

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

PARAGRAPHS PICKED UP BY OUR BUSY REPORTERS.

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

Dr. Washington Wednesday and Thursday.

Overcoats at reasonable prices at Lambert & Walsh's.

Harry Roberts intends enlarging his hotel at Sharbot Lake.

Call early on Dr. Washington at the British American hotel.

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

It is likely the military camp for this district will be held here this year.

Remember Dr. Washington's visit to Kingston on Wednesday and Thursday.

The telegraph offices are handling business, communication being secured last evening.

Already about \$70,000 has been expended in connection with the water works extension.

It is intended to make fifteen stock engines at the Canadian engine and locomotive works.

James Swift is attending the annual meeting in Toronto of the Canadian marine association.

A Southerner said that if the present kind of weather were an annual thing cotton could be grown hereabouts.

The minstrel troupe of "A" battery will give an entertainment at Rockwood asylum this evening.

It is not likely that a hotel will be built on the site of the one recently burned at Sharbot Lake.

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

Mr. Lafrance was notified this morning by friends that his brother was killed while felling trees in a bush near Gananoque.

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

A horse race, to be contested by the stallions "Mark Twain" and "Billy Rysdyk," was to have occurred at Seely's Bay to day.

Work on the new water tower is progressing rapidly. Thirteen tiers of iron have been placed in position, which equals 52 feet.

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

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

A number of men arrived from Toronto this morning, whose mission is to repair the damage done to the poles and wires owned by the telephone company.

Secure tickets for the great gathering next Friday evening at Convocation hall at Queen's college. To be had either from Mr. J. B. McIver or Rev. Mr. Bell.

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

The building occupied by Messrs. Bibby & Virtue was damaged by fire recently to the extent of \$320. The Glasgow and London insurance company has paid the claim.

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

In the returns of the Portsmouth elections published yesterday, it may have read—for councillor—George McAuley, 83; John Marks, 71. These figures appeared vice versa last evening.

This Gypsy band comes from a land where there is a proverb, "If the Gypsy plays well give him the coat from your back; if he plays badly break his only fiddle bow over his shoulders."

Great preparations are being made for the approaching Christmas ship entertainment in connection with St. John's Church Sunday school, at the town hall, Bath, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9th.

During the past six months stock to the value of \$30,453.25 has been exported to the United States from Kingston alone. The cattle, sheep and horses were entered at lower values than ever known before.

Michael Dunbar, a patient, escaped from Rockwood asylum yesterday. It is supposed he has gone to his home near Brewer's Mills. Dunbar arrived at his home near Smith's Lake at 3 o'clock this morning.

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

City Clerk Flanagan made his official declaration of the votes cast for the mayoralty and aldermanic candidates in the recent election. The mayor's majority is 152. The aldermanic vote is as given in last evening's Whig. The council-elect will organize on Jan. 21st.

Your money is better to us than goods, no matter how cheap. Roll bacon, 12c; cooking apples, 20c; table apples, 20c a peck; lemons, 20c; oranges, 20c; cranberries, 10c; roll and tub butter, fresh celery, potatoes, Cambridge sausages. James Crawford.

At the meeting to welcome Principal Grant on next Friday evening at Convocation hall in the college, benefactors will be admitted by ticket up to 7:45, after which doors will be thrown open to the public. Tickets to be had from J. B. McIver, Esq., or from Rev. Mr. Bell.

James Steacy has a handsome black and tan terrier, "Grey," that he finds it hard work to retain. It has been missing several times, once as long as three months, and it is again absent without leave. He fancies that boys carry it off and he is going to make an example of the first person found with it.

Every week during the past year the receipts of the Kingston and Pembroke railway company were greater than for the corresponding weeks of 1887. The general increase for the year is from 20.25 per cent. Should there be no snow this year, thus preventing material being brought to the railway track, the receipts will be much affected.

The Plate Glass trade has become an important feature in Canada. No business house would now dream of having the old sheet glass windows. Not only the design of the building is vastly improved, but the goods displayed in the windows are more inviting when plate glass is used. McCausland & Son, Toronto, supply by far the largest quantity in Canada.

