POWER OF THE GOSPEL.

DEDICATORY SERVICES CONTIN-

Excellent Addresses by Visiting Clergymen-Dr. Nelles Upon the Elements of the Gospel of the Cross-Rev. Mr. Ma vety Talking About O'Brien's Visit-Well Rendered Music.

The second series of services in connection with the opening of Queen street Methodist church occurred yesterday, and were very successful. Flowers in jars and in bouquet holders bloomed about the choir gallery and pulpit, and enhanced the appearance of the edifice. The large andience in the morning joined heartily in the devotional exercises, singing vigorously and reciting the Lord's prayer in unison with the minister. Rev. William Hall, M. A., of Gananoque, occupied the pulpit. His address was characterized by much originality. There was a freshness about his views of worship that created a hearty interest, and rivetted the attention of his hearers. His text was Isaiah Lx, 13: "And I will make the place of my feet glorious." "The place of my feet" was any place where God was worshipped, and in this connection the speaker said too gorgeous a building could not be devoted to the service of God. And the devotion which should characterize the people, and the spirit which should actuate the pastor, was neatly and plainly put. He charged that much of the religious controversies of the age were created by the preachers attacking and advertising the theories of men of whom few people in the church knew anything and would not know anything but for the preachers. He attributed much of the unbelief of the world to wrong-living, and wrong living created wrong-thinking. Altogether the discourse was of a profitable character.

In the afternoon the Sabbath school children had their meeting, and showed their appreciation of the new church. Rev. Messrs. Hall and Mavety made addresses, and the children, led by an efficient choir, sang spiritedly. As the little folks filed out they bore away with them documents to fill out, agreeing to make subscriptions towards the removal of the debt on the church. By sacrifice the children promise to show their loyalty to the church in which they take so

deep an interest.

Rev. Chancellor Nelles, Principal of Victoria college, Cobourg, faced a very large audience in the evening Friends from most of the sister churches were present. The learned divine spoke for upwards of an hour from St. Luke XI, 42, and a parallel verse in Matthew XXIII, 23, having reference to the rebuking of the Pharisees for their outward show of holiness. He spoke first of the per version of the Jewish religion, and then gave a beautiful exposition of the many elements which went to make up the Christian religion. It had its supernatural side, its historical, doctrinal and intellectual sides. It was a religion of the heart, but it was not desirable to preserve only the emotional part of the gospel. There was never a true religion made up of sensibility. The religion of the cross represented the highest thought, the greatest intellectual teaching and power that came into the world. It had a practical side and an asthetical side, and in connection with thishe lauded music, art, sculpture, poetry and all adornments of this kind. All were the true attributes of christianity. In delightful words he spoke of the prophetic or apochalyptic side of the gospel. Nothing lifted the veil of the future like the gospel of the cross. By it men could look beyond the great river and see God, the great white throne, seraphims and cherubims. All other systems of religion became silent as to the future beyond the grave. He quoted Ingersoli's eulogy over the coffin containing the body of his brother, "Gone, gone, gone to pathetic dust," and then quoted the words of consolation in the gospel, words which lifted men and women up and made them realize how real were the words of the poet who said :

"There is no death! What seems so is transition; This life of mortal breath

Is but a suburb of the life Elysian, Whose portal we call death.

The speaker touched on the perversions and mutilations of the gospel, and upon the safeguards provided. especially to correct the errors and misconceptions that have crept into the gospel of Christ. These were the bible, the gift of interpreting power to men, and the interchange of thought within the churches. He was proud to see in these latter days that the churches were reaching for the great spiritual and moral things which were the essence of true religion, allowing "the mint, anise and cummin" to find their places on the outside.

The choir during the day sang beautifully. In the morning it affered "God is a Refuge," with Mrs. Rockwell as the soloist; and a male quartette sang acceptably while the collection was being taken up. In the evening the anthems were "Oh Lord, Most Merciful," and "Light of the World." In the latter Mrs. Rockwell again took the solo, and sang it with great sweetness. Prof. Reyner, at the organ, handled the instrument with masterly ability. To-night the congregation enjoys a tea service.

