

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATES ARE SQUARING OFF FOR THE COMING CONTEST.

So Far the Talk Has Been Very Moderate—The Majority Candidates Doing Much Work—The Aldermen Peggars for Office—No Chance for a Temperance Major.

Who'll be mayor? This is the conundrum the people are trying to crack. The election contest has been quietly carried on. There is yet no excitement though plenty of it is expected before polling day.

The candidates, Alds. Thompson and Drennan, are hard at work, and every elector met by them is button-holed and duly marked.

Both men are confident, of course, but one of them has to be left. Who will it be? In a little over two weeks the agony will be over.

The aldermanic candidates are getting ready, and many of them are nightly trotting over the wards and waking up friend and foe alike to ascertain how they stand. There will be contests in nearly all the wards.

Who are in the field? So far as we hear the candidates are: Ontario ward—Alds. Wilson, Smith, Swift; Mr. G. S. Fenwick. St. Lawrence ward—Alds. Rodden, Hobart; Mr. N. C. Polson. Cataract ward—Alds. Rees, Phelan; J. Gaskin.

Frontenac ward—Alds. Wilmot, W. Robinson; Messrs. McCammon and Dunn. Rideau ward—Alds. McIntyre, C. Robinson; Messrs. W. Langdon and W. Adams. Victoria ward—Alds. Hiseock, Shannon; Messrs. H. Mooers and W. Dunlop. Sydenham ward—Alds. Muckleton and Gildersleeve.

Of course others may crop up between now and nomination day. Will there be a temperance candidate? There is little prospect that any one will take to the field at this late hour on that ticket.

And it can hardly be expected that if anyone does that he can be elected. Temperance candidates have never been a success here. The folks do not vote as they preach. Previous contests have shown this. And if a temperance mayor were nominated he could do nothing without a good council at his back. The mayor is a figure head to all intents and purposes. The aldermen have the voting power, and we have never seen a council elected in Kingston that was swayed by the declarations of the mayor.

But haven't we fair temperance men already in the field? Ald. Thompson does not make great professions, but his conduct and life bear witness to his consistency as an abstainer.

It is rumored that on Tuesday the temperance people will meet in conference to consider the subject. The meeting will probably be public.

A pointer? What will be the question at issue in the campaign? The water-works matter will be a big thing and the drainage question will come next. There are some other things, but they will be heard of time enough.

THE ELECTION OFFICERS.

Derry Lodge, 'Prentice Boys, No. 46. At a meeting of Derry Lodge of 'Prentice Boys, No. 46, Bedford Mills, the following officers were elected: W. M.—Bro. George H. Moulton. D. M.—Bro. James Tole. Chaplain—Bro. William Whitmarsh. Secretary—Bro. Thomas J. Woffal. Ass't Sec'y.—Bro. Matthew McCormish. Treasurer—Bro. Edward Whitmarsh. D. of C.—Bro. Henry Bell. Committee—Bros. Joseph Jones (foreman), William Jones, Charles Moulton, William Flood, William Wyatt. I. T.—Bro. Samuel Whaley. O. T.—Bro. William Crockery. Auditors—Bro. Oliver Garsline, Edward Moulton.

L. O. L. No. 6, Kingston. W. M.—Joseph S. Gould. D. M.—John Williams. Chaplain—John Saunders. Recording Secretary—John Spooner. Financial Secretary—David Hay. D. of C.—Francis Morrison. Lecturer—William Moore. Committee—John Beauchamp, William Crawford, John McMaster, William Rae, William Hall. Trustee—James Marshall. The officers were duly installed by the district master, Bro. James Marshall.

Cataract Lodge, G. R. C. No. 92. W. M.—G. Somerville. I. P. M.—James Crawford. S. W.—R. Bunt. J. W.—S. Angrove. Chaplain—Rev. T. W. Jolliffe. Secretary—D. Callaghan. Treasurer—J. Shannon. Tyler—E. Ball. Auditors—F. Rowlands, A. McMillan.

DROWNED AT OAK POINT.

The Sad Circumstances of a Sailor's End—He Fell Face Downwards.

