

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

AN APPEAL FOR UNION BY REV. PRINCIPAL GRANT.

He is a Free Trader if He Can Get a Reciprocity of It—But He Thinks England Should Discriminate in Favour of Her Colonies—The Address Was Much Appreciated.

Ottawa Journal. Principal Grant, of Queen's, Kingston, gave his first lecture here, since his return from journeying round the world, Monday night in association hall, Y.M.C.A. building. The hall was well filled. Among those noticed on the platform were Hon. W. Laurier, M.P., Rev. Mr. Carson, Rev. Fr. Dawson, Dr. Bourinot, Sir James Grant, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., J. F. Waters, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Casgrain, M.P., Col. Denison, M.P., and Messrs. McMillan and McKee, M.P.

Principal Grant spoke for fully two hours, commencing with the richness and greatness of the Australian colonies. He stated that the first step towards federation was the union of Canada and Australia, which, however impossible it might have been in times past, was now practicable on account of that glorious link, the C.P.R. "We have not only done colonial work," he said, "but imperial work in building this great queen's highway to the east. We have given to British merchants 5,000,000 more customers, we have given farms to British's overstocked islands, employment to thousands of her unemployed. With the Sault Ste. Marie canal we have made the one other link needed to create the greatest chain of internal navigation under one flag in the world. Perhaps Australia was not ready for union, they are one point behind Canada anyway for they are not yet a dominion. There are too many governments, which are always breaking up and forming again. Canada, however, is ready. We have arrived at the age of political manhood; we have now been twenty one years a dominion."

"The only thing that keeps us back is the uncertainty of our political future. What is the remedy? Full citizenship. There is the remedy of secession, however. Would not secession be destructive? If Canada has the right to secede from Britain, Nova Scotia or Cape Breton or Manitoba or British Columbia have the right to secede from Canada. Also we should have the right to secede from the United States if we joined, but would they allow it. No." The lecturer went on to explain that independence was also impracticable. "Can Canada live within herself? The answer is no. Can she defend herself against the world? No. But can Canada, Australia and Great Britain as one, and the answer is yes. (Applause.) With independence we should have to have fortifications, army, navy and a large diplomatic and consular service, which we could not afford. If we "suicided" we should have to pay army, navy, civil service expenses and above all the pension list.

Two planks were sufficient for his platform, one commercial, the other political. The first was that the conditions of trading between different parts of the empire should be based on more favourable terms than those between them and foreign countries. The second plank was that war, peace, and treaty-making should be vested in a supreme body representing England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and all the colonies. The acceptance of these principles would mean the unification of the British empire, perhaps of the English speaking race. Even confederation is a basis on which a commonwealth might be built so great that the United States would want to enter. The Irish, Scotch and French Canadians, he said, would not oppose the scheme, if they knew the great benefit they would derive from it. Union would solve the Irish question. "When Irishmen find out that union would not oppose home rule, but help it, they will be with us." As regards our French Canadian fellow citizens, the lecturer said if they had remained under old France they would have been sold for a few million francs to the U. S. just as Napoleon sold Louisiana. He dissented from such distinctive terms as Scotch Canadians, German Canadians, &c., and trusted all were Canadians. As for free trade, the principal said he was a free trader provided he could get the other party to trade too. Unrestricted reciprocity is the same thing as free trade only it is a bigger mouthful. Barterworth in his bill would never give free trade, unless at a price we cannot pay. The only way to get it, is by inviting Canada, Australia and Britain. Some one says it is impracticable. How is it impracticable? Look at Germany. The nation is united yet there are four kings under one emperor. Even after Napoleon they were still union was impossible. Impossible is a word that should never be in Canadian vocabulary. We have proved alleged impossibilities possible. We have connected ocean to ocean through the C.P.R. which we were told was, so far as we were concerned, impossible. The Lake Superior district was said to be impracticable, but we proved it to be practicable. Capt. Palliser, of the Royal commission, said it was impossible to make a railway across the Rockies, but the railway was built. Section A of the British association, at that time composed of the greatest scientists England possessed, once said it was impossible to have communication across the Atlantic by steamship.

