14 to 15c, sugar cured bacon 12½ to 00c; barley per bush 50 to 60c, hops lb 22 1-2 to 25c, fresh eggs 13 to 14c per doz.

Guelph—Fall wheat per bush 90c to $1.00 Spring 95c to $1,00, Peas 50c to 58c, Barley 54c to 57c, Oats 28 to 31c, Potatoes 40c to 50c. Butter per lb 10c to 12c, Eggs per doz 9c to 11c, Wool 18c to 20c.

Ottawa—No. 1 Flour in bbl 5,25, extra 5,75; dbl extra 6,25, Oatmeal 5,00 bbl. Cornmeal 3,00; Buckwheat Flour 3,50; Bran 70c, Oats 36 to 38c; Peas per bush, 60 to 65c. Beans per bush 75c, Barley 40 to 45c per bush. Buckwheat 40 to 45c; spring Wheat 90c to $1, Fall wheat $1,10; New potatoes 45 to 55c per bag, Butter in prints 14c to 16c, Lard per lb. 9c to 11c; Pork $13,50 bbl: Beef 4.50 5,00; Lamb 6 to 7c; Apples per bbl 2,25 to $3; Wool 25c; Sheep $2,50 to 4,00; good hardwood $3,75 to $4, Hay $6 to $8, Cheese 11c to 10c. Eggs 12c to 13c.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

QUOTATIONS FOR PAST FOUR DAYS.

	26	29	30	1
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour, pe	12 6	12 6	13 0	13 0
Wheat, spr	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0
Red Winter	10 4	10 4	10 7	10 8
White	10 4	10 4	10 6	10 8
Club	10 8	10 8	10 2	11 2
Corn, new	5 6	5 5	5 5	5 5
Oats	6 7	6 6	6 8	6 8
Barley	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3
Peas	611	611	7 4	7 4
Pork	47 6	47 6	47 6	47 6
Lard	33 6	33 6	33 6	34 0
Bacon	31 0	31 0	31 6	32 0
Beef	77 6	77 6	77 6	77 6
Tallow	32 9	32 9	32 9	32 9
Cheese	50 0	50 0	55 0	50 0

REMINDERS.

THURSDAY.

Sale of Paintings by Hutcheson at 7:30 p.m.

Public School Board.—Regular meeting at 8 p.m.

FRIDAY.

Monthly Meeting of St. George's Society Managers—8 p.m.

Midland Fair open from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.

Tenders for city drain work received at noon.

BIRTHS.

At Tamworth, on the 25th September, the wife of J. W. Fuller, of a son.

MARRIED,

On the 29th September, by the Rev. A. C. Chambers, Mr. John Albert Bell, Ernestown, to Miss Hattie, second daughter of Mr. Chas. Lloyd, of North Fredericksburgh.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

I HAVE Received instructions from Mr. James Scott to sell his two new FRAME RESIDENCES by Public Auction at my Auction Rooms on

Wednesday, October 8th,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The houses are situated on Alfred Street, and contain Ten Rooms each, with Soft and Hard Water, Woodsheds, Closets and Pantry. The premises may be viewed any day before the sale.
Terms made known at time of sale.
Title perfect.
For further particulars apply to Macdonnell & Mudie, or to James Scott, owner.
J. E. HUTCHESON, Auctioneer.
Oct. 2nd, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Druggists of the City of Kingston beg to notify the public that they intend closing their respective places of business every day (except Saturday) at Seven o'clock sharp, on and after Monday, 6th October.
G. S. SOBARY, Dr. McCAMMON,
BEATH & GUNN, W. D. GORDON,
F. C. POLSON, HENRY WADE,
J. GEORGE KING