A skiff partially drawn out on the shore, with the dead body of a man close at hand, was what farmers near Oak Point, Wolfe Island, discovered yesterday. The unfortunate person had evidently stumbled, after having pulled the boat up, and fell with his face just immersed in the water. He could not rise, being stunned or stupid. He drew his hands to his face, and lying in that position was drowned.

The victim proved to be William Bates, aged about thirty-five years, and a son-in-law of Ebin Joslin, farmer, living in the vicinity. Bates was a sailor, and was making his way home after having concluded his season's labors. It is supposed that on Sunday he secured a skiff in Kingston and started down the river. He reached Oak Point and there sought means of reaching home, some five or six miles away. The farmers applied to could not accommodate him, so he resumed the journey in the boat. About a mile below Oak Point he hoisted the boat out and was drowned in the manner described. His wife and little ones are left in deep sorrow. Relatives of Bates were in the city to-day making enquiries as to the time he arrived and left the city.

Value and Quality. The New York clothing store, has a splendid assortment this season of beavers, French knapps and meltons, in all shades for overcoats; also two hundred pieces of well-assorted Scotch and Canadian tweeds to select from for suitings. Remember he guarantees a first class fit.

A Stitch in Time.

When first attacked with a cold in the head, droppings from the nasal passages into the throat, pain in the head, or any of the symptoms of forerunners of catarrh, a 50 cent package of Nasal Balm will cure you.

The Grand Trunk and the Trunk Line pool have arranged their differences.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Newsy Paragraphs Picked Up by Our Reporters in Their Rambles.

Clark to-morrow evening at the city hall. Cut glass bottles at Wade's drug store. New sachet powders at Wade's drug store.

Galloway's poetry is taking. His advertising space is filled with it. Mitts and gloves, and persian lamb caps, lower than ever at Rattenbury's.

Brook & Booth's is the cheapest place for pine blocks, bunchwood, hard or soft wood cut or un-cut.

I always enjoy breakfast at Mr. Blank's. They use Hendry & Thompson's coffee, and it is lovely.

People just now have a great deal to say about the weather. They are not complaining either.

Officer Snodden, who has been spending a few days with his brother in New York, has returned to the city.

Fax, Clark, Sherlock, Reynor, at the city hall to-morrow evening, at Cooke's church concert.

"Erminie" will be a great attraction to-night. The seats have nearly all been reserved.

The schooner Mowat is the only vessel afloat on lake Ontario. She left Oswego this morning for Kingston with coal.

The students of the Royal medical college have been given holidays. The college will not re-open until Jan. 9th.

The light furnished by the electric light company, at the car works, has proved satisfactory. Ten lights are in use.

For the best quality of Seranton stove coal, also for English (Newcastle) black smiths coal at lowest rates go to gas works coal yard.

Nice for breakfast—rolled oats, rolled wheat, crushed barley, gold dust cornmeal, corn grills, granulated oatmeal. James Crawford.

The Canadian branch of the express office at Portsmouth is located at Mr. S. Low's store, and not at the post office, as was stated.

A number of grocerymen who have liquor licenses will dispense with the latter in May when the new law compels liquors to be kept separate from groceries.

All ye who love sweet flavored things. Come where such things are sold. Where the air with loudest praises rings. The praises of pure gold—Essences at Hendry & Thompson's.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

At the meeting of St. Lawrence division, Sons of Temperance, to be held this evening, the question of putting a candidate in the field for the mayor's chair will be discussed.

And they are good—Early Rose potatoes, cabbage, turnips, tub butter, fresh butter, eggs, finnan haddies, cranberries, Labatt's sparkling ale, Bay of Quinte cider. James Crawford.

Rev. Silas Huntington, who has been in the city soliciting aid for the mission of Nipissing, received a \$200 cheque, subscribed by a syndicate of members of the Sydenham St. Methodist church.

Try our dry edgings \$2.50 per cord; dry pine blocks \$3 per cord; dry oak cordwood, as good as ordinary hardwood \$3.50 per cord, delivered throughout the city. R. Crawford, foot of Queen street.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

The rumor of the going to death of Mr. Spooner, of Glenburnie, by a bull on Friday is incorrect. On Dec. 1st, Mr. John Spooner, of Storrington, was injured, dying last Friday.

