

RE-OPENING SERVICES.

THE SYDENHAM STREET CHURCH OCCUPIED ONCE AGAIN.

Great Audiences to Hear the Eloquent Addresses of Revs. Drs. Douglass and Grant—The Church is Very Handsome—A Sketch of the Building—Money Needed to Wipe Out a Debt.

"Just close your eyes, imagine you are in the old Sydenham street Methodist church and open them quickly." The reporter did as he was told. He thought of the elongated auditorium with its three sided gallery, its ancient, yet ornate, pulpit, the inscription behind the desk, and other prominent features, and then he opened his eyes. And they were greatly enlarged as he viewed the transformation. "It's not the same church at all," he exclaimed. But the facts disproved the statement.

Approaching the church the outlines of the old structure are apparent and those of the addition. The edifice has been widened thirty feet. On the south east corner is a tower, pinnacle finished, and on the north-west side an addition of half octagon shape. In each of these are doors leading to the vestibule and stairways leading to the gallery. The main entrance, through the middle tower, is unchanged. The former side doors have been changed into windows. The vestibule, slightly circular, stretches across the building. Admission to the auditorium is had through four pairs of doors. The auditorium 90x64 feet, has a dished floor, and is seated in amphitheatre style, reached by six full and two half aisles. The seats, cushioned in crimson, are very comfortable. From any part of the building full command of the pulpit and choir alcove can be obtained. The gallery, horseshoe shaped, is entered at the four corners, and is seated with opera chairs of good dimensions and easy to rest upon. There are 320 of them. The ceiling is grain-ed, having ornamental ribs, bosses, capitals and cornices. It is finished throughout in natural woods, oiled and varnished, the iron work and pillars gilded and relieved by red.

The pulpit platform is raised so that the speaker, standing behind a mahogany desk, is quite conspicuous. Handsome maroon furniture sets off the platform and altar. The choir is located behind the pulpit at a higher altitude than the platform. The room for the choristers is ample and when the new organ is secured will add much to the beauty of the interior. On each side of the choir platform are doors leading to the halls in the rear.

The church is well lighted and the ventilation is perfect. At night the illumination is by gas burning in four Bailey light spreading reflectors. The heating is from three furnaces. The entire building is carpeted with heavy Brussels of a very pretty pattern. The acoustic properties were well tested yesterday and found to be admirable. The accommodation on the ground floor is for 800 persons.

At the rear of the church the Sunday school is built, facing William street. On the ground floor is a ladies' parlour, lecture room, 44x30 feet, vestries and caretaker's apartments. The first floor is reached by two large wide stair cases. On this floor is an assembly hall 55x48 feet. There are also five class rooms, each 17x14 feet, and an infants' room 24x28 feet.

The plans were prepared by Messrs. Power & Sons, architects. The contractors were W. and A. McCartney, masonry; B. Asseltine, carpentering; McElvey & Birch, heating, metal work and gasfitting; Savage Bros., painting and glazing; F. C. Marshall, upholstery; and B. H. Carnovsky, furniture and cabinetware.

The Opening Service.

"No serious accident having occurred during the erection of this building, and expressive of gratitude to God, let us stand and sing the long metre doxology," said Rev. Mr. Sparling at the morning service. The hymn was heartily sung. Then a moment was spent in silent prayer, and Rev. Mr. Sparling offered thanks for the occasion that had called them together.

There was a great audience in the handsome edifice. Looking from the altar there was a sea of faces and nodding bonnets. The great circular gallery was crowded, too. The altar was filled with flowering plants, whose fragrance filled the air. A dozen members acted as ushers and quietly seated the worshippers. Everything was complete and the people were delighted with the arrangements.

The service opened with the singing of the 152nd hymn: "When I survey the wondrous Cross, On which the Prince of Glory died; My richest gain I count but loss, And pour contempt on all my pride."

