# BREEZY BREEDERS.

PROBABLY THE AMALGAMATION WILL NOT OCCUR.

The President Steps Down and Out-A Dis pute About the Kind of Cattle That Was To be Registered-The Quebec Men Say Their Association is not Dead-Books Won't be Handed Over.

When the Breeders' association assembled at three o'clock the discussion of the constitution and by-laws was resumed. Any animal not entered for registration within eighteen months after its birth, can be only inserted in the herd book by paying double Members' annual fee is \$3. For registration the charges will be : Members, 50c for each animal; non-members, \$1; certifi, cates in either cases, 50c; change of owner ship after being recorded, 25c.

The election of officers was next proceeded with; but before doing so President Rodden presented the following letter which was read: "In view of the fact that at a meeting of the two Ayrshire Breeders' associations it was resolved that 'the Canada Avrshire Herd Record, first volume, be taken as the nucleus of the Amalgamated association herd book, and, in view of the tact that the resolution then adopted has not been adhered to and animals of mixed breeds have been passed, at a subsequent meeting, without affording the president an opportunity of producing proof to show that the animals were not pure, as he then stated, he believed he could | day evening, at 7:15 o'clock: show; and, whereas, at a meeting held this day when there were only a few present of those who were members of the association whose head office was in Montreal, a resolution was passed with the words, 'aiming at importation,' instead of being confined to the words above stated, which served for effect to restrain the passing of pedigrees that could not be found to trace to 'pure bred imported Ayrshires,' and which simply left a committee to pass pedigrees, not according to the standard required to make future herd books what they should be to be considered truly to rest upon the Canada Ayrshire herd record as a nucleus. The undersigned re spectfully protests for himself and for others interested against the departure thus consummated and claims the right to refuse to continue in office to work under such terms, which opens work to the simple opinions of a committee, and claim the right of such independent action as may be right in protecting pure Ayrshire breeding." The balance of the Quebec representatives

also declared that they would not act with the association under the present regulations. They wanted a pure book such as they had contended for the past eighteen

The election of officers resulted as follows :

President-W. Garth, St. Therese, Que. Vice-President-Quebec, W. T. Brown, Petite Cote; Ontario, W. McCormick, Rock

Executive Committee - Quebec, John Hay, Lachute; George Kidd, jr., Petite Cote; Robert Ness, Howick. Ontario, David Nicol, Cataraqui; Thomas Guy, Oshawa; W. Yuill, Carleton Place.

Delegates to the Toronto Industrial Association-W. McCormack, David Nicol.

Auditors-J. C. Snell, Edmonton; George Meore, Waterloo.

The meeting then adjourned, the matter of the next place and time of meeting to be left with the executive committee.

## Books Not Handed Over.

After the meeting Mr. Rodden, who acted as secretary, was asked to hand over the books, but this he refused to do. He said he had two of the Ontario records and one of the Quebec records, and these he would send back to each of the associations. They did not belong to the amalgamated society. Some men said they did. There was a wordy discussion on the point, Mr. Rodden finally holding that he would consult the parties interested. "Our association," he said, referring to the Quebec organization, "is not dead yet."

Mr. McCormick said Mr. Rodden was the first to suggest the amalgamation. The latter said he was in favor of it but only on the un elerstanding that the standard of pedigrees should be pure stock. Now that his desire, as well as others in Quebec, had been over-ridden he could not agree to remain in the association and see admitted the inferior stock of men who had for years been pressing for recognition. He declared that one-half of the records in the Ontario herd book were spur-

Then the character of certain dattle were brought up and there was a somewhat lively discussion as to their breeding. One side had letters to prove that when the cattle were bought pedigrees were given, the other side that no pedigrees were given. Mr. Drummond of Montreal adding that seventeen years ago he had made particular enquiry about the cows and the seller declared they were not thorough blooded Ayrshires.