The lecturer touched on passing on the Sackville incident. He said that our ambassador did what every man has a right to do, he wrote a letter expressing his private opinion. Principal Grant finished by asking the question, "Which is to be, secession, suicide or full citizenship?" On resuming his seat the lecturer received a round of hearty applause.

The Rev. Mr. Carson moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Father Dawson seconded the resolution. The chairman, Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., requested the audience to stand up, and sing the national anthem, after which the audience dispersed, charmed with one the best lectures ever heard in Ottawa.

THE PORTSMOUTH BODIES.

The School Board and the Council—Some of the Public Accounts Passed.

The Portsmouth public school board held its regular meeting last evening. A few small accounts were paid. The teacher invited the trustees to attend the children's concert on Friday evening.

The Portsmouth council held its second regular meeting last evening. Present: John Marks, George McAuley, Joseph Potter and John Fisher. The minutes of three meetings were read and confirmed. The auditor's report was read and adopted but objected to by the treasurer as incorrect. An account from Thos. McCammon, treasurer, for making financial statement, \$3, was paid. The account of W. McCammon was refused and the account for stone from the penitentiary again laid over. John Mooney and Thomas Howard were appointed assessors.

A high endorsement—Your flour at \$2.70 is the best in Canada—3 lb. green peas 10c, evaporated sweet corn 10c. lb., Cambridge sausages 12c., spy apples 20c. peck, spice roll bacon 12c. James Crawford.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Newsy Paragraphs Picked Up by Our Reporters in Their Rambles.

A mission church will be built on Division street.

Johnston & Co. are positively retiring from business. See their adv.

Go to the Big Royal to night and have a good skate. Best ice yet this season.

For home made bread, very best, get Baker's Manitoba flour, only \$2.75 per cwt.

Don't miss Mother Goose, opera house, February 8th. Chairs, 20 cents; gallery, 10 cents.

Mr. Booth, surveyor, is in Picton on business in connection with the water works there.

The spring assizes will be held at Picton on April 22nd, and at Nanapanee on March 25th.

Thirty pupils have been enrolled for the second Kindergarten class about to be created.

The school board will secure, if possible, the Normal school lot and build a twelve-room school upon it.

An application has been sent to Ottawa for the appointment of a night staff of clerks for the city post office.

Bob San is wishes the price of hay would advance, he is tired holding so much \$14 hay at No. 12, market square.

Just arrived, a car load of gilt edged seed oats from Manitoba. Call and see them at W. F. Baker's, market square.

Hay, \$14; oats, 80c. per bag; bran 90c.; chop, \$1.25; flour, \$2.65; choice winter apples \$2 per bbl. at W. F. Baker's.

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

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.

Students who need clothing will do well to patronize Lambert & Walsh, 110 Princess street. They can give you style, quality, and economy.

Mrs. Ward's religious novel, "Robert Elmore," has been placed in the mechanics' institute library, and there is a great demand for it.

The Nanapanee and Tamworth railway has applied to the government for the purchase of the Tete du Pont barracks presumably for a station.

The young man named Caton, who was killed by a train recently at Philadelphia, N.Y., was an adopted son of the late Mr. Caton, of this city.

The Yankee who was preying on Renfrew farmers, selling them seed wheat and securing their notes, was arrested but released for want of evidence.

The rumor that two of the employees of W. M. Drennan, sent with a coffin to Wolfe Island, had been drowned is incorrect. The men have returned to the city all right.

The Kingston curlers mustered yesterday and went to Carleton Place to take part in the bonspiel there. Smith's Falls will not be represented. A team could not be mustered.

Last Sunday several Belleville couples drove to Deseronto to pass the day. They drank during the day, and one young lady lost, besides her reputation, a \$60 watch and chain.

At this time of the year many gentlemen find that they need a new pair of trousers to put them on until spring. We advise them to try Lambert & Walsh, 110 Princess street. They always give satisfaction.

Where are you going my pretty maid. Going to Crawford's store she said—To buy spy apples 20c. peck, tomatoes 10c. can, fresh haddock 3c. lb., 3 lbs. green peas 10c., evaporated sweet corn 10c. James Crawford.