All temperance excitement at Portsmouth. A large crowd collected at the Orange hall last evening an hour before the opening to hear Mr. Doutney second time. He gives the first of his lectures to-night on "His life and history."

The officers-elect of the Sydenham street Sabbath-school are: A Shaw, superintendent; H. Cunningham, assistant-superintendent; A. F. Chown, secretary-treasurer; A. Chown, assistant; J. Moore, librarian; S. D. Chown, assistant; Miss McIntyre, organist.

Shortly after midnight a pony was left at Wilson's livery stable. It was from Grand's, Toronto, and is the nucleus for a stock farm to be conducted by J. B. Walkem. The animal is about thirty inches tall and weighs as much as a good-sized dog.

The temperance cause at Portsmouth is booming under the supervision of Mr. Doutney and wife. Since the first meeting on Tuesday evening over 100 signers have been secured. Mr. and Mrs. Doutney will hold farewell meetings in the city hall on Sunday afternoon and evening.

Judge Macdonald, of Brockville, advocates more accommodation for lunatics, saying that the voice of the people will sustain the government in making additional outlay on behalf of the unfortunate class. He also advocates county poorhouses and hopes the legislature would make them compulsory.

People Whose Movements, Sayings and Doings Attract Attention.

E. H. Dunham, proprietor of the Balmoral hotel, Montreal, is in the city.

Inspector Kidd is in Ottawa acting as examiner at the Normal school.

Capt. Nicholson, of the steamer Hero, leaves to-night for a trip to Philadelphia and other points.

Mr. A. Armstrong, of Montreal, a blacksmith, is visiting friends here. He was formerly a resident of the city.

Dr. Herald will be a candidate for school trustee in St. Lawrence ward in the coming election.

Rev. J. B. Silcox, Winnipeg, has tendered his resignation. He will probably accept a call to a California church.

John Ewan, of the Mail's local staff, Toronto, has been appointed Ottawa correspondent for that journal.

It is stated that Sir John Macdonald will not resign for Carleton until the protest against Mr. Edwards in Russell is decided.

R. Wade represents Trinity, and Charles McLachlan the Varsity, medical colleges of Toronto, at the Royal college conversation to-morrow evening.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of London, held at St. Thomas yesterday, Principal Grant was unanimously nominated for moderator of the next general assembly.

Lord Randolph Churchill is a guest of Lord Hartington at Hardwick Hall. It is reported that they are conferring as to the best means to meet the fair trade agitation.

Freddie Solomon is the leading comedian of the Erminie company. He and his wife are at the British American hotel. Mr. Solomon is a brother of the husband of Lillian Russell, the capricious actress of New York. He is very versatile besides being a composer of notes. He will introduce local hits in his songs to-night.

Fred. R. Lingham, Belleville, has received a lucrative position in India. He will look after the estate of the Rajah, of Hyderabad, Mr. Frenn, brother-in-law of Lord Randolph Churchill, secured the position for Mr. Lingham. The Rajah owns large estates in India and a civilization railroad which is projected, will have the personal supervision of Mr. Lingham. His salary will be \$10,000.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH

A. ROBINSON REPLIES TO A LATE LETTER OF MR. BROOM.

The Matter Argued Out From a Scriptural Basis—Mr. Robinson Willing to be Convicted, But Feeling That He Cannot be so.

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 13.—(To the Editor): I see by your issues of 7th and 8th inst. that Mr. Broom has "beaten about the bush" to a large extent in attempting to answer my letter in the Whig of Sept. 17th, and which he reproduces in your issue of the 7th.

Mr. Broom says that I am mistaken in saying that he is "trying to promulgate the idea that the Jewish Sabbath is binding on the Gentiles." "But," he says, "I do claim that the Sabbath of the Lord, the seventh day of the week, the day which the Jews kept, is and has been binding in all ages of the world on God's people." I will not quarrel with him about the matter as to what the seventh day should be termed. I am quite satisfied with the name, "Sabbath of the Lord." I called it the "Jewish Sabbath" in order that those who read my letter might better understand that I meant the Sabbath kept by the Jews, in contradistinction to that observed as a rule by "Christendom." So, under the circumstances, Mr. Broom's play on words in this particular was uncalled for.