Liberty of Speech.

Yesterday morning Rev. Mr. Mavety, pastor of the Third Methodist church, said that great fear was entertained by the people of this province that when O'Brien visited it there would be trouble. He should have liberty of speech. Probably the speaker was too liberal in this matter, but if the power were entrusted to him he would grant the editor of United Ireland liberty to speak. He should be allowed to address the people until he violated the law; then he should be punished. The rev. gentleman did not think any man should come to a country to create dissension among the people. Such a man did not deserve to be treated liberally. The people should not permit any character to do or say anything in their midst that was contrary to law. Just as 'ar as possible they should allow a man liberty of speech, but just as soon as he violated the law it should be allowed to take its course. They wanted men and women to be loyal to the head of the government, and when that head is assailed it is the duty of the people to take their stand thereby in a proper way. He counsalled them to be calm and deliberate in their action, and act to like christian men and women should. THOMAS N SHARMAN

The Queen St. church festival this even-

Rev. F. W. McCuaig preached in the Picat congregational church last evening.

Join the Second Methodist church congregation in their opening featival this evening.

The congregation of Chalmers' church holds a meeting on June 1st to discuss the call of a pastor.

Over \$1,000 have been raised towards reducing the debt on the Queen street Methodist church.

A layman in Kingston has his life insured for \$10,000 for the benefit of the superanuated ministers' fund of the Methodist church.

A tent, pitched on the corner of Park avenue and Union streets, was filled with people last night. Religious worship was conducted in it.

On all hands continue reports of the growth and activity of the Church of England in England. Its new life is its best guard against disestablishment.

the other day in England while seeking aid or Canadian churches. He gave the mother church a rebuke for sending her sons into the colonies without the means of grace.

A good view of the Queen St. Methodist church, accompanied by a hearty tea. good

The Bishop of Ontario made a good point

A good view of the Queen St. Methodist church, accompanied by a hearty tea, good music and entertaining speeches, can be obtained at this evening's festival.

The annual convention of the Universalist church, in Ontario, will be held in the Olinda church, commencing Friday, June 17th, and continuing the two following days. Persons desirous of acquainting themselves with the doctrine of the church, may obtain literature, gratuitously, by addressing J. C. Burrows, postmaster, Nilestown, Out., or Rev. W. S. Goodell, Smithville, Ont.

The music at high mass in St. Mary's cathedral yesterday was very fine, the different pieces being excellently rendered, while the accompaniments of the organist were exceptionally good. J. M. Murphy, of the Ivy Leaf company, sang in fine voice Stradell's "Pieta Signori." The programme was: Kyrie, Coucone; Gloria, Farmer; Credo, Gregorian; Sanctus, Millard; Agnus Dei, Haydn.

THE LAST TO DELIVER.

O'Brien's Appearance in Kingston-Not

Disposed to Shrink From Trouble.

The local land league has decided to give O'Brien a quiet reception on Friday. His address here will be the last of the series in Canada. From here he goes to Boston and New York, and then home to Ireland.

A Quebec despatch says: "The news from Kingston has been received here by the Irish with indignation. Mr. Gallagher, the president of the Quebec Irish national league, expresses the views of his compatriots when he says that the action of James Marshall, the leading Orangeman of Kingston, is only calculated to stir up strife and probably lead to bloodshed."

"Mr. O'Brien," said Mr. Gallagher, "will

find thousands of Irishmen ready to defend him from Lord Lansdowne."

"That," said Mr. Cloran, president of the Montreal league, "is fair play. If they won't give us that we can meet them on their own terms. But this is a free country, and justice and truth will prevail."

Mr. O'Brien was asked: "Do you expect any trouble in Ontario?" His reply was: "Well, it looks as if we would have some. It is to be deplored, but the blame or the consequence must rest on the shoulders of the other side. Thus far I am satisfied with the progress I have made." It is charged that he is dogged by detectives from Scotland yard.