The Ontario government has transferred its claim to the Normal school lot to the school board for school purposes. Before the land can be utilized, however, the consent of the dominion government will have to be obtained.

New embroideries at prices that will beat anything ever shown in Kingston at R. McFaul's. A job lot of new, all wool, cloth dress goods, wholesale price 22c., will be sold for 15c. at R. McFaul's. The greatest bargain ever offered the public.

The plans and specifications for the dry dock are about completed. Contractors from a distance have been here making an examination of them. The engineer in charge will be happy to show them to local contractors. It is hoped that by March 15th the contracts will be awarded and begun.

Yesterday Sandford and Mrs. D. D. Calvin were driving to the city when their horse broke through the ice. It was taken out after much difficulty, help being secured from the island. The ice is only about three inches thick and not gaining much. The roadway is covered with water and slush.

The Belleville Ontario has had a libel suit with County Treasurer Willis, touching an article it published. The liberty of the press has been maintained, and the editor points a moral by saying: "Don't fool with the buzz saw of the Ontario. It costs a fortune, and in the end you are sure to get left."

The Canada Stained Glass Works, of Toronto, have again increased their staff in every department. The Church and House Ornamental Glass turned out by this firm can be relied on both for durability and excellence of design. Persons requiring glass in every style or quantity whatever should address the makers, McCausland & Son, Toronto.

Many who formed a pleasant acquaintance with Captain Garret during his connection with the steamer Ella Ross will be pleased to learn that his genial face is likely to be again seen at river docks next summer. He has just been awarded his papers as a river navigator, and will, report says, be given the captaincy of a river steamer early in the season.

A sample lot of lace curtains, at less than wholesale prices, can be had at R. McFaul's. Remember, the cheapest house in the city for carpets, oil cloths and house furnishings generally is R. McFaul's. We have a few pairs of blankets left which will be sold at half-price to clear. Accept the chance. R. McFaul's.

The County Orange Lodge.

At the annual meeting of the county loyal Orange lodge of South Frontenac, held in the Orange hall, Kingston, Tuesday, Feb. 5th, 1889, the following officers were elected for the current year: John Gaskin, county master; Joseph S. Gould, D.C.M.; John Mooney, chaplain; James Marshall, recording secretary; Samuel Swann, financial secretary; Thomas Lemmon, treasurer; Edward Bennett, D. of C.; James Gillespie, John Kelly, William Hutton, lecturers. The officers were duly installed by the past county master, Bro. Robert Shannon, Sunbury.

Are You Going to the Ball.

Not unless I get a tube of Dyer's Cucumbers and Rose Jelly for my poor hands. Look how they are chapped. It will cure them at once. You shall have it sure. Druggists keep it. Wm. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

For the Deaf.

A person cured of deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE, to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John St., Montreal.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

THE IMPROVEMENTS THAT ARE TO BE MADE TO IT AT ONCE.

A Handsome Tower and Facade That will Add Beauty and Symmetry to the Handsome Structure—A Character of the Work Undertaken—Mr. George Newlands is the Contractor.

On Sunday last there was a very representative gathering of the congregation of St. Mary's cathedral when, by a unanimous vote, the tender of Mr. George Newlands for the new tower, at \$63,302, was accepted and the work will be proceeded with all possible haste. In connection with this we have received the following general description of the proposed new tower and wings of the cathedral:

"No cathedral church can be said to be complete without its tower, necessary not only as the proper receptacle for the bells, calling the people to worship, but also to emphasize the dignity which should pertain to the house of God, and to give artistic completion to its architecture. The facade of a cathedral, as with secular buildings, should have a characteristic and special beauty, impressing the spectator with its dignity and charm, and in the case of a church with a deep sense of the reverence and love shown by its congregation for the temple of God.

"The old cathedral, built at a time when the great body of the people were as to this world in poor circumstances, although rich in the priceless gifts of faith, was of a size and, at that time when but little of the true principle of ecclesiastical architecture was known, of a magnificence which was really surprising; but now the country, increasing in prosperity, is being staid over with beautiful gems of architecture, many of them most noble in their proportions, the Catholic people of this ancient and historic city, not wishing to be inferior in the external expressions of our holy faith to those of the other cities and towns of the province, resolved to beautify as far as possible their venerable cathedral, and at a large and representative meeting unanimously decided on consulting with Mr. Joseph Connolly, R.C.A., of Toronto, architect of numerous important ecclesiastical works both within and outside the dominion.