Another Summer Resort.— Joseph Swift sold five lots on Horseshoe Island to residents of this city. There are 75 acres on the place, laid out in lots, each larger than any on Wells' Island. It is expected that Horseshoe Island will, at the end of five years, be a popular summer resort.

Governor Hill has commuted to imprisonment to life the death sentence of Adolph Reich, the aged New York murderer.

INTERESTING ACTIONS.

Several Cases Considered by Judge Wilkison Yesterday Afternoon.

At the session of the division court yesterday there were a number of interesting cases heard. William Snowden was sued by James Crawford for \$19.71; by Robinson Bros. for \$37; by Chow & Cunningham for \$57.01, and by William Dunn for \$79.81, and all garnished money in the hands of the agent of the Agricultural Insurance company due to Snowden as insurance on a stable and contents destroyed on Gordon street. Isaac Simpson, mortgagee of the property claimed the money though the policy had not been assigned to him. The first three suitors recovered judgment against Snowden and as against the garnishee, judgment was reserved. Snowden disputed jurisdiction in the action of Dunn and an adjournment was given.

Mrs. Fannie Dennis sued Webster Augustus for \$85, part borrowed money and the balance the price of a sewing machine. The account was outlawed. The ladies interested in the case related many events from the time they became acquainted through the ministrations of Mrs. Vancott, who in 1879 or 1880 conducted evangelistic services in the then M. E. church. Mrs. Dennis claimed that the money was placed in the hands of the Augustus's for safe keeping, while the other side held that the money was pressed upon them for kindness, care and accommodation granted Mrs. Dennis during an illness and after her husband's death.

The Ashley carriage company, Belleville, sued H. P. Wells for commission retained on the sale of nine carriages, on exhibition at the late provincial fair. The firm wanted to sell its goods and B. W. Folger hearing this proceeded to "dicker" with them. He offered the firm \$550 but this was not accepted. The goods were left in charge of Mr. Wells and \$600 asked for them. Mr. Folger made an arrangement with W. Carson to sell him the carriages for a lot and then handed a cheque for \$600 to Mr. Wells who forwarded it to the Belleville firm less \$30 commission. The firm sued claiming that no agency was given Mr. Wells but this fact was established and judgment was rendered for Wells.

Joseph Peters failed to recover \$40 from Sheriff Ferguson whom he sued for an illegal seizure. It appears that D. J. Walker, bailiff, seized Peters' effects for costs in an action tried at a high court. All the cows belonging to the plaintiff were included in the seizure, whereas the law exempted one cow. Peters claimed he demanded exemption for one animal, but Walker denied this. It was also shown that Mr. Walker sold one cow before the sheriff had the writ placed in his possession, and this being so the judge held that the cow sold belonged to Peters, and that he had thus the exempted animal allowed him.

A case of much interest to merchants was that of Mary E. Scott, of Mallorytown, who sued J. C. Hagley & Co. for the recovery of \$11.48 for undelivered goods. In August, 1888, Miss Scott and other relatives came to Kingston on the "Princess Louise," and going to the well-known Hardy house purchased a bill of goods, and ordered the package to be sent to the boat. The parcel never reached the purchaser. The clerks in the store declared that the lady ordered the goods sent to Folger's office, and that this was done. The friends who accompanied the lady claimed that the parcel was to have been delivered at the boat, Miss Scott adding that as she had never been in Kingston before she had no knowledge of Folger's office, that the only point she knew was where the boat was quartered. Judge Wilkison said the case was the hardest he had tried during the day, as it required decision on the weight of evidence. While he did not question the testimony of the defendant's witnesses, yet the weight of evidence showed that they had been mistaken in their understanding of Miss Scott's orders. She had shown herself to be a shrewd, sharp woman and her clear evidence led him to decide the case in her favour.

George Watson sued W. J. Wells for an account of \$44 for bricks furnished in constructing a livery stable on Wellington street. It seems that one Blythe made a contract to build the stable and furnish the material for \$420, but before completing the work disappeared. Watson sued Wells for the unpaid brick bill, but he was defeated as it was shown that Wells had overpaid Blythe or his uncompleted contract.