A requisition is now being circulated for signature, asking the mayor to call a meeting for Wednesday night in order to express the sentiments of the people anent the visit of William O'Brien. A number of citizens will deliver addresses, and resolutions of confidence in Lord Lansdowne will be proposed.

To-day Mr. James Marshall was the recipient of the following letter from an anonymous letter-writer in Chicago:

"Dear Sir,—You will please advise Mr. O'Brien that he had better return at once to New York and draw from the land league and skirmishing funds cash enough to buy farms for the poor evicted tenants. It is estimated that sufficient cash has been collected in the United States to put an end to all the 'distress' for evermore. A large amount has been expended to place a few Irish in the British parliament, where their sole aim has been to obstruct business. Verily these Irish are a quarrelsome and discontented people. There have been more evictions in Chicago during the past year for non-payment of rent than in all Ireland."

In Montreal yesterday O'Brien said: "We have not dealt with the subject in a declamatory way, but by a plain array of facts. If they could be disputed our position would be more seriously damnified than by a thousand attacks with violence of the character with which we are threatened at Toronto and Kingston."

and Kingston."

"It you are refused permission to appear
in these places, what then?"

"Well, I shall certainly exercise my legal right and visit and speak at them."

"Can they prevent you?"

"There is nothing in the law of Canada to prevent me from carrying out my intention, and while I should most deeply regret that our visit should occasion the smallest interruption of domestic tranquility in Canada, I feel coerced as a matter of life and death for nearly 500 cruelly oppressed Irish tenants, to go right ahead and arouse honest public opinion against these atrocities. I do not anticipate that any considerable portion of the population will fly in the face of the plainly expressed feeling in Canada in favor of a fair hearing on both sides."

SECURED THE PRESIDENCY.

Commodore Carruthers Given the Honors
-The Dates For the Regattas.

There was a large attendance of yachtsmen at the annual meeting of the Lake Yacht Racing association at Belleville on Saturday. Messrs. J. B. Carruthers, Major Wilson, and Dr. Simpson were the representatives from Kingston. The officers-elect for the ensuing year are:

President—J. B. Carruthers, Kingston. First Vice-President—Mr. Newhall, Ro-

Second Vice-President+John Leys, To-

Secretary-Treasurer-G. E. Evans, To-

The regattas will occur as follows: Toronto, July 26th and 28th; Rochester, Aug. 1st; Oswego, Aug. 4th; Kingston, Aug.

Sth; Belleville, Aug. 11th.

All yachts measuring over fifty feet will compete in a class named "A." First-class yachts comprise boats of from 38 to 50 ft. measurement; second-class yachts from 25 to 38 ft. measurement. It was recommended that a uniform list of prizes be offered for every regatta. The next meeting of the association will be held in Kingston in 1888. On Saturday evening Mayor Biggar, and commodore of the Bay of Quinte yacht club, tendered a superb supper to the delegates. They spent a pleasant time together.

PERSONAL MENTION.

People Whose Movements, Sayings and Doings Attract Attention.

Eli M. Tree, steward of St. James' club, Montreal, is in the city. E. Adams, steamboat inspector will visit

G. Young, who has been absent two years in San Francisco, has returned to the city.

Dr. E. McEwen, a graduate of the Royal college, intends locating at Douglas, near

Renfrew.

John L. Whiting left for Toronto this morning, to offer argument before the court of appeal in the case of Woodruff vs. Foxton, of Sydenham.

Thomas Kennedy, of Portsmouth, lately in a bookstore at Pembroke, has obtained a remunerative situation in the gas works at Duluth, Minn. He was in the city yesterday, and was to go west this aftersoon. Mr. Kennedy's many friends wish him success in his new field of labour.

CARL FECHTER'S LETTER.

HONORED CAREER OF A LEARNED
QUEEN'S COUNSELLOR.

His Rise Rapid and His Popularity Unwaning—The Time the Rideau Warders Had When he Was Elected—Some Memorable Contests in Which he Has Engaged—Honors he Has Won.