"Mr. Connolly having thoroughly examined the condition of the old tower, and finding not merely its great angular turrets in a dangerous state but also three of its main walls cracked from top to bottom, advised the taking down of the tower. He also reported that owing to the boldness and inferior character of the present front of the cathedral, that it should be marked with a noble facade, but as economical as the means of the people might require, and as much in harmony with the architecture of the church with the great object in view of a noble finish to the cathedral. This idea having been adopted he prepared a design embracing a great tower of grand proportions, supported by stately wings harmonizing with it, the whole forming an architectural composition of great majesty and beauty and a fitting completion to the vast edifice. The entire of the work will be in selected limestone with the dressed work in best Ottawa or Montreal limestone, the facing of the walls etc., being in random ashlar. The great tower, some thirty-five feet square, not including its boldly projecting buttresses, and rising with its graceful pinnacles to a height of nearly two hundred feet, will form the characteristic feature and landmark of this fine old city. The tower, as with the church, is in the late of perpendicular period of the Christian architecture, and like many of the most imposing types in this style in the middle ages, is without a spire, being simply finished with pinnacles. The great wings project on either side and with their boldly aspiring pinnacles, high pitched and crestled roofs and great gable windows support in fitting harmony the grandeur of the tower and help to bring into bold relief its majestic stateliness.

"The noble arched entrances, three in number, form the most striking features of the facade, the central or chief one leading to the great porch, formed by the ground floor of the tower, and a minor, yet still grand, entrance leads to another roomy porch in each wing. These three great porches, connected by arches, constitute the great vestibule of the church, where, in the churches of the early Christians, the Catechumens, not being privileged to enter the church proper, received instruction in the mysteries of our divine religion.

"Above the great central entrance are the richly foliated lights of the second story of the tower, and above these are the charming group of three beautifully designed niches carved and canopied. The central and much the largest and most ornate one will contain a great statue of the Blessed Virgin and the Divine Child with Sacred Heart; the niches on either side having statues respectively of St. John and St. Joseph. The upper two stories form the great belfry stages, with their lofty coupled and tracered windows, deeply recessed, moulded and boldly hunched give the true character to a great church tower, and abundant exit for the pealing of the great chimes. Finally we come to the magnificent and highly picturesque finish of this grand tower. The enriched cornice, the boldly machicolated battlements, the great angle pinnacles of fine design, varied in the grouping by the minor intermediate pinnacles, both being gabled, crocketed and finialled, and finished at their loftiest point by a highly enriched cross, the glorified emblem of the redemption; the whole forming, either in the near view or many miles around, a most picturesque and beautiful finish to the great tower. Springing from the most elevated and central site in the city, from its lofty battlements, magnificent views of the beautiful surrounding country and the noble historic river can with safety be obtained.

"The great tracery windows, pinnacles, and remaining portions of the wings are in perfect unity and harmony of proportion with those of the tower, and all are strengthened, varied and united by boldly projecting buttresses, moulded weathers, and strong courses, and chamfered and moulded bases.

"The ground floor of the tower and wings have already been described. The second floor of the wings can be used as store rooms for music books, &c., or should, in the future, more space for the congregation be required they can be opened into the church by great arches, thus giving comfortable galleries for additional accommodation."

PERSONAL MENTION.

People Whose Movements, Sayings and Doings Attract Attention.

Miss Mabel Snider, of Renfrew, is visiting friends in the city.

Messrs. W. Reeves and Prevost left today for Montreal to take in the carnival. Queen Victoria will celebrate next Sunday the forty ninth anniversary of her wedding.

Herbert Spencer has not written any of his works, having always dictated his thoughts to an amanuensis.

Although Mrs. Blaine has turned sixty in years she is remarkably well preserved and does not look to be more than forty.

Major-General Cameron, R.M.C., who acted as secretary of the Canadian delegation at the fisheries commission, was paid \$2,769 for his services.