Rev. Mr. Sparling intimated that the trustees required \$4,000 to place them in the position they calculated to be when they started. "The church is not mine," he said; "it is yours, and you must pay for it. If you don't put the money on the plate some one will go after you. You've got to do it anyway, and you have always done what ever I have asked you to do. So far the subscription list only bears eighty names, so you see what a lot of you are left. If you give as the others have done we will have plenty of money after the debts are paid."

Rev. Dr. Douglas, the leader in thought in the Methodist church, preached. Though a sufferer he spoke with great force. At times he was slightly indistinct, but yet more effective than when last heard here. For upwards of an hour he held the attention of the audience, as, with inspiring language and delightfully worded illustrations and poetic effects, he discussed the gladness consequent upon a contemplation of the works of God, as recorded in psalm XCII. 4: "For thou Lord, hast made me glad through Thy work; I will triumph in the works of Thy hands."

Of all the productions of thought, artistic skill, or creative genius, the most unchanging in form and duration is that of poetry, of song. This was the opening declaration of the speaker. The secret underlying the undying power of song was manifestly the crystallizing of thought into form and ideals that can never die. This was the particular beauty of the psalms. Then he dwelt delightfully upon the works of God in nature, in revelation, in the person and mission of Christ, in the work of the Spirit, and in the works of consolation. It was a most admirable exposition of the infinite goodness of God, of the grandeur of divine truth. Christ was held up as the dominant spirit of the age. The address was a stirring attack upon the atheism and agnosticism of the day, upon the new religion of culture and self-education. Concluding he pathetically spoke of the grandeur of that city whose builder and maker is God.

Before sitting down Rev. Dr. Douglas said that it was nearly thirty-five years since he first stood near the spot where he was then, the dew of youth upon his brow. But he recalled the countenances of many who had crossed the flood—the Counters, Shaws, McCutcheons, that elect lady, Mrs. McLeod, and Mrs. Booth. "I am thankful," he said, "that so many abide with me. I am proud to find that God has put it into your hearts to do a sublime thing in this church. Though I have been an afflicted prisoner for five months, I felt that it would be to me a charm if I came to you once again. And I have come." He urged all to respond to the

appeal of the pastor. God would honor those who honored Him. The offertory was then made and the ceremonies incident to the dedication were performed. The trustees—Messrs. J. Breden, A. Chown, G. Richardson, E. Chown, W. Breden, W. McRosste, T. Mills, I. Woods, W. Skinner, J. Gardiner and H. Cunningham—approached the altar and read alternately with the pastor appropriate passages from the CXXII psalm. John Breden, addressing the president of Montreal Methodist conference, said: "We present unto you this building, to be dedicated as a church for the worship and service of Almighty God."

The congregation rose, and Rev. Mr. Sparling, in reply, accepted the offering and proceeded to dedicate it to God's service, for the reading of the scriptures, for the preaching of the word of God, for the administration of the holy sacrament, and for all other exercises of religious worship and service, according to the discipline and usages of the Methodist church. He called for the solemn consecration of the worshippers in it, that they might be renewed after the image of Christ, and become fit temples for the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. The dedicatory prayer was then offered.

The Evening Service.

The edifice, brilliantly lighted, was crowded to the doors, some 1,800 persons being present. The lecture room was emptied of its chairs to give the multitude seating accommodation. Even then many stood up during the service. Rev. Principal Grant was the preacher. His discourse was based on Hebrews, XI, 6:

"But without faith it is impossible to please him; for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him."