JOHN MeINTYRE, Q.C.

Prominent in public and private life is my friend Mr. J. McIntyre, Q.C. I have known him for many years and watched his rise with considerable interest. And that which has pleased me most is the fact that he is a native of the city, and that all the honors he carries are honors won from the people among whom he has moved for these 44 years.

I remember him as a student of Queen university, a handsome young fellow, as fond of frolic as students usually are, and yet so studious that he won considerable distinction. I remember him as a student-atlaw, and as such spending about two years in the office of Sir John Macdonald. He became an ardent admirer of the conservative leader. Sir John had at that remote date, (1861), distinguished himself in politics, and largely through the exercise of the same personal magnetism which has led to his exaltation by the party to a position from which apparently there is no dislodging him. Mr. McIntyre could not sit at the feet of a greater political teacher; and it is possible that he learned, during the period of his attachment to the office of Sir John Macdonald, more about the intricacies of politics than of law. Certain it is that he developed into a conservative as uncompromising as the premier himself, while of that gentleman his admiration became unwavering, and has remained so until this day. Though Mr. McIntyre began his studies in the office of the premier, however, he finished them with Campbell & Mowat, the one the present lieutenant-governor of Ontario, and the other a brother of the present premier of Ontario, long since passed to his re-

In 1865 my friend graduated in law, and at once commenced the practice of it. He did not have to wait as long as some persons now adopting the profession for clients. Perhaps there was more litigation and consequently a better chance for young men to succeeed when he hung out his shingle. I am bound to say that there is something in the argument, in view of the many very eminent lawyers who formerly flourished here and of the vast fortunes which they amassed, though I have no recollection of any of them making much of the fact by sticking out a tin plate over his door announcing "money to loan." There is a disposition among the people now-a-days to have less to do with the law, and those who do feel like fighting out their difficulties in the courts seek the veteran warriors and command them to do the scalping. Mr. McIntyre is particularly well versed in court procedure, and in the manipulation of juries he is said to excell. I was on one jury which he addressed, and I felt persuaded that though he had a wretched case hedeserved to get a verdict, and nothing but a profound respect for the sacredness of my oath induced me to turn a deaf ear to his entreaties. As a pleader he has had more than the average success, and his creation as a Q.C., in 1881

was not unexpected and not undeserved. When did he commence to figure in public life? He addressed public meetings when a student-at-law, and on behalf of various candidates, but he did not seek honours himself until about 1873. Then he appealed to the suffrages of the electors of Rideau ward, and won an easy victory. And why shouldn't he? He was born in the ward, grew up in it, knew everybody in it, and had the ability to champion the interests of the electors as they had not been championed in previous years. His election was the event of the day, and of the night as well, as some young fellows, personal friends of the aldermanelect, insisted in carrying on the celebration to unprecedented lengths and with unprecedented hilarity. With the exception of a year or two, following that in which he performed the duties of mayor, he has been a representative in Rideau ward in the council. He was threatened with serious opposition several times; on a couple of occasions his extinction, as a civic politician, was promised; but somehow he managed to get in every time. He was elected when the ward was looked upon as a stronghold of the reform party, and he seems to have done great missionary duty in it, seeing that in the last two elections it went largely conservative. I question very much if he could be defeated now, though he takes no chances of it and prides himself upon his devotion to all his

constituents, the regulators included. His experiences in public life have, of course, been varied. He has made a good alderman. As a leader of parties he is persistent, bold, and strategical, of which qualitios he gave the most positive proof when he knocked out C. F. Gildersleeve in his fight over the city commissionership. As a mayor he was not so aggressive, and was too considerate of those who were supposed to be his friends, but who, jealous of his elevation, really worked against him; and these are working against him now. If he has not been the candidate of his party for parliamentary honors it is because they, without his accomplishments, think he is not the "strongest man" available, though they were passed over on a recent occasion and the fact demonstrated that the "strongest man" did not keep them company. I am not a worshipper of Sir John Macdonald, and may be accused of being prejudicek against him, but Inever could see the sense of Dr. Smythe going to Ottawa during the late election and requesting the premier to become a candidate for Kingston. I foresaw that which has occurred. I doubted if he could run any better than Mr. Melntyre, and I was satis-fied that if he were the candidate, and had success, the changes of a protest being entered against his return were infinitely greater than they would be in the case of another. To be sure Mr. McIntyre declined the nomination on the ground of ill-health-be was suffering at the time from bronchitis-but it