J. Swift, R. J. Bushel, H. Waddington, J. W. Fralick, D. E. Phelan, J. R. Thompson, Hon. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick are enjoying themselves at the Montreal carnival.

Lord Hopetown recently discovered accidentally in the library of his country mansion a copy of the famous Mazarin bible, which he has since sold for nearly \$20,000.

Jacob Toms, who has given \$50,000 to found industrial training schools in Maryland, is the father-in-law of General Grant's first postmaster-general, J. A. J. Crowell Mr. and Mrs. James Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Carson and Thomas Carson left yesterday for Toronto to attend the wedding of ex-Mayor John Carson which occurs tonight. E. J. Boyden, W. H. Van Iassel and E. Crumley are to be the guests.

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.

THE GOVERNMENT PAP.

The Way It Was Distributed During the Past Twelve Months.

The auditor general's report is to hand containing all the public accounts. John McIntyre received \$241.17 for his services. For advertising, printing and subscriptions the News was paid \$622.70; Witte, \$23.10. G. W. Briggs, preventive officer, was paid \$570.43; of which \$20.43 was his share of customs seizures; Clark Hamilton was paid \$1,772.17, his share of customs seizures being \$22.17. On the examination of Reil Dr. Lavell was paid \$500. J. E. Miller got \$87.50 as his share of excise seizures. J. C. Strango was paid \$1,417.36 for various duties in connection with the postal department. T. Meagher and A. Shaw received about \$21 each for customs seizures. The expenditure at the Kingston penitentiary was \$112,470.60. [The payments to some good faithful Tories in this connection were: James Swift, \$10,366.23; McNece & Minnes, \$7,166.88; John Richardson, \$6,787.80; John McCammon, \$6,111.83; Hendry & Thompson, \$5,366.14; S. W. Sobell, outlay, \$3,432.79; B. A. Booth & Co., \$2,599.77; Ford & Sons, \$2,427.82; McLahon Bros., \$1,555.69; M. Mullen, \$1,822.74; Wm. Gemmill, gratuity, \$1,272.65; A. R. Martin, \$1,186.79; Imperial oil company, \$1,031.00; W. B. & S. Anglin, \$996.44; John McKay & Co., \$943.02; stationery office, Ottawa, \$783.22; J. Muckleson & Co., \$714.04; J. G. King & Co., \$409.50; Wm. Crawford, \$405.31; F. X. Gagne, \$399.27; Wm. Saul, \$349.71; Dalton & Strange, \$334.33; James Clark, \$300.