There was a general regret expressed that the work of amalgamation looked so futile, but it was hoped the Quebec men would not wash their hands of the matter, but that | lighted with Prof. Reynolds' entertainment. they would compromise and allow the association to continue on the lines of union. Mr. Rodden said that his labour for years was to see a fine herd book before he died, but if the revising committee were allowed to pass all kinds of animals, then he | that their handkerchiefs were loaded with despaired of such a thing and would get out | musk scent, they drew them out and apand try to secure such a work in some other | plied them to their noses eagerly. But they | hosiery company, employed between 130 | difficulty. He considered that convict labour way. In this unsatisfactory condition of cast them off suddenly and marched about and 140 employees, half of them being should be used as far as possible on governaffairs the meeting concluded. There was | the platform holding their noses when the an eruption at times, but cool Scotchmen, ave, from Ayrshire, commanded softness and the discussions as a whole were not unharmonious.

## ANOTHER RAILWAY SCHEME.

A Line to Carleton Place in Connection With the K. &. P. Railway-

Carleton Place Herald. Just now, when our citizens are looking about for another railway, that our manufacturers may not be at the mercy of one pleased. But they were happier when single corporation, any information that can they got to Barnum's circus. They be given on the position should be of inter- saw elephants turning somersaults and est. An idea is suggested that our best plan swinging by their trunks upon trapezes is to join in with the K. & P. railway and | they saw ladies riding on horseback, and aid them in securing a bonus to build a road | clowns by the score. Then they suddenly from Oso to Carleton Place. The distance | became minstrel performers. They imagined in a straight line via Lanark is only 42 that they were supplied with bones, violins, miles, and we understand the company is banjos and tambourines. They sang "Climbdisposed to build the line should they get | ing up the golden stairs," "Dem golden a bonus of \$3,000 a mile. They hold a char- | slippers," and other songs, keeping time ter, we are told, and the inducements we with the instruments. Then the professor could offer of the lumber trade from here would be a consideration with the company. From Sharbot Lake to Carleton Place by Day's dramatic troupe, was a good singer, Lanark is about 44 miles, by Perth or Smith's Falls to Carleton Place 541 miles. He was made to sing, "The lighthouse by The twelve miles of advantage by the route | the sea," and he did it well. He sat down mentioned above is a big item, to say noth- and a lively young man, an Englishman, got ing of the new country to be opened, and the | up to sing. The first vocalist, still under the benefits to be gained by the road touching | influence of mesmerism, said that if the the village of Lanark. The Dominion gov- other young man beat him singing "he ernment just now is very generous in the | would have to die." The Englishman said matter of railway bonuses, and we see no he didn't want to die, but after the profesreason why the grant could not be secured.

Large smoked hams, 12 cents per pound, subjects had showed what they could do on at Henderson's cheap grocery house.

### INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Newsy Paragraphs Picked Up by Our Reporters in Their Rambles.

The streets committee will meet this evening at 8 o'clock. The court of revision will meet on Friday

evening at 7 o'clock. Detective Bennett recovered the watch lost by Octavius Marques. The Cataraqui driving park is now fit for

the speeding of horses. Extensive improvements are being made to Hardy & Co's, store. Runners, manufactured by Laturney, hav e

been placed the chemical engine. R. Rourke, of Oso, has contracted to supply the spiles for the new K. & P. R. dock. Caldwell & Son., are erecting a new store at Wilbur, on the site of one recently.

The fragrance of Hendry & Thompson's is now unsurpassed. Try it and you will use no other. The leak in the gas pipe on Ontario street,

has been found. The main pipe was crack-Breck & Booth's is the cheapest p ace for pine blocks, bunchwood, hard or soft wood

cut or un-cut. A ball will be held at Cape Vincent this evening under the auspices of the Cleveland

Pure farmers' lard in cakes, white and nice, only 12 cents per lb, at Henderson's

cheap grocery. If you are not pleased with the coffee you are using, try Hendry & Thompson's; it always gives satisfaction.