Mr. Broom "claims that the seventh day of the week, the day which the Jews kept, is and has been binding in all ages of the world on God's people." "That the Sabbath was not exclusively for the Jews, but that it was made for man without reference to nationality, and that it is just as binding in this Christian dispensation on God's people as it was at any time in the past."

This is the whole thing in a nut-shell—this is what Mr. Broom assumes and claims, and it is also what he utterly fails to prove, although he makes an attempt to do so.

Yes, Mr. Broom, "the Sabbath was made for man," but one would suppose from your teaching that man was made for the Sabbath! If the Sabbath was made for the Jews only and "the stranger that is within thy gates" (Ex. xx: 10) was it not then made for *man*? Certainly; and if it had been made for one man only it could even then be truthfully said that "the Sabbath was made for man." But Mr. Broom understands this as if it read, "The Sabbath was made for all mankind, or every man." We find that Paul makes the same application of the term "man" as I have made above when he says, "Since by man (one individual, Adam) came death, by man (one person, Christ) came also the resurrection of the dead" (1 Cor. xv: 21). That the seventh day was not made to be observed by all mankind is evident from the fact that it would be simply impossible for all mankind to observe the same period of time and do this on the 7th day; the antipodeans, for instance, could not keep the seventh day in conjunction with us on this side of the globe, because the difference in time would not permit it. As the bible sabbath commenced at sundown those in the far east would be keeping the seventh day several hours, while at the same time those in the far west would be working at their vocations (some, perhaps, cutting wood, gathering it and building fires) on the sixth day of the week, for the reason that it would be the seventh day of the week on one part of the earth's surface, while at the same period it would be the sixth day in some other localities. Again, it is further evident that the Sabbath command was intended to have had a local application from the fact that there are portions of the earth, on which man dwells, where there is neither sunrise nor sunset for months together. How could the commencement of the twenty-four hour seventh day be marked by the sunsets in such a latitude? (Lev. xxiii: 32). It is plain that the seventh day Sabbath was not "made for man" in that locality.

But our friend Broom says: "It (the Sabbath) was made for man without reference to nationality, and that it is just as binding in this Christian dispensation on God's people as it was at any time in the past." Now I cannot take Mr. Broom as authority on such an important question, but if he will only quote one pointed passage of scripture, showing that the "Sabbath of the Lord" (seventh day) is binding on christians in this dispensation. I for one am ready to believe and obey it.

Mr. Broom quotes Rom. ii, 12 and tries to make out that Paul's application of the passage is to Christians; whereas if Mr. B. would study the whole chapter and especially the whole Epistle to the Romans, he will find that Paul is showing that the law has been superseded by faith and that the Gentile Christians are not subject to the law, which Broom contends includes the Sabbath (See Romans i, 16, 17; ii, 14, 17, 26, 28, 29; iii, 19, 24, 27, and chap. v.) "Therefore," says Paul, "we conclude that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law." Is he the God of the Jews only (those who wish to keep the law, including the Sabbath)? Is he not also of the Gentiles? Yes, of the Gentiles also. Seeing it is one God which shall justify the circumcision (those under the law) by faith, and the uncircumcision (Gentiles not under the law) through faith, (Rom. iii, 28, 13.) "For sin shall not have dominion over you (Christians); for ye are not under the law, but under grace." (Rom. vi, 14.) "Wherefore my brethren, ye are also become dead to the law, by the body of Christ; that ye should be married to another, even to Him who is raised from the dead." Now we are delivered from the law, that being dead wherein we were held; that we should serve in newness of spirit, and not in the oldness of the letter." (the law). Rom. vii, 4, 8. Christians, according to Paul, should fulfil the spirit of the law, not the letter. See Rom. viii, 1, 9.