PERSONAL MENTION.

People Whose Movements, Sayings and Doings Attract Attention.

T. Slater, of Syracuse, is in the city.

Captain P. Burns will leave for Buffalo, N.Y., on Friday.

Richard T. Conley left to-day for St. Paul's after a pleasant visit.

Daniel Derbyshire was elected mayor of Brockville by a large majority.

G. H. Allen, Kingston, inspector of the Standard life insurance company, has located in Peterboro.

John Blue, father of Archibald Blue, deputy minister of agriculture, Ontario, died lately aged 100 years and six months.

T. D. Pruy, of Napanee, D.D.G.M., will pay an official visit and install the officers of Limestone lodge, No. 91, A.O.U.W., on Thursday evening.

Rev. M. McKinnon, B.A., Eldon, was recently presented by the young men of the congregation with a handsome cutter and address. The young ladies also presented him with a sideboard and a dinner set. What Kingston lady will use them?

The following is from the New York Freeman's Journal: "The news that the Very Rev. R. A. Canon Sheehan, Administrator, SS. Peter and Paul's, Cork, has been nominated Bishop of Hamilton, Canada, in succession to the late Right Rev. Dr. Carberry, is confirmed."

Miss Minnie Wallace, of Picton, having taken a full course of lectures in the nurses' training department of the Kingston general hospital, graduated to day. She visits her friends in Napanee and Picton, and then goes to Chicago.

Presentation to a Minister.

On New Year's night the congregation of the Carp Methodist church presented their junior minister, Rev. G. A. Wain, with a handsome cutter as a token of regard and appreciation. Although not long in the ministry he has had marked success, and deserves the people's approbation. The address accompanying the handsome present was read by Dr. Groves in the presence of a large congregation. Hazlewood Kemp, W. Falls and Robert Milford signed on behalf of the congregation. Mr. Wain thanked the people warmly, and hoped for continued pleasant relations.

Call from Vancouver.

The call to Rev. E. D. McLaren, of Brampton, by St. Andrew's church, Vancouver, B.C., was disposed of at the Ironton presbytery. It was considered to have the best man sent out. Mr. McLaren deeply appreciated, accepted the call. His salary will be \$2,500 per annum, and the expenses of his family to Vancouver is guaranteed.

W. F. Campbell, barrister, a resident of Gananoque for years, died on the 6th inst. of cancer in the throat. The deceased was highly respected.

VERY GREAT INDUSTRY.

NOTES OF A TRIP TO SOME AMERICAN FORGES.

An Article of Interest to Everyone—Iron-Smelting by Convicts a Failure—The Lesson of Donnemore of Some Benefit to People in This Locality.