didn't make him feel any better to offer the honor to half a dozen others before it reached him. And some of these others, mind you, had never been elected to any office in the gift of the people, and by the people were as unknown as they were untried. To be tendered that which these men slept over and refused was not the way to pay a compliment to Mr. McIntyre, and if the political jockeys know anything they won't repeat the blunder.

As a speaker Mr. McIntyre has ever been in demand. Like most men he does best with preparation, and I have heard him, especially after dinner, deliver speeches which for raciness and style were worthy of preservation. His utterances are strongly emphasized, his disposition generally being to iterate and reiterate a leading thought and so impress it upon the minds of his hearers. The repetition somewhat mars the rhetorical effect, but it prevents the misunderstanding of meaning too often following the delivery of addresses the makers of which have more regard for the roundness of their sentences than for the sense they are supposed to convey. Mr. McIntyre is, in language, agreeable or acrimonous as the oceasion moves him. When fully roused, and in an attitude of hostility, he can be very caustic and wicked. Then his eyes flash, he gesticulates violently, and woe be unto the party of whom he hasfallen foul. In the political campaign he carries a toma hawk and scalping knife, and is usually sent in pursuit of imprudent offenders on the liberal side. Of course he has been pursued in return, and in the notable conflict for the mayoralty in 1878 he is reported to have taken to the woods before the close of the polls, thinking he was defeated, and to have given his friends some trouble to find him and assure him that the enemy had been down-

Socially Mr. McIntyre is very popular. He is suave, courteous, bright in conversation, and such a person as society most esteems. And having said so much, and sent him my compliments, I bid him adieu.

—Carl Fechter.

Events in Chronological Order.

"Rose's Representative Canadians" gives

come details of Mr. McIntyre's life chronologically, thus:

Born in Kingsto, March 21st, 1843.

Educated in the Kingston preparatory school, under the Rev. R. Campbell, now

of Montreal, and lately given the degree of doctor of divinity of Queen's college.

Matriculated in Queen's university, in October, 1858, graduated in arts in April, 1861, and given the degree of M.A. a couple of years later.

Commenced the study of law in 1861, called to the bar in 1865, and made a Queen's councillor in 1881.

President of St. Andrew's society in 1874, and for several years president of the Alma Mater society by Queen's college.

Married in 1876 to Mrs. Macpherson, widow of the late James Macpherson. Mayor in 1878 and alderman for many

In earlier life a Methodist, but now a Presbythrian, and a member of St. Andrew's church.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Paragraphs of Interest as Picked Up by Our Busy Reporters on the Street.

The Central Ontario railway offices at Trenton were entered on Friday night and the safe rifled of \$1,600.

The Brockville picolo band runs an excursion to Kingston on May 24th. Gananoque bands will also be here.

The salvation army will hold banquets at Portsmouth and Sunbury. Proceeds towards the army's expenses in this city. For the best quality of Scranton stove

coal, also for English (Newcastle) blacksmith's, coal at lowest rates, go to gas works coal yard.

About 140,000 feet of lumber and 300,000 shingles arrived over the K. & P. R. from

Wilbur, Madawaska, and Hinchinbrooke to-day.

Mr. Wilmot, of Pittsburg, has asked the government to establish a post office on the front road. At present the pearcat post

front road. At present the nearcst post office is at Barriefield.

A. T. Smith, of the telephone exchange, left to-day for Montreal, there to attend a

bry edgings, \$2.50 per cord; dry slabs, \$3 per cord; dry soft wood, dry hard wood, always on hand at Crawford's wood and coal

meeting of the Canadian agents of the Bell

yard; office foot of Queen street.