Mr. Broom quotes James ii, 10-12 to show that the law referred to is the ten commandments. I not only concede this but am happy to have Mr. B. commit himself to that view. If Mr. B. will read the first verse of James' epistle he will see that it is addressed "to the twelve tribes of Israel" which are scattered abroad." Well, the Israelites, as is shown by Paul and others, in the N. T., were zealous of the law." (Acts xxi, 20) and consequently James, in writing to them about matters of practice among them, refers them to their own standard of morality (the law, or the ten commandments) which they would not dispute. It is evident, then, that what James wrote the twelve tribes in reference to the law has no application to Gentile Christians.

But Mr. Broom quotes from Webster's dictionary to prove that there are no such beings as Gentile Christians. Well, I consider the learned and inspired Paul far better authority than either Webster or Broom. So we will now see what Paul and other bible characters say on this point. "As touching the Gentiles which believe we have written and concluded that they observe no such thing, save only that they kept themselves from things offered to idols." and from fornication." (Acts xxi, 25.) Here we have believers (Christians) that are still called Gentiles. Paul in writing to the Roman brethren, says, "I speak to you Gentiles" (xi, 13.) Verses 17 to 24 show that these Gentiles were in the faith, as they were

"grafted into the good olive tree." So here again we see that there were such beings as Gentile Christians in Paul's day. Again, "This I say, therefore, and testify in the Lord, that ye henceforth walk not as other Gentiles walk, in the vanity of their mind." This was written by Paul to the Christians at Ephesus (Eph. iv, 17) and needs no comment. These passages will, no doubt, satisfy the intelligent reader that Christians may still be Gentiles, although in a certain sense "there is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female; for ye are all one in Christ Jesus." (Gal. iii, 25.)

Mr. Broom assumes that the Sabbath was observed before the exodus, because that certain individuals living between the creation and the exodus kept God's laws, and, therefore, according to Mr. Broom, they must have kept the Sabbath. The fact is Mr. Broom assumes a great deal that needs proof badly in order that his position may be sustained. Now, I will ask Mr. Broom why the necessity of God giving the Israelites the Sabbath at the time of the exodus if the people always had it from the time that man was created? Why give them a thing they already possessed? And why should Paul say, "For until the law sin was in the world; but sin is not imputed where there is no law." Rom. v, 13. Are we not to infer from this that there was a time that the law, as given the Jews, was not in the world? No doubt God at different times had given commands to individuals to do this or not to do that, as in the cases of Abraham and Adam, but it is evident from what has been brought forward that "the law" so much discussed by Paul, known as the law of Moses, including the Sabbath command, was not in the world until given to the Israelites, but which is nowhere said in the bible to have been given to any other people. The law was at that time given in a "perfect" or complete form to the Jews, and then included the Sabbath.

Mr. Broom quotes Exodus xvi, 22, 23 to "prove" that the Sabbath was kept before the giving of the law at the mount. It was not necessary for Mr. Broom to "prove" this, as I conceded this much in my letter when I stated that the Creator at the exodus gave the Sabbath to the Israelites. I refer to the Sabbath command as given at the mount merely to show that the Sabbath law was limited in its application to the Jews and the "stranger" dwelling with them.

The prophet Nehemiah, (ix, 14), in speaking of God giving the law to Israel, says: "Thou art the most just and true God, who keep thy holy Sabbath." How could God make known the Sabbath to Israel if, as Mr. Broom contends, God's people had been observing it all along previous to the exodus? The Israelites being God's people they would know about the Sabbath if any people would, and they could not have kept it without knowing it. Moreover, the Sabbath was to be a "sign" between God and Israel, (Ex. xxxi, 13) but it is nowhere stated in the bible that the Sabbath was to be a sign between God and the Gentiles. How could the Sabbath stand as a sign between God and Israel if other people observed it as well as the Israelites?

Mr. Broom "wonders where I got the information" that God did not command any of mankind to keep the Sabbath day for over 2,000 years after the creation of man. As "all scripture is given by the inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished unto all good works." (2 Tim. iii, 16, 17), must we not, therefore, conclude, as God has nowhere in the bible stated any such "doctrine" or "furnished" any "instruction" to that effect, that no such command was ever given by Him.