In connection with the militia the payments over \$10 were: W. B. & S. Anglin, \$1,212.89; G. Babeck, \$86.75; J. G. Bastow, \$50.42; Mrs. H. A. Byrne, \$116.66; J. Bennett, \$11.70; F. Birch, \$24; Breck & Booth, \$10; A. Brough, \$100.31; P. Cannem, \$110.47; W. Carey & Son, \$100; T. R. Canovsky, \$1,202.71; Catarauqui Bridge Co., \$1,403.82; E. Chown & Son, \$85.49; Chown & Cunningham, \$26.05; Capt. Cochrane, \$100; J. Corbett, \$32.08; Lt. Col. Cotton, \$1,808.69; G. Greagan, \$4,760.26; H. H. Curtis, \$31.05; Dalton & Strange, \$26.43; W. A. Deeks, \$80; Joseph Dillon, \$1,081.84; C. Donoghue, \$2,129.28; W. M. Drennan, \$772.90; W. Drysdale, \$86.07; W. B. Follet, \$58.86; A. Fraser, \$69; Captain J. Galloway, \$11.28; R. W. Garrett, M. D., \$10; Gowdy & McConville, \$2,970.68; A. J. Harpell, \$240; J. S. Henderson, \$3,618.46; G. S. Holart, \$170.42; H. Jones & Adams, \$13.07; R. M. Horsey, \$291.37; W. Hutton, \$506.36; Joseph Jamieson, \$1,743.31; S. Jenkin, \$109; T. Kennedy, \$245.35; S. J. Kirkpatrick, \$97.05; J. G. King, \$122.29; Major W. King, \$78.50; K. & P. R. Coy, \$296.21; Kingston penitentiary, \$63.85; Water Works Co., \$518.31; W. Langford, \$98; J. Laturney, \$31.60; J. Mallen, \$1,087.63; T. W. Milo, \$240.09; Minnes & Burns, \$24.75; J. S. Muckleston & Co., \$397.93; A. McConaghan, \$338.06; B. McConville, \$54; J. P. McDermott, \$45; G. McDonald, \$183.02; John McKay, \$43.08; McKelvey & Birch, \$411.42; Jno. McLeod, \$153.05; Mrs. Cannem, \$170.47; McLahon Bros., \$599.74; T. McLahon & Co., \$1,449.25; W. McRossie, \$213.07; T. Nicholson, \$1,292.94; L. Noble, \$2,762.13; Nugent & Taylor, \$115.38; J. O'Brien, \$223.50; Oldrieve & Horn, \$152.96; J. R. Oliver, \$23.55; T. Overend, \$298.22; J. Paul, \$147.38; Power & Son, \$78; W. Robinson, \$68.25; E. Roddy, \$312.74; T. G. Rudd, \$24.26; Savage Bros., \$691.60; T. Savage & Son, \$211; H. Skinner & Co., \$69.41; H. S. Smith, \$58.64; F. W. Spangenberg, \$79.29; Capt. Strange, \$606; St. Andrew's church, \$44; St. George's cathedral, \$73.60; A. Sutherland, \$1,868.20; J. Swift, \$3,260.23; J. H. Taylor, \$65.11; D. A. Waddell, \$40.30; R. Waldron, \$403.25; J. Wilder, \$39; G. M. Wilkinson & Sons, \$152.15; L. J. Williams, \$9,917.54; N. Wilmot, \$14.24; T. C. Wilson, \$153.19; W. J. Wilson, \$26.05; C. W. Wright, \$101.

The following are among the expenditures outside of the salaries in the post office inspector's office: G. Griffin, travelling allowance, \$21; Allan Jones, travelling allowance, horse hire, cab hire, Pullman, parlor car, steamboat, telegraph and telephone, tolls, \$300.50; P. H. Macarow, hotel expenses, cab hire, horse hire, railway fare, \$14.70; J. E. Hupkirk, acting railway mail clerk, \$15; H. F. Wilmot, \$18; J. C. Strange, \$3; A. J. Christie, \$3; D. E. Ross, \$3; C. G. Shannon, \$3; Great North-Western Telegraph Co., telegrams, \$70.65; Bell Telephone Co., telephone rent and messages, \$36.68; Canadian Pacific Telegraph Co., telegrams, \$4.29; J. G. Bastow, \$18.45; J. & H. Roberts, \$2.15; Savage & Sons, \$6.73; J. Davis, \$1.75; J. Jamieson, \$3.70; R. Waldron, \$3.45; J. Muckleston & Co., \$1.05; J. G. King, \$2.15; S. Jenkins, \$13.80; E. C. Garney Co., \$6.50; Isabella Kelso, \$7; H. Dunbar, \$7.65; J. Morrissey, \$2.35; W. Pipe, \$6.

The expenses of the post office, outside of salaries were: W. M. Drennan, bedsteads, mattress, \$13; R. Waldron, towelling, matting, \$8.38; J. S. Henderson, soap, matches, brooms, salt, \$7.80; J. Muckleston, turpentine, sundries, \$2.55; R. M. Horsey & Co., kettle, watering pot, dipper, matting, \$5.99; G. M. Wilkinson & Son, waste baskets, \$3.75; Bell telephone company, rent telephone, \$35; J. Hauley, street letter box service, \$6; J. Morrissey, labourer, \$198; J. Kelso, charwoman, \$36; H. Dunbar, washing towels, \$8; E. Luney, charwoman, \$4; W. Cannon, making and trimming overcoats, tunics, pants, \$86; S. & H. Borbridge, shoes, \$59; R. J. Devlin, fur caps, \$19; J. G. Bastow, plumbers' work, \$2.50.

THE KINGSTON LIBERALS

THEY MEET BUT DECIDE TO ELECT THEIR OFFICERS LATER.