The description of a bloomery at Ironville, Essex county, N. Y., published in an American trade journal in 1881, prompted a visit of inspection to this the most ancient process of making malleable iron. On the way mid weather prevailed over the entire country between Lake Champlain and the River St. Lawrence. The southern slopes of the Adirondack foot hills offered a full bite for sheep and cattle, but none were to be seen. The boulder-strewn hill sides once gave a generous return for their introduction to sunlight, and trade in timber and cordwood was profitable in the neighborhood of the great highway between Montreal and New York. But facilities for transportation by rail and water will not impart fertility to soils that cannot profitably grow winter feed. No one finds the decent homestead of days gone by undergoing dilapidation, and that the hill side farms are mostly on the downward grade. Each square foot yields tribute to the square foot below it; the boulders break machines, and in the unequal contest of man against machinery and of soil against the forces that impoverish, the farm and the farmer must increase in poverty. In striking contrast to the Adirondack slopes is the great stretch of gently undulating country between this hill range and the St. Lawrence. Here one sees the effects of fertility of soil and unbroken lines of settlement upon the homestead and its surroundings. The neighborhood of water-driven mills, railway facilities, the influence of co-operative cheese factories and creameries, the generally equal division of land, the friendliness of homogeneous communities, are building up homesteads that will endure, while banks may break and factories burn. It is easy to see it now in backward view that the past generation in New York state, as well as in Ontario and Quebec, would have left us a legacy of wisdom and wealth, instead of one of shame and worthlessness, had the settlement of land been confined to regions clearly agricultural, leaving the purely arboreal country to properly regulated trade in timber and fuel. Had the torch and the plough left these rocky woodlands untouched the renewing character of forest vegetation would have given us perpetual second growth after every harvest taken by the axe. An importation of coal from the United States, now costing seven million of dollars yearly, and certain to increase, the necessity of buying from our neighbors cabinet makers' oak and walnut, the purchase from them of many thousand dollars worth of domestic wooden ware, tell a tale of conspiracy against providence unparalleled that it has not the merit of being comparable to anything in savage history. More than 40 years ago we might have learned from Germany how to make wood gas: more than half a century ago we could have learned from France how to carbonize wood in retorts and manufacture useful chemicals. Not one page of useful legislation, not one effort as a people, stands on our record over against the indictment that we have robbed the hearth fires of unborn millions, have destroyed the fuel which would have kept going for all time many a forge and factory, have cut off the means of bread winning from the living and those who are to follow us. In 1862 the Swedish government, anxious to improve the manufacture of charcoal, for a long time a national industry, offered a prize for the best essay on that subject and the preparation of peat. The manual of Svedelius was produced, and in 1875 it was translated and published in the United States. Mr. Rathbun, of Deseronto, was first in this province to give his attention some four years ago to the manufacture of charcoal as a means of turning saw mill waste to profitable account, and it is gratifying to learn that his efforts have been successful. The distillation of wood I found was not a favorite subject among foremen. One concern threw out a plant, having lost money by it, and would have no more of it. Another struggled along in the business to wind up with an assignment and assignee's sale. I was informed at Carthage that the Port Leyden plant had been idle for years, that \$75,000 was locked up in it, and that no one could be found to take hold of it since the untimely death of Mr. Colby, who after many alterations of the original plan, had managed it very successfully. A manager of large experience did not profess chemical knowledge, but would have nothing to do with this chemical manufacture because he thought it must take away some strength in carbon, and he wanted his fuel as strong as he could get it. In the blast furnace the fuel requires mechanical strength, and a friable coke or charcoal, unfit to bear the burden of ore and flux and the pressure of blast, gives unsatisfactory results. Hard wood charcoal is preferred for the blast furnace, although it is generally run on a mixture of half hard and half soft. At the forge fires the old prejudice for softwood coal yields to necessity, and they are now using three-fifths hardwood and the remainder softwood coal. Beehive kilns, holding 35 or 40 cords, are erected in rows of half a dozen or more with an elevator driveway alongside for convenient charging of the kilns. At the forges 340 bushels, and at the furnaces from 100 to 150 bushels are required for each ton of iron made. Fifty bushels of charcoal to the cord give seven cords of wood for a gross ton of wrought iron, 2 1/2 cords on an average for each ton of pig iron. What with wood chopping, teaming to the kilns, labour of coal burners, hauling the fuel to forge and furnace, the mining and preparation of the ore, and the laborious work at forge and furnace, especially the former, the ton of metal represents a great deal of labor. In fact when prices are not favorable the whole of the money received goes for labor, for the Chateaugay ore and iron company own their mines and 100,000 acres of woodland. Ore for the forge is washed and separated from the adhering rock, coming out of the process as small as coarse salt and in a high degree of purity. Only the leaner portion of the ore mined is used in this way, the richer part going to the blast furnace. At the latter it was until lately considered objectionable to use crushed ore, now it is found 15 to 20 per cent. can be used. I found the Crown Point iron company were shipping this washed ore, the labor in preparing which costs less than 50c a ton when water is the power. The charge for repairs is an uncertain quantity, ranging all the way from 25 cents a ton per year to \$1.80 a ton. The manager at Ironville says, water power saves fuel, oil, engineer, fireman and engine repairs, and no skilled labor is required to run the crusher and separator. At Lyon Mountain the crusher is driven by steam and a 250 horse-power engine. The process is the same, the only difference in the machinery consisting in the jiggers or washing sieves at the end of the process. The ore is dumped from the cars on an inclined passage to a spout 13 by 15 inches, and after passing through crushers, rolls, separators, and jiggers comes out about as large as blasting powder, saturated with water. It is said 500 tons a day