Don't forget the race at the Citizens' skating rink, Regiopolis grounds, on Thurs-For best Scranton stove coal, and for Eng-

lish (Newcastle) blacksmiths' coal, at lowest ra es, go to the gas works coal yard. Iron ore is on the tariff bill to be introduced to congress to be admitted free of duty. Salt, lumber and wool enter the

same way. Magistrate Judd paid over to the treasurer of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville the sum of \$1,500, collected since the November session of the council.

David Sliter, Dulcemane, recently became possessed with a notion to stop smoking, a habit in which he had indulged for over 70 years. He says his appetite for the pipe is entirely gone.

Mayor Thompson says that no civic employee has, in years, received 65c. per day for his work, as a witness at the Royal commission intimated on Monday. To morrow will be Candlemas day, or the

first of the purification of the Virgin Mary. It will be observed next Sunday in Ontario. The ceremonies in the Roman Catholic church on the event will be very interesting. The inter-collegiate debate between students of Toronto and Queen's university will occur in Toronto on Feb 10th. The subject for debate has not yet been named. W. J. Patterson and E. H. Horsey will represent Queen's.

The principal of the art school calls attention in another column to the advisability of all who desire to pass in any of the subjects of the elementary, advanced, or mechanical courses, to take advantage of the limited time remaining for work before the examina-

Judge Price held court at Adolphustown last Friday. Some in the court were not satisfied, for no sooner were they out of the courtroom than a fight ensued. This was likewise settled by his honor, who threatened to send some of them to winter quar-

"If you prevent the boys from sleighriding down the hills, from driving dogs in the streets, and from jumping on sleighs, you will drive them out of town," said an alderman. "Or into the saloons," added

another. Judge Price will hold a session of the county court on Friday, in chambers. The case of R. Davis vs. Cook and Jones will be heard. It is a suit for repairs to the tug Maggie R. King to the amount of \$336.10. The defendants put in a counterclaim of loss

by delay. The labor commission is greatly pleased with the evidence secured in Kingston. The commissioners expected to remain a day, but they are getting the facts they want and they would like to continue right along. They are pleased to see that workingmen are not afraid of presenting the facts.

At the police court this morning the magistrate was surprised to learn that two policemen, while on their beat at 2 o'clock this morning, passed a man named Watson, who had been drinking, and did not arrest him. He thought they had left themselves

open to be charged with negligence. the committees of privileges and elections, standing orders and railways, in the Ontario legislature. H. Wilmot is on standing orders, railway and private bills. Dr-Meacham is on railroad and private bills, and Mr. Miller sits on privileges and elections, railways, municipal acts, and private

# REYNOLDS' PERFORMANCES.

A Night of Innocent and Hearty Amusement-Dyspepsia Cured.

The small audience that assembled in the opera house last evening was highly de-The fun created by his subjects was great. People laughed until they became sore. The subjects were made to go through a different programme from that which was presented on Monday night. On being told professor observed that the nose-wipers contained skunk oil. Quickly the thermometer showed the temperature to be 60° below zero, and the boys buttoned up their coats, stamped their feet, and clapped their hands, vainly trying to get warm. They created a funny scene when they scrambled for marbles and money. They filled their pockets with gold and were mad because they could not gobble more of it. The professor took his subjects to Niagara Falls, and pointed to its magnificent scenery. The "visitors" were very much caused two of them to sing solos. One, a gentleman who had been connected with and the professor was aware of this fact. sor told him he would not be injured he sang. The entertainment closed after the

roller skates for the first time.

## THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

THE EVIDENCE TAKEN AT THE SES-SIONS OF YESTERDAY.

Effect of Labor Unions-Knights of Labor Methods of Arbitrating Between the Employers And Employees-Their Folicy One of Peace and Conciliation

Yesterday afternoon the labour commission resumed its business at 2:30 o'clock. S. Oberndorffer said there were two cigar factories in the city. He employed six men, six boys and 10 girls. The girls were employed at stripping tobacco, and the lowest wage paid was \$2 per week. The girls make cheap goods, and are paid by the thousand. They make from \$4 to \$5 per week. The journeymen earn from \$12 to \$14 per week, and work 50 weeks a year. His employees work from 7 o'clock to 6 o'clock each day, and are given Saturday afternoon off. The girls and men do not work in the rooms together. Apprentices were indentured and serve from three to five years. The sanitary condition of the factory was pronounced first class. The duty placed on cigars has improved the business. It has driven imported eigars out of the market. The Scott act has hurt his business, and if the act is kept in force it will ruin cigar manufacturing. If people cannot get whiskey they won't smoke cigars. But for the act he would employ double the number of hands. He was not opposed to labour organizations. He did not think that total prohibition would help the cigar business.