They Talk Over Matters of a Party Nature—The Re-organization of the Association Going on—The Officers to be Elected at a Meeting Two Weeks Hence—The Leaders to the Front.

The annual meeting of the Kingston reform association was held in the Golden Lion block last evening. At the outset a letter was read by the president from H. M. Mowat in which he explained that an engagement kept him away from the meeting. He resigned the position of secretary. Mr. Chadwick was elected secretary pro tem; and the president, Mr. John McKeley, proceeded to address the meeting. He clearly explained the objects for which it was called, one of them the election of officers for the ensuing year. He then thanked the reformers for having placed him in the position of president of the association and he was sorry that he had not had more time to devote to the duties of the office. There were several things for which the reformers of the city and country should be grateful. Two late elections had resulted in their favour. Hon. Edward Blake, the late leader of the reform party in the dominion house, had sufficiently recovered from his late illness to be able to take his place in parliament. He had ably filled the position of leader of the party, and if he had not led it to victory that was no fault of his. They had now in Mr. Laurier a leader who was most devoted to liberal interests and who filled the position with credit to himself and his political friends. They had also one in the premier of the Ontario house who was always watchful of the affairs of the province. Many politicians had been called "grand old men" but if any politicians was deserving of the title it was Mr. Mowat. Their friends must not be forgetful of the fact that although the reform party was not in power in the dominion house they had control of the legislatures of Quebec and Ontario.

A discussion was then carried on as to whether they should proceed to elect their officers now or adjourn for a couple of weeks and until ward meetings had been held and representatives to the executive committee chosen. Mr. Gildersleeve was in favour of adjourning the meeting for two or three weeks. He thought that after ward meetings were held a fuller representation of the city could be secured. He referred to the activity of the conservatives at the present time, and drew the conclusion that they had something in view. It had been stated that the dominion parliament would be dissolved in a short time, if everything was favorable for a dissolution, and that the voters' lists were now in the possession of the conservatives. In view of these things the reformers should be ready for an emergency. This result could be brought about by the holding of ward meetings.

Mr. Shaw suggested they get to work immediately, and elect their officers. The mayor was of the opinion that they should hold the annual meeting before the ward meetings. He thought a public meeting should be held, to be addressed by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Paterson, of Brant. They would give valuable information which they were in need of at this time.

Mr. Whiting was of the opinion that ward meetings should be held and a monster public meeting later on.

Mr. Fillebeck would like to see the officers of the association elected at the adjourned meeting.

The meeting was adjourned for two weeks.

Interesting to Ladies.

Our lady readers can hardly fail to have their attention called this week to the latest combination of improvements in that most useful of all domestic implements, the "sewing machine."

As we understand it, a machine for family should meet first of all these requirements: It should be simple in its mechanism; it should run easily; it should do a wide range of work; it should be as nearly noiseless as possible; it should be light, handsome, durable, and as cheap as is consistent with excellence throughout.

These conditions the "Light Running New Home" certainly meets. It has also several very important and useful attachments and "notions" of its own, which go far to make good its claims to popular favor.

The "New Home" specially recommends itself to purchasers on account of its superior mechanical construction, ease of management and reasonable price. Over half a million have been sold in the last three years, all of which are giving universal satisfaction. This unrivalled machine is manufactured by the New Home Sewing Machine Company, Orange, Mass., and 25 Union Square, New York.

Justice Falconbridge will preside at the spring assizes which will be held here on April 1. The chancery sittings occur on May 22nd before Justice Ferguson. For genuine Scranton No. 4 coal go to the Gas Works yard.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Table with columns: STOCKS, MONTREAL STOCK MARKETS, MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—12 noon. Includes entries for Bank of Montreal, Bank du Peuple, etc.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN,

Windsor Hotel Block, Princess Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

PRODUCE COMMISSION DEALER.

Headquarters for Clover, Timothy, Field and Garden Seeds.

Choice Family Flour. Strong Bakers' Flour a specialty.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.

Flour—Receipts, 400 bbls. Sales 600 sacks. Market quiet as unchanged rates.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—5 p.m.

Cheese—White and Colored 58s. 0d.

Weather Probabilities.

Fresh north and north west winds, fair and very cold, snow flurries in some localities.