The speaker remarked that there was nothing mystical about faith, that those who were well pleasing to God were not those who simply believed in Him but those who lived in Him, who believed that He possessed them, that in Him they lived and moved and had their being. This was the burden of the discourse. He contrasted the voluminous creeds of churches, compiled by men, with those found in the scriptures. The latter were simple and easy to be remembered. Peter's was, "I believe that thou art the living God;" Paul's, "Love is the fulfilling of the law;" Christ's, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul, and thy neighbor as thyself." These were the greatest commandments, Christ saying that upon them "hang all the law and the prophets." John's creed was summed up in the words: "Everyone that loveth is begotten of God and knoweth Him." The creeds of the epistles were either, "Repentance unto life," or "Repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ." The text was also a creed of two articles. He then proceeded to discuss these. To believe was to live by the principles declared. He gave many instances of sterling faith in the lives of noted personages. He looked upon the declaration that a man who differed from others in opinion was an atheist as a monstrous idea. The real atheist was he who lived as though he believed there was no God. He claimed that the power of Christ, to those who believed in Him, should permeate all the business, social and intellectual activities of life. He warmly congratulated the people on their improved temple; he lauded all such improvements. They were standing evidences that there were people in Kingston who believed "that God is, and that He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him." He concluded with a plea for unity. "God loves us and we surely should love one another."

The choir, augmented by many voices, was effective throughout the day. They were under the leadership of F. W. Wodell, of Rochester. At the morning service a quartette was rendered by Mrs. Martin, Miss McCartney, Messrs. Wodell and Rockwell. In the evening Mr. Wodell sang, "Lead Kindly Light." It was delightfully rendered.

Notes of the Day.

Over 1,000 yards of carpet were used to cover the floors. It was secured through Macnee & Minnes. Hon. Dr. Sullivan was at the service yesterday morning. He afterwards met Rev. Dr. Douglass and they recalled memories of years ago. The clergyman was an admired friend of Dr. Sullivan and Dr. Burdett, of Belleville.

At the services yesterday about \$1,200, in addition to \$1,500 from the trustees was placed on the collection plates. A member further augmented the day's givings by adding a tenth to the total amount. The morning collection netted \$737. The original Sydenham street church was dedicated in 1852. Rev. E. R. Ryerson, D.D., preached in the evening. On that occasion the gas went out and there was some commotion, but Dr. Ryerson remarked: "If you can hear in the darkness I can preach as I do not carry my sermon in my pocket."

FIRE AT THE CITY HOTEL. It occurred in the Sample Room—Some of the Trunks and Goods Damaged. This morning a fire occurred in a brick building at the rear of Mr. Tweedell's tailor shop, Princess street, in the building which is used as a sample room by travellers stopping at the city hotel, were several trunks full of goods. Some merchandise was outside of the trunks at the time the blaze broke out. The heat which emanated from a stove set fire to a frame partition. The fire spread rapidly in the interior of the building and would have done serious damage had not the chemical engine arrived when it was most needed. The trunks and goods were pulled out of the building in a hurry, and very soon a stream from the chemical engine put out the flames. Some of the goods were destroyed and the trunks were scorched. The building is insured.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Late Philip H. Sherlock. On Saturday evening Mr. P. H. Sherlock passed away at his father's residence, Queen street. He had been an invalid for months. Mr. Sherlock was a resident of New York for twenty years, but about thirteen months ago he was stricken with illness on the street and was conveyed to Roosevelt hospital where he remained for four months. He suffered from a complication of diseases that baffled medical skill. He was then brought to Kingston, where, under the skillful care of Dr. T. M. Fenwick he rallied, but the diseases were too powerful to repel and on Saturday night he expired.

The Hotel Arrivals. Arrivals at the British American Hotel—S. H. Muirhead, London; N. Macfarlane, Montreal; W. Beauclair, New Bedford; J. G. Fitzgerald, J. Lawlor Wood and wife, W. C. Paul, S. E. Faucher, Toronto; Lieut.-Col. J. R. Murray, Halifax; John Bell, Q. C., Belleville; E. W. Rathburn, Deseronto; D. K. Alden, Boston; G. W. Frix, New York; J. H. Doran, Niagara Falls; W. Dufour, Victoria, B.C.

11c. Rolls or Half Rolls Bacon. 11c. Sugar-cured roll bacon, 11c.; pigs' feet, 10c. lb.; bologna, 10c.; canned salmon, 15c.; raspberry jam, 12c. James Crawford.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

AN ENQUIRY IN REGARD TO THE POLICY OF CANADA.