Mr. Woods, proprietor of the Cape Vincent Eagle, was in the city to-day. He states there will be a monster demonstration held in the Cape on July 4th.

"Mrs. S., have you tried the roll bacon Crawford is selling at 10c. per lb. ! It is lovely." This is the expression of all who buy our rolls or pic-nic hams at 10c. per lb.

—James Crawford.

Mr. McNiel has given notice of a bill to amend the civil service act, so that promotion shall not depend upon passing an examation, but upon technical adaptability for the service.

The great sale of ties, collars, cuffs, and gent's furnishings is still booming at W. J. Byrnes'. The stock was bought at 50c. on the dollar, and the goods are being slaughtered.

Rev. Stephen Childerhose, B.A., who graduated from Queen's, is offering himself for foreign mission work to the presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew. He would prefer to go to India. The offer will be accepted.

MARINE PARAGRAPHS.

Interesting Items Gathered Along the Harbour-Vessel Movements.

The steamer John Thorn left to-day for Ogdensburg. During the summer she will make three trips weekly from Alexandria Bay and the Thousand Islands to Kingston. On Saturday evening the steamer Sylvan

Stream sailed into port from Montreal. She has been doing service on the Harlem and has been purchased by the Genessee River and Lake Ontario steamboat company, of Rochester, and will make three trips weekly between Charlotte and Alexandria Bay during the summer, and will also run from Charlotte to Sea Breeze. Last fall the steamer started from New York for Canada. She got as far as Pictou, N.S., and remained their during the winter. On Monday last she left that place. She pushed through 100 miles of floating ice, and, after passing Gaspe, she encountered very blustery wea-ther. The wind blew fiercely. On Wednesday Montreal was reached and on Thursday a start was made for Kingston. In order to get through the canals 17 inches had to be cut off her guard rails. She called on her way up at Prescott and Clayton. She is a pretty boat, and can, it is alleged, run faster than any of the steamers that navigate the St. Lawrence. A steamboat captain states that she can, with 15 lbs. of steam, beat any of the mail line of steamers three miles an hour. She carries a magnificent engine, manufactured by Harrison & Fletcher, of New York. The cylinder is 40 inches by eight feet. The driving wheel is 26 feet, and makes 28 turns per minute. She is commanded by J. B. Estes, formerly master of the steamer Rothesay. The engineer is John Howard. She cleared for Oswego yesterday morning.

THE CADETS AS KICKERS.

THEY GIVE THE MONTREAL RUG-

The Match of Saturday Won by the College Team by a Score of Thirty-seven to Thirteen—Points in the Play—Differences Between the Competitors for Athletic Honors.

On Saturday last the football season was opened, when the Montreal Rugby club faced the cadets on the military college grounds. The day was bright and cheerful, the air warm, and the ground in first-class condition for the sport. The ladies, of course, were there, and, with their gay dresses and natty spring bennets, lent an additional charm to the occasion.

At 3:15 the teams faced each other on this scene of many a conflict. The following composed the teams:

Montreal—Half backs, J. D. Campbell (captain), A. S. Browne; backs, G.H. Hamilton, H. H. Cleghorn; forwards, A.G. Fry, B. Nichol, J. Fulton, F. Matthewson, C. E. Benedict, R. Campbell, F. W. Taylor, E. Black, H. B. Carter, A. J. Campbell, J. E. Anderson.

Royal Military College—Back, E. Morris; half backs, Gunn, Rose; quarter back, Kerr; forwards, Clapp, Bowie, Strickland, Davis, Fleming, Jack, Cayley, Hamilton, Johnson, and Joly.