can be dressed here, the average now being 230 tons. The laborers run the mill from the dump to the discharge of the ore. It was said the company are considering the abandonment of the water separator to introduce the method of separating by rotating magnets. Before the crushing mills were introduced the ore was roasted in rectangular kilns walled on three sides, and was then broken in a stamp mill driven by water power. At one blast furnace, now in ruins, the ore was broken in this way until small enough to go through a 2 1/2 inch sieve.

The Adirondack ores are remarkably free from sulphur and in every respect high class Bessemer ores with a considerable percentage of silicon and a trace of phosphorus. The Chateaugay ore is said to have no injurious quantity; that of Crown Point appears not to be so pure. I saw at Ironville a heap of red short blooms. The lot was simply unsaleable, and their imperfection was said to be due rather to a bad lot of "bloomers" than to the material. It is said if one gets untried men they may prove a tricky lot, seeing they work by the ton. The state government set up a few years ago a bloomery and nail factory at Danmemore in the Adirondacks, and a lot of bloomers served an apprenticeship there who are said to have turned out worthless workmen. The business of iron making in this state prison was a failure. At Belmont out of sixteen sets nine are running. The men work in sets of three, one man working a fire, but when the loap is ready to draw and hammer then three are required. The power here is a fine water privilege of twenty-three feet fall and dam 100 feet, at the outlet of Lower Chateaugay Lake. The blowing engines and ponderous nine ton hammers are easily operated by a large Nolan water wheel. The same company have a blast furnace at Staudish, and are large shippers of ore.

At Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, are two large blast furnaces, one out of blast a year, the other two years. They represent an investment of half a million dollars. The fuel used is one half coke at \$5 a ton, the remainder anthracite at \$4.25 a ton. The stockholders are constituents of the Delaware & Hudson canal company, a railway corporation running into Pennsylvania, and in a position to give inside rates on coal to the furnaces and on iron to market. Ore is brought from Hammondville fifteen miles distant. Yet they find no money in Bessemer pig iron and are selling ore. "It doesn't seem possible," said a young man in the manager's office, "to haul coal such a long way and to haul iron a long way to market and make any money out of it." "Did they make no foundry iron?" "No. They worked only their own ore. To make foundry iron they have to buy." He did not add that the national tariff gave them \$7 a ton at the public expense; that there was a population of 60,000,000 to be supplied; that the New England manufacturers were a short distance away, but seemed to bow submissively to the fact that there was no money in the business. In another concern the manager was looking closely to details. "They ought to get \$45 for blooms, but were offered only \$29 a ton, so they were piling them up until some one should come along who knew their value and wanted them." "A man is wanted inside and out in the charcoal iron business." There is much "jobbing" done as in our own lumbering trade. Cutting cordwood, teaming, coal burning and teaming again are all "jobbed," and the jobbers get advances out of the company's store.

Not much more than a hundred miles south east of Lake Ontario are many charcoal iron furnaces idle now a score of years or more. They made good iron in their day, but became unfit to cope with modern processes and cheaper production; charcoal grew dearer. A cent a bushel more for hauling would add \$15 a day to the expenses of a twelve ton furnace. In some cases the supplying mine gave out. "A sixpence saved in the iron trade," says a recent paper on iron furnaces, "is worth its weight in gold." One might add that its value is incalculable. The production of the United States and Great Britain now amounts to more than 14,000,000 of tons per annum. Within five years the state of Alabama has taken a foremost place in this great business. Within three years seventy-six blast furnaces have been built in the Southern States to work on adjacent ores and coal. Amid all this movement the sixpenny saving Swede comes with his iron and gets a long way the highest price by selling a long way the best article. He does a good trade with Great Britain and the United States. They are his very best customers. Should this country desire to make iron with profit there is not the shadow of a chance for success unless we adopt Swedish practice. Our ores are precisely similar. Ontario magnetite is more or less sulphurous. So is Swedish ore. The Swede roasts all the sulphur possible out of the ore before putting it in forge or furnace. He uses wood gas to do it. A sulphurous coal gas would only help the difficulty. The roasting gets rid of some of the phosphorus also.