Mr. Broom says, "It is true we have no mention of the Sabbath from the time that God sanctified and blessed it at creation up to the time of Israel's exodus from Egypt," "but," continues Mr. Broom, "that is no proof that the Sabbath was not kept during that period, and to infer such a thing would be tending on our part to presumption." In other words, according to this reasoning of Mr. Broom, we may hold any sort of doctrine we choose, and it must be true if we find nothing "mentioned" to the contrary in the Bible. On this principle we might not only assume that the Sabbath law was in force from Adam to Moses, but we might also assume that Mr. Broom pre-existed during this period of time, and by this means become acquainted with unrecorded facts on the Sabbath question sufficient to substantiate what he assumes in the matter. Why not? The Bible is silent about Mr. Broom pre-existing away back there, therefore why not assume such to be the case. This we mention simply to show the fallacy of Mr. Broom's reasoning. Would it not be better to allow the Bible to take the affirmative in matters of doctrine? Let us not assume, then, that the Sabbath law was in force from Adam to Moses, or given to Gentile Christians either, unless the bible shows plainly such to be the case. We believe certain doctrines not because the Bible is silent about them, but because the Bible teaches them in no uncertain way. And so it should be in the matter of the Sabbath. The Bible, as we have seen, teaches that the Sabbath of the Lord (seventh day) was given to the Jews, and therefore I believe it, but as it nowhere says the Sabbath was given to or has ever been binding on Gentiles, excepting those "within thy gates," I therefore do not hold that doctrine.

Although I have not given more than a fractional part of what can be deduced against Mr. Broom's position I will close, as I fear I have transgressed your laws already. I thank you for space allowed in your valuable paper, and remain, etc., A. ROBINSON.

"ERMINIE'S" MANAGER.

A Man of Much Musical Ability—Crowds Have Seen the Play.

Rudolph Aronson, the manager of the New York Casino and of the celebrated comic opera company which bears his name, is but thirty-two years old. He was born and educated in the public school of New York, studying music under Leopold Meyer. He spent two years at the conservatory of music at Berlin and two years at the Paris conservatory. In 1875 he made his first professional appearance in America, conducting a series of fashionable summer concerts in the Madison Square Garden, when but twenty years old. He conceived the scheme for the erection of the Metropolitan concert hall, where he inaugurated the first roof garden in the country. After conducting concerts for a year the directors thought they would give more classical programmes than Aronson had been providing and Theodore Thomas replaced him. He then evolved the scheme for erecting the present Casino building, and with his brother Edward, three years his junior, called on 3,000 persons to interest them in their plans. Five hundred persons were induced to subscribe the total amount of \$200,000 and the Casino was opened October, 1881, with the "Queen's Lace Handkerchief." The Casino pays \$6,000 in annual taxes, \$10,000 in insurance and \$12,000 a year ground rents. Scarcely a night passed at the New York Casino during the great run of "Erminie" without seeing the boxes occupied by notable Americans and foreigners. All the scenery of Erminie will be in use here.

Sherlock at city hall to-morrow evening.

THE FAIR FOR KINGSTON.

TERMS UPON WHICH THE SHOW WILL BE BROUGHT HERE.

The Directors Will Make it the Best Ever Held in Eastern Canada. The City Has No Liability, but Will be Asked to Help the Scheme—The New Grounds Soon to be Opened.

The provincial fair of 1888 will be held in Kingston, for one week, beginning September 10th. The deputation sent from Kingston was courteously treated, and the members all say that the terms made with the association are satisfactory, that the members of the provincial body were heard to remark that such a bargain as they had driven with Kingston had never been made before. The eastern people are delighted with the prospect of the show coming here and will do their best to make it a success. As the new grounds will be opened by the provincial association, the members of the local directorate are satisfied that they will have the best show ever held east of Toronto.

The city will not be placed under any liability, the local association assuming all the responsibility and expense. Of course the city will be asked for the usual grant and the money will be used for purposes of putting up temporary buildings to meet the demands of exhibitors.