Capt. Gaskin said the M. I. Co. employed 500 men in the summer season. Grain shovellers earned \$15 per, week during seven months. The men employed are Kingstonians. The spars and rigging of vessels and hulls were annually inspected. The company employed certificated masters. The vessels they launched were never overloaded. Skilled seamen were not necessary in propellers; unskilled labor would do. As to labor organizations he did not think they were necessary. They had a tendency to put men on an equality. Men, who were not as capable as others, were put on a par, and he believed in paying men what they were worth. He would not answer whether he would discriminate against union men in the hiring of labor. Up to the present time he had had no trouble from labor organization.

Miss Machar, secretary of the poor relief association, said that last year \$800 had been expended in benevolent work. The society had been in existence for 25 years. She expected that the expenditure of the society would be as great this year as it was last year. The applicants for aid to the society came from families without breadwinners and emigrants during the first winter after their arrival. Mr. Wilson, manager of the Kingston

cotton company, said the mill employed 208 hands, of whom 70 were male and 138 female. These included 36 men, 34 boys, 48 girls, and 90 women. The wages for a week amounted to \$1,200. The wages of 20 of the men ranged from \$10 to \$20 per week, averaging \$12.50. Sixteen of the men were about \$5.70 per week. About 20 boys made over \$6 per week, the girls \$1.90 to \$5 per week. The ventilation of the mill was good and the sanitary arrangement excellent. He was about to express his indignation in regard to certain insinuations in the newspapers with reference to the employees of the cotton mill when the chairman reminded him that he should not attack the press. There was not a boy, Mr. Wilson said, in the mill under 12 years of age. There were some girls at work under 14 years of age, but they were there before he went to the mill and the inspector knew it. Boys were working at 13 years of age. The factory inspector had called at his mill twice last year. Witness declared that he sit here. The doors of the mill opened in wards and so were hung contrary to law. They were open, however, during the year. The highest temperature in some of the rooms was 80°. It had never exceeded 90°. The girls worked 60 hours per week. Those getting \$1.90 were beginners. It wasn't sufficient to support them. If they were late several times in succession he dismissed them. It was intended to make improvements and increase the mills output. The cotton men of Canada had formed an association. the object of which was to regulate the J. H. Metcalfe. M.P.P., is a member of price of cotton. If a member of this association sells under price he will be liable to be fined. Owing to opposition from the old county if the hands were employed eight hours per day, extending over the year, the system would not work. The cotton mills of Canada had not averaged a dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital invested.

S, R Croft, overseer of the girls' department, corroborated the evidence of the

manager. Peter Moncrief, tinsmith, said the average wages paid to tinsmiths was \$1.50 per day. Most journeymen lost between three and four months every year. There are five apprentices to one man. It would be better if these apprentices were indentured. The wages of tinsmiths were higher in the United States than in Canada. The truck system does not prevail. Convict labour did not interfere with those in his trade. The sanitary condition of the work shops was not to say very good.