The place for iron works is a good hydraulic power as near ore and fuel supply and means of transportation as possible. One would probably use 300 or 400 horse power at a charcoal furnace, blooming forge, foundry and rolling mill plant with crushing machinery, hoists and all necessary labor-saving gear. A saw mill supplies in waste half a cord of wood for every thousand feet of lumber. For example, a cut of 10,000,000 will give 5,000 cords of wood, equal to the production of 200,000 bushels of charcoal, or 1,333 tons of pig iron. To get the water power it will be necessary to build a dam across some important stream, thus creating navigation and the means of bringing charcoal from either bank. Either the Madawaska or Mississippi rivers afford such power and facilities for navigation once they are improved. They are in the neighborhood of the ore beds. The profitable creation of iron industries at some point near the intersection of one or other of these rivers by the railway is more a matter of interest to this than to any other town in Ontario. It seems doubtful that the development of the iron mines of Frontenac and Lanark can go on without the aid of a local iron industry. The experience of the Chateaugay ore and iron company is ours, that there is a considerable quantity of inferior ore raised which is unsaleable until the rocky matter mixed with it is removed and the ore concentrated. In this condition it becomes valuable for export or for reduction on the spot. The hydraulic resources of the Mississippi or Madawaska streams are equal to the requirements of this business. The supply of hard wood and soft wood fuel along their banks for 30 miles or more is now sufficient for a generation, always provided that legislation and administration of justice can be got for its protection. Without this it would be the height of folly for the province to aid or for any capitalist to embark in charcoal iron manufacturing enterprise. There was a time when private enterprise might have profitably set about this manufacture, but it will now require provincial aid in the direction of supplying water power and the improvement of the hydraulic resources of one or more rivers; it will require provincial aid to make such a river navigable for the reason that charcoal will not bear land carriage any distance over such roads as we have in our rear townships. The plank roads in the Adirondack hill region are in marked contrast with ours. Provincial aid in the grant of wood-

land for the supply of buyers and furnaces with also be required. It will be necessary to keep clear of patents of untried inventions, and to follow the metallurgical practice sanctioned by long experience and founded upon knowledge. Our metallurgical experts must be imported, backed by good records of work done. Upon this line success is certain. The iron trade is a good one, but the fact is that the United States and Great Britain have attained excellence and profit in it at the cost of hundreds of failures, whose records are written in the pages of science and the history of blighted hopes and ruined fortunes.

J. BAWDEN.

NOTE.—An average specimen of crushed ore gave on drying and separation by the magnet, loss of 5 per cent. of weight and 5 per cent. silicious matter, leaving 90 per cent. of the richest possible magnetic ore.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

The Damage It Has Wrought in Various Parts of the Country.

The summer residence of Percy Woodcock, near Brockville, was partially wrecked by the storm. A tree fell on it.

At Watertown, N.Y., the storm of sleet and rain prevailed and turned to snow loading telegraph and telephone wires so that many were broken and crossed and seriously interrupted communication.

At Cape Vincent telegraph and telephone communication was cut off. From \$15,000 to \$20,000 damage was done to fruit trees. The most damage seems to have been done along both sides of the river St. Lawrence.

Very great damage was done on Wolfe Island.

General havoc was created at Ogdensburg. The limbs of soft maple, becoming laden with an immense amount of ice, fell upon the telephone and electric wires, carrying the whole down together. Thousands of trees were destroyed. On the whole the storm was most expensive in that section.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

An Interesting Service in Queen Street Methodist Church Last Night.