A Toronto despatch says "The council of the agricultural and arts association continued their sittings yesterday morning. The committee appointed to confer with the Kingston deputation reported that the terms demanded by that city, for providing all the accommodation required by the council in the event of the exhibition being held there, were ten per cent. of the gate receipts, one third the profits on booths and the full proceeds of the night exhibitions, the city paying all the required expenses on these night exhibitions. At the evening meeting of the board the question of where the provincial exhibition should be held came up for final settlement. It was moved by Mr. Legge and seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, "That the provincial exhibition for 1888 be held in the city of Kingston, to open on September 10th and continue throughout the week until Saturday, September 15th." An amendment in favour of Collingwood was moved and a division resulted in six votes for Kingston and three for Collingwood.

SOCIAL AT FERNLEIGH.

It Was a Great Success—Those Who Contributed to Make It So.

On the evening of the 10th a social gathering took place in the school house at Fernleigh, to raise funds on behalf of the parsonage at Ompah, the residence of Rev. E. Pick, missionary in charge. Owing to the very bad state of the weather the big crowd did not turn out, but the local residents mustered to a man to do justice to the good things prepared by the ladies which, like the ladies themselves, were perfection. Supper over a very interesting programme was placed in the hands of the chairman, Mr. Howell, who took his seat during the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Master Wesley Cleagrib opened the programme with a neat little recitation, giving all present a hearty welcome, which was responded to by Mr. C. Brooks, who briefly thanked him, on behalf of those present, and followed on with a charming little ditty entitled, "Take Me in Your Arms, Love." This song and the succeeding one by the same gentleman, "One Little Kiss," met the fancy of the fair sex, the consequence being that he was called upon again, and kindly responded with "An Awful Little Serub." Miss Mary Brennan and Mr. Hicks next distinguished themselves in the dialogue, "A Widow's Mistake," the former particularly so by the able manner in which she represented the widow. The songs, "John Peel" and "She Sold Butter," rendered by Mr. Gates, were conspicuous items of the programme and sustained his reputation as a vocalist of no mean power. Mr. Giles displayed his powers as an elocutionist to advantage in the reading of "When Taken to Be Well Shaken," followed by the song, "Paddle Your Own Canoe," which was ably rendered by Mr. Middleton. But the item which eclipsed all preceding and succeeding ones was a chorus, "When the Ship Comes Home," by the pick of the local talent. The Messrs. Bremner and Kelly greatly pleased the audience with their singing. Mr. Hicks' farewell sermon deeply engaged the attention of his congregation. The singing of "God Save the Queen," and the announcement of the financial result, brought a very pleasant evening to an end, for which special thanks are due to the four Plevna gentlemen who braved the storm to render assistance which proved invaluable.

A RUNAWAY OF HORSES.

They Make a Wreck of Things Right and Left—A Claim for Damages.

This morning the rattle of a cart, as it passed along Brook street, frightened the horses owned by Mr. J. Ruttan, and caused them to run away. They were in charge of Mr. Ruttan's son, John, who pluckily guided them until they stopped. They started from in front of Mr. Halligan's grocery store and dashed forward narrowly escaping damaging the plate glass windows in Wade's drug store. At the corner of Brook and King streets two ladies were noticed running ahead of the horses and trying to get out of their way. The women had only time to step aside when the horses rushed past them at a terrible pace. The hydrant at the Canadian Express office corner was in the way. Ruttan's wagon struck it and demolished it. A new hydrant will have to be procured. By the collision the wagon was considerably damaged. The horses galloped on until they met a team of horses owned by Mr. Ellsworth, of Ernestown. Ruttan's horses dashed into Ellsworth's vehicle and knocked it out of shape. He says he will demand damages from Ruttan.

Food for Consumptives.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a most marvelous food and medicine. It heals the irritation of the throat and lungs, and gives flesh and strength quicker than any other remedy known. It is very palatable, having none of the disagreeable taste of the crude oil. Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

She Will Have to Apologize.

The case of Elizabeth David, charged with using obscene language to Mrs. Thomas Hand, was adjourned until Monday to allow defendant to pay the costs of the court and make an apology to Mrs. Hand.

WIND CLOUDY SNOW

Weather Probabilities.

Fresh north and north west winds, partly cloudy with light local snow falls, lower temperature.