Cadet Morrow, who did not take part in the game, acted as captain. Lieut. Murphy, of "A" battery, ably per-

Lieut. Murphy, of "A" battery, ably performed the duties of referee. The cadets wore their white uniform; the

Montreals appeared in red and black jerseys, stockings of the same colors, and white knickerbockers. The cadets won the toss and decided to play up the field, having both sun and wind in their favor. The ball was kicked off by Campbell, of the Montreal team, and both clubs settled down to work, when a rouge was quickly taken by the cadets. Then began a series of scrimmages, with little advantage to either side. After a short time, however, Clapp nabbed the ball, and, by a smart play, secured a touchdown, giving the cadets a kick on goal also. Jack tried his luck, but, not allowing for the wind, failed to score. Scrimmaging was again the order of the day, the cadets gradually forcing the ball towards the Montreals' goal. Clapp now secured the leather, and by a fine run, followed by a kick, compelled the Montreal club to rouge. Time was evidently telling hard on the staying powers of the visitors, and the home team played all around them. Rose and Gunn both secured touches, and when half time was called the score was thirteen points to nothing in favor of the cadets.

When the change was made the Montreal men settled down to their work with the determination to retrieve the fortunes of the day. They worked the ball out of the scrimmage, and, by beautiful dribbling, carried it past the backs and gained a rouge. When the sphere came out again Cayley secured it, and, by a brilliant run, secured a touch and try, the try being successful, Clapp kicking a goal. When play was resumed Rose passed to Gunn, who started down the field, and, levelling all before him, gained another touch.

Montreal now awoke, but too late to make up the score against them. By dribbling past the cadets again, and by a good dash, Cleghorn secured a touch and try for goal. Campbell, by a kick which brought forth applause from the spectators, secured a goal. A few minutes after play closed, the score standing thirty-seven to thirteen in

score standing thirty-seven to thirteen in favor of the cadets. The cadets played in fine form, their

scrimmaging being good, their passing excellent, and their running, especially that of Gunn, Rose, and Caley, admirable. Their tackling, too, was good. It may be, however, that their play was a little too selfish, and their running, if matched against a team skilled in tackling, would come to grief. The dribbling of the Montreal team was admired by all, and bothered the cadets not a little. They did but little passing, however, and in tackling, a very necessary part of the game, were almost useless, and the cadets rushers had things pretty much their own way.

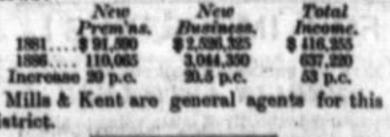
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Iron and Steel.

KINGSTON, May 16.—(To the Editor): It would be unwise through any hostility to the recent tariff changes not to let the people of Kingston know that now is the time to plant here, and plant successfully, one or more smelting furnaces, and one or more establishments for making bar iron and steel. The question of fuel is practically set at rest by duties upon pig and bar iron which ensure ample profit to the manufacturer in excess of any possible loss from the cost of coal. Of course, the question of fuel ought to have been settled by Canadians through the development of our own resources in charcoal, but inasmuch as this has not been successfully attempted we are now face to face with a duty upon iron which gives to the manufacturer complete power to control the market to the exclusion of all competition, and no doubt remains that coal can be had under all circumstances cheap enough to ensure the success of iron manufacturing enterprise. With ore in abundant supply along the line of the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, with facilities for obtaining scrap iron from points east and west, with the American coal mines waiting to supply us, and a general yearning for closer commencial relations with our neighbors, it should be possible to effect a fusion of the interests of American investors and Canadian promoters in a joint-stock enterprise having all the initial and prospective elements of auccess in its command. Let the city give \$100,000 and it will double its population in five years. - Yours, etc., FRONTENAC.

A Progressive Life Company.

The amount of new business taken by the London and Lancashire Life Assurance company for the year 1886 was \$3,044,350. The average age of new entrants 312 years. The total funds of the company amount to \$2,483,865. A comparison of the business for the years 1881-86, a period of five years,



Married on Sunday Night.

An apparition in white floated in through the doors of a Methodist parsonage last night. Following it was a youthful looking person, and decidedly shy. They were strangers. They were quickly united in marriage and departed as silently as they came.



Light to moderate variable winds, fine

and warm.