females. The hands worked ten hours per | ment works. He was personally opposed to day. When a half holiday is secured they make eleven hours per day. Ventilation and sanitation are good. He said wages were higher generally in the mill this year than they were last year; then he admitted that there had been reductions of wages in the hemming, seaming, mending, buttoning, and looping departments. He could not give a definite answer as to the wages in the looping department. The reductions were due to the use of machines. Those in the hemming department amounted to for the position. He favoured shorter hours | Montreal and Queen streets. Last evening about 10 per cent. He could not tell the | for work and added that the majority of | he left the hotel late, taking with him an percentage of reductions in any department. The hands had not petitioned the company with reference to wages. One of the commissioners said he heard that a girl worked from early morning until dinner time in the hemming department and earned 40c. The witness said it could not be true. | been enforced to the advantage of several | took the coat thinking it was his. He was

master mariners ranged from \$70 to \$90 per | day. He opposed foreign contract labour | that he had no overcoat when he came to month. The wages of sailing vessel masters | and thought an act should be passed in Can- | the city he admitted that he might have left ranged from \$75 to \$90. Masters on steam- ada in regard to it, one similar to that pass- it at Mrs. Silver's house, or at other places ers received as high as \$100 per month. The average of wages paid by him to men before the mast was about \$52 per month. There were 300 sailors shipping out of this port. Many of the men which Capt. Gaskin em- | ada without aims or purposes and absolutely ployed on barges did not belong to this city. He did not know of a propeller or sailing vessel that was not fit for service. He knew of some barges that were in good condition. Their outfit and management was not sufficient. A barge in tow of a propeller should have afforesail, a mainsail, and at least three jibs. The barges should have four men, a mate and a master. The men should be as competent as sailors on sailing vessels, but

those employed were not proficient as a

general rule. No matter, however, what kind of vessels are afloat men can be got to sail them. There was very little legislation affected on behalf of sailors. A labour commission without a sailor on it was a curiosity. He complained of the neglect of the government in amending the wrecking laws, and laid to them, a great deal of the ill-feeling existing between the American and Canadian seamen. He intimated that the wrecking and coasting laws would have been amended long ago but for the interference of P. McCallum, M.P.

D. Rogers, farmer, said there was scarcity of laborers. He thought that exchanges at which tarmers could secure help should be established. Four men to whom he had city to look up work and they were idle | Dress makers made 60c to 75c a day and their replied, "That's the trouble, gentlemen; if you had a thorough agriculturist in your board he would know exactly what I mean." Farmers had to pick up tramps for laborers, he said. The wages of servant girls in the country were \$6 per month. Good agriculturists would have no trouble in getting good wages.

#### Evening Session.

Alexander Bennett, baker, employed for twenty-two years, said foremen got from \$10 to \$12 and workmen \$9. Bakers could not measure their time though it averaged sixty hours per week. Sanitarily some of the bake shops were very bad. The health officer never visited them. The machinery in the shops was dangerous, and accidents happened in them every year. The factory inspector never examined the workshops. Protection could be given in a simple way and by a little outlay. The engineers were incompetent, but the boilers were good. The bakers were organized with great benefit to them financially. Good feeling exists between the employees and employers.

Isaac Oliver, shipwright, said the men were engaged about ten months a year at \$1.10 to \$2 per day. There were few apprentices in the business. Vessels did not leave the port generally in an unseaworthy state. lie advocated a dry-dock here, and a more critical inspection of vessels. There were not many skilled shipwrights in the city and when men were required they were got "out of the bush." These are the \$1.10 a day men. He favored an indenture system for apprentices who should spend five years before becoming journeyman shipwrights.

John Dwyer, laborer, averaged 98c. per day, and had to live very economical in order to make both ends meet. At the rate of wages paid him a man could hardly pay for a house to live in. He could not get his wages increased though he pressed for it three times. The manager of the works was a man who would not listen to a common laborer, and so he applied to the foreman who had the power to increase the wages. He was told that his work was worth more than he was receiving.

Samuel Robinson, baker, corroborated the evidence of Mr. Bennett, adding, however, that the value of bread had been increased in price when an advance of wages was made to the workmen. Girls packing biscuits got from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week. They ranged paid \$7.29 per week. Boys were paid from | in age from fourteen years up and worked \$1.90 to \$5.70 per week. Women averaged | ten hours each day. The health officer should look after the sanitary condition of the bake shops, as it was greatly needed. Bakers in Toronto were better off than those in Kingston.

Thomas Barlow, machinist, spoke general ly in regard to wages and the condition of the working classes. He thought three years too short a time for apprentices to serve before becoming journeymen.