Shall the People Have Imperial Federation or Commercial Union?—Rare Birds Seen in Canada This Winter—An Article Prepared to Make People Take an Interest in the Feathered Tribes.

KINGSTON, Feb. 11.—(To the Editor): The chief of the many difficulties which the supporters of imperial federation have to face is the arrangement and adoption of a customs tariff which will meet the favorable support of all the colonies, and which must be of a free trade character or it will not be acceptable to the United Kingdom.

It would be most unwise to think of asking the imperial government to tax imports from countries outside the federation league, as Great Britain is first and foremost a great manufacturing nation, and in order to retain her foreign trade she must buy her raw material and her food in the cheapest markets.

The difficulties under which the working classes of England exist would only be increased by placing any tax on the food supply, and their condition could only be partially alleviated by increased wages, thus advancing the cost of manufacturing. The manufacturer must have his profits or go into the bankruptcy court, and it would become absolutely necessary on his part to raise prices, then foreigners, always on the lookout for an opportunity, would step in, undersell Great Britain, and capture the trade.

The very countries that England could hurt most by a discriminating tariff in favor of the empire, would be the very ones who would hurt her most in the end. For example take the United States. Supposing England puts a duty on grain and provisions exported from that country. I am going to consider this question from an American point of view, saying nothing about the disastrous effect it would have on England. The first consequence would be a fall in the necessities of life; the second, a general fall in wages; the third, cheaper money. Then the United States, having cheap money and cheap labour and the raw material on the spot, would manufacture, and would soon be able to undersell Great Britain in every market in the world. So long as the United States remain protectionists high wages and dear money will be the order of the day, and need cause England no alarm.

Colonial commerce, calculated per head of colonial population, is of far greater value to Great Britain than that of other nations estimated in the same way, while Great Britain is the greatest consumer of colonial products. This statement has been made by advocates of imperial federation: British imports for 1887, from the colonies, were valued at £23,000,000; British exports for 1887, to the foreign countries, were valued at £278,000,000; value of British exports to the colonies, in 1887, £2,000,000; value of British exports to the foreign countries in 1887, £198,000,000. The British empire contains a population of 326 millions, an average of one dollar and thirty cents on imports.

Placing the remainder of the world's population at 1,000 millions, the average per head would be just about the same.

The statement that Great Britain is the greatest consumer of colonial products is not correct. Not one half of Canada's exports go to the United Kingdom. Australia's exports worth £51,000,000, Great Britain took £23,000,000. Taking India's exports and imports together England is credited with 54 per cent., but in the past India's imports generally exceeded the exports.

Now compare Great Britain's exports of 1887 with 1886; where do you find the increase? Italy, China, Japan, the United States and the Argentine Republic, are credited with more than one half of the total increase. Then look at the exports to the whole of the British possessions, they were less in 1887 than in 1886.

Before colonialists adopt any scheme based upon a differential tariff within the empire, let them look at the progress Great Britain's free trade colony has made in comparison with protectionist Canada:

Table with 4 columns: POPULATION, REVENUE, EXPORTS, IMPORTS. Rows for N. S. Wales and Canada.

It has been stated on high authority, and from sources purely English, "that commercial union with the United States would be of material benefit to Canada."

Canadianists cannot now be charged with want of loyalty in withdrawing commercially from British protection, for has not the Canadian government, which the people placed in power years ago, practically prohibited an interchange of products between Great Britain and Canada? If Canadian loyalty is to be measured by the amount of imports from the United Kingdom (the imperial federalists say: "It is upon the extension of commerce that the progress of the empire depends,") then it becomes the positive duty of loyal Canadians to commercially join the United States, as during the year 1888 the United States' imports from Great Britain averaged in value nearly £2 per head. Just now British merchants want markets for their wares, and Canadians, by commercially Americanizing themselves, would naturally create or rather extend such markets.