The service in Queen street Methodist church, last evening, was well attended. It was conducted by the pastor of St. Andrew's church, the service being in connection with that church. Prayers were offered by Revs. Whiting and Sparling and several others. Revs. Dr. Jackson and S. Houston spoke, with good effect, upon the subject: "The Holy Spirit in the church. For the demonstration of the Spirit and power; for his abundant grace and effectual operation as the Spirit of truth, holiness, comfort, and love; that multitudes may be convinced of sin, and converted to God; that backsliders may be restored; that believers among Christians may be healed, and the spirit of humility increased."

The services this evening will be in the First Congregational church and the Methodist church, Williamsville.

A NICE HOW-DY'E-DO.

A Husband and His Two Rivals—The Respects of His Wife.

Two young men, Thomas Balls and W. Roberts, lately from England, were charged at the police court this morning with having threatened to beat Thomas Frost. He therefore desired them to procure sureties that they would keep the peace towards him for twelve months. On promising to leave the city they were dismissed. Frost says that the defendants boarded with him. He did not like the attention they were paying his wife, and talked to them in a quiet way about it. They threatened to kill him if he did not keep still. His wife was more courteous to them than she was to him, and he decided to get rid of them. He says that while the young men were in the station house his wife sent them pieces of turkey and other luxuries. "She would not get his meals ready. He had to prepare them himself."

I. O. O. F.

The installation of officers of Catarqui Lodge No. 10, took place last evening, Bro. W. Saunders, P. D. D. G. M., being the installing officer. The officers for the ensuing term are as follows:

- N. G.—W. J. Moore.
P. G.—K. McIver.
Recording secretary—F. R. Sargeant.
Permanent secretary—J. C. Greenwood.
Treasurer—J. S. R. McCann.
R. S. N. G.—J. Wyllie.
L. S. N. G.—H. Walker.
R. S. V. G.—T. England.
L. S. V. G.—T. Parkins.
Conductor—W. Graves.
Warden—H. Brouse.
R. S. S.—J. Evans.
L. S. S.—A. Walsh.
Chaplain—H. Good.

The Hotel Arrivals.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel—J. F. Ryan, Chicago; E. McKenty, Bath; C. A. Smylie, New York; E. B. Walker, Dundas; W. Shanley, Montreal; D. Monrow, Cornwall; G. T. Benson, S. S. Rogers, J. Reid, Cardinal; W. Kinzinger, J. T. Townsend, A. B. Smith, Toronto; J. W. Poitras, Deseronto; W. C. Bell, J. W. H. Munson, W. M. Rice, J. R. Booth, L. B. Swift, Toronto.

A Severe Attack.

"I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a severe bilious attack; I could not eat for several days, and was unable to work. One bottle cured me." John M. Richards, sr., Tara, Ont. For all bilious troubles use B. B. B.

We Must Sell Our Stock.

Seven pounds Spanish onions, 25c; Canadian onions, 30c peck; 3 lbs. green peas, 10c; evaporated corn, 10c; tomatoes, 10c a can; cranberries, 10c. quart; jam and jelly, 12c. lb; table and cooking apples, 20c. a peck. Jas. Crawford.

We Want Your Hard-earned Money. Canned salmon, 15c; best cooking or table apples, 20c. peck; onions, 30c. peck; cranberries, 10c. a quart; raspberry jam and jelly, 12c. lb; roll bacon, 12c. lb; oranges, 20c; lemons, 20c. Jas. Crawford.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET. MONTREAL, JAN. 8. Flour—Receipts, 400 bbls. Sales 600 bbls. Market quiet at unchanged rates.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET. LIVERPOOL, JAN. 8-5 p.m. Cheese—White 60s. 8d; Colored 60s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. LIVERPOOL, JAN. 8. Cotton, quiet; Middling American, middlings 57-10.

Table with 3 columns: WHEAT, RICE, COAL. Each column contains a small graphic representation of a grain or coal pile.

Weather Probabilities. Southeast shifting to westerly gales, cloudy and mild with rain to day, clearing and becoming a little colder to night and tomorrow.