R. W. Meek, journalist, present on behalf of organized labor, said that the policy of the knights of labor, in considering difficulties between employers and employees, was one of peace and conciliation; and in some cases concession was urged. In only one case was arbitration resorted to, and in it a satisfactory end had not been reached. The had not sent home severalgirls under age be employees of the knitting mill appealed to cause the Royal commission was about to | the executive committee of the knights of labor for counsel, and a petition had been sent to the president of the company setting forth the facts. Touching education he said the knights had advocated the Kindergarten system. He related the steps that had been taken to bring their views before the public school board. The board was so favorably impressed that it is understood the system will be introduced when circumstances permit. Speaking of the reduction of wages in the knitting mill he said that the knights at first thought the reduction meant a blow at the order; anyway the reduction did not seem to be fair. The libraries of the public school board and of the mechanics' institute were largely taken advantage of by workingmen or their families. He believed that if the workers had shorter hours they would be taken advantage of to seek mental and social improvement. This was to be hoped for. Speaking of child labor he said the knights were cognizant of the evil existing in the city, and looked to the commission to remedy it. There was no blacklisting by the business men, nor were there ironclad contracts that he knew of. He believed that arbitrations could best be conducted by local men, by men who knew all the circumstances of the case. If the government stood the expense of a court of arbitration then he favoured it; it would save the cost to the workingmen. Regular Sunday work was not done in Kingston. The effect of organized labour was beneficial. He denied that the knights attacked employers under the guise of secrecy, rather John Hewton, manager of the Kingston | they desired to conciliate those involved in the building of a dry dock in view of the half completed condition of another duck in the city. He did not support public enterprise at the cost of private enterprise. Many workmen owned their own homes though sacrifices had to be made to do so. Sanitation should be considered more fully than it was in connection with the homes of the workingmen. He paid a compliment to ed by the United States congress but amended as suggested by Mr. Powderly. There was evidence of very indiscreet emigration instances, where men come to Can-

penniless. He favoured the emigration of

good men, but not of unskilled labour.

He advocated a federal bureau of sta-

tistics and commended the Ontario bu-

reau of statistics for the work it had

done. Then the subject of co-operation

had been considered and the benefits of it

would soon be tested. The knights had

talked over co-operation and endorsed the

scheme. He favored profit sharing, but it

would take a long time to educate the peo-

ple up to it in Kingston. It would create greater harmony between employers and employees. He was asked if the working. men would share the risk of losses with the employers. He said he could not speak de finitely, but he thought they would. Work. men did not know much about the banking system as a rule they had little banking to do. However, the post office savings' bank and the building and loan societies were well patronized. Money on mortgage could be secured at about six per cent. The wages of dry goods clerks averaged, he thought, from \$5 to \$12 per week, while their hours were from 8 to 6 o'clock on each day, Saturdays excepted. Young women in stores made from \$3 to \$6 per week, though given good wages left him and came to the | those getting the latter figure were few. most of the time. He raised mixed hus- board. Some young women would be bet bandry. "What am I to understand by | ter off as domestics, but they did not think that?" asked a commissioner. The witness that way. Their training were against domestic service. They had their evenings to themselves when they worked in the stores. He regretted the decadence of the apprentice system, and favoured the revival of it, though having his doubts about indenturing boys. Parents were against it. Apprentices who served the full time made the best workmen. He touched on the printing business, and the typographical union, speaking favourably of both.

> Mayor Thompson dwelt on city contracts. He pointed out the difference between contract work and the work done under the supervision of city officials. It averaged tea cents more per yard to use day labor, but the work was better. The wages of some workmen was 90c. per day. Some men were getting from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. The average wage was \$1.121 per day. .. Relief was afforded in all cases of necessity, principally through the benefit societies. Kingston had a reputation for the generous treatment of its poor. In giving out work citizens were always considered first. Speaking of assessments he dwelt on the plan adopted in Kingston, opposed the taxing of incomes, and advocated the publishing of the assessment roll at stated periods. The assessment of the city was quite equitable though an additional half million could safely be added. Business was growing in the city. The condition of the workingmen was improving, in fact it was wonderful the advance made since 1865. Kingston ranked second as the healthiest in Canada. The public schools in years past were overcrowd ed, but the building of a central school had relieved them of their congested state. He touched on the bonusing and exemption systems. The citizens were opposed to exemptions and as they expired they were not

The commission rose at 10 o'clock.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

The Late Mr. Robert Forsyth.

To-day Robert Forsyth died at his residence on Division street. For three months he had been confined to his home, and during the last month to his room. His death was the result of general debility. He passed away aged 79 years. The deceased gentleman was born in Raphoe, county Donegal, Ireland, in 1809, and while a young man accompanied his father, Benjamin Forsyth, to Kingston. As a blacksmith he readily found employment, and with his father, also a blacksmith, did a considerable portion of the iron work on the penitentiary buildings.

Afterwards he opened a blacksmith shop and waggon-making establishment on Princess street on the ground now occupied by Samuel Green as a meat market. There he built up a prosperous trade. In 1834 he married Miss Mary Wilson, who has through life been a comforter and helpmeet to him, and who now is in fair health. Five children survive-Mrs. James Baker, J. B. Forsythe, Mrs. A. Spence, Kingston; George Forsyth, Watertown, N.Y., and Thomas Forsyt'i, who resides on the homestead on the Bath Road. In 1837, during the rebellion, Mr. Forsyth volunteered and joined a cavalry corps, which did good service at the battle of French Creek and in guarding the frontier from invasion.

Over twenty years ago he gave up business and retired to the country to engage in agricultural pursuits. His home on the Bath Road was a comfortable one, and his farm ranked with the finest in the county. He was successful as a farmer. Twelve years ago he returned to the city, where he led an unostentatious life. The deceased was a prudent, intelligent, and enterprising man. He took a laudable pride in the growth and expansion of Kingston. He long enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, especially of the early settlers. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, and well endowed with property.

# HE GETS FIVE YEARS.

"Gipsy" Tom Smith's Sentence to the Penitentiary-Coming From Ottawa.

"Gipsy" Tom Smith, the horse thief, taken to Ottawa from Stratford, pleaded guilty to stealing a horse and buggy in 1885 from W. H. Cluff, livery stable keeper, appeared at the police court for sentence. He had been depending all along on his brother . up west to advance him enough money, some \$175, to recoup the loss to the owner, but his brother refused to have anything to do with him. The prisoner's wife was present in court and seemed to be broken-heart. ed. Her case is a sad one, she being a cripple and evidently unable to support herself. Smith stated before the sentence was passed on him that he had been given the horse to trade, and had never intended to sell it. The magistrate considered this no justification, and imposed the severest sentence ever given in the Ottawa police court for a long time; penal servitude for five years in the penitentiary at Kingston.

## ANOTHER TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

A Man Named Watson Commits Larceny While Intoxicated.

After a prolonged spree in the country a the health officer for his assiduous attention | man named Watson arrived in the city. He to duty A better man could not be had put up at Mr. Switzer's hotel, corner of workmen were of his mind. Some were re- overcoat, the property of John Cruse, a luctant to forego the monetary sacrifice a | boarder. Watson wandered about the city half day now meant, but generally the until he was arrested at 2 o'clock this mornchange would be appreciable, and in the end | ing, by Officer Aiken, while wearing the the wages would even up. Generally the stolen coat. This morning, when brought lien law gave satisfaction. Last year it had | before the magistrate, he explained that he The national policy had favoured the mill. | workmen. Generally machinery was well | under the influence of liquor at the time. Capt. Thomas Donnelly said the wages of | protected. He approved of Friday as a pay | When it was brought out in the evidence he had visited during his carouse. The magistrate reserved his decision.

## Tamarac.

Tamarac Elixir is a preparation containing great curative properties for coughs, colds, influenza and throat and lung complaints.



Weather Probabilities. Light winds mostly fair, comparatively