The value of imports to Canada from England for the year ending June, 1887, was forty-four million dollars, on which a duty of nine million dollars was collected.

During the same period Canada imported from the United States goods to the value of forty-five million dollars, on which a duty of only seven million dollars was collected.

Judging from these facts in which direction are the commercial instincts of this country running, to commercial union or imperial federation?

Being an Englishman I would naturally prefer the imperial federation scheme, but can this Canada of ours stand the expense? It is all very well to have, without paying, the moral and material support of Great Britain to tide us over any difficulty, and for which we show our gratitude and appreciation in such a charming manner, viz., giving our neighbours south of us greater commercial advantages, than we do to that country which we are proud to call our home.

But imperial federation means that Canada shall pay her proportion of the expense of part of H.M. fleet patrolling the Australian coast, as the Queen'slanders profess to be very much afraid of a few French and Germans who have settled to the north of them. Canada would also have to pay her proportion of any wars arising with the Zulus, the Arabs, or with the followers of the Begum of Bhopal, and with what pleasure certain members of the Canadian house of commons would vote supplies for putting down a row in Ireland.

Imperial federation is a grand ideal, rendered impracticable by the selfishness of colonialists. There are so many difficulties, such diversified interests that imperial federation may be described as "the baseless fabric of a vision." Any how the Eng-

lish end of the business has secured a daisy as president. How dare Lord Rosebery lead in this movement of imperial federation, when it is well known he is the devoted admirer, and a strong supporter of the G.O.M. (God's only mistake) a man who has done and is still doing his utmost to destroy the unity of the British empire.—Yours truly, GEORGE OSBORNE.

Canadian Winter Birds.

KINGSTON, Feb. 9.—(To the Editor): With the approach of winter most of the birds which wended their way here in the spring and have pleased us with their gay plumage, and enlivened the woods and clearings with their songs in the summer time, leave again for places further south, where they sport themselves during the winter months; still we have a few "all the year round" birds, among others a few of several kinds of wood-peckers, creepers, tits, blue-jays, etc., who remain with us during the winter, and while so many go south a goodly number, whose summer homes are farther north, come this way during early winter, some of which may be termed regular, and others only occasional or rare visitors. Although the past month, January, has been very mild we have not been without the presence of some of those occasional visitors. The Pine Grosbeak has been rather plentiful in some localities, and I was able to procure some good specimens, male and female, early in the month. McIlwraith, in his "Birds of Ontario," says: "In Southern Ontario, the Pine Grosbeak is an irregular visitor, sometimes appearing in large flocks and again being entirely absent for several years in succession. In the winters of 1882-83 and 1883-84 they were quite common where their favorite red cedar or mountain ash berries were to be found. They are fine, plump birds, sociable in disposition. The females or young males are clad in a uniform of smoky gray, more or less tinged with greenish yellow, but the adult male have a showy crimson dress, which, when seen with a background of Norway spruce, forms a most attractive object at the season of the year when the tide of bird life is at its ebb."

The Snow Bunting does not seem to be as plentiful as usual, but I managed to procure one specimen, a beautifully marked male in the early part of the month. I was also fortunate in securing male and female specimens of the Three Toed Arctic Woodpecker. They have beautiful glossy black backs, and the male has a bright golden yellow patch on the crown of the head. McIlwraith says this is truly a northern bird, although resident and common in Muskoka district. It seldom even in winter comes as far south as the southern borders of Ontario. He took it killed one on a pine tree on the south shore of Dundas marsh, which is the only time he saw one alive. This bird belongs to a small group, the members of which have only three toes. Whether this is a special adaptation of the bird to its life among the pines is not apparent, but it seems quite as able to shift for itself, as its near relations with four toes. About the middle of the month I was also able to get male and female specimens of the White Winged Cross bill, which have appeared in goodly numbers. In its habits it resembles the American Cross bill, but does not usually appear in such large numbers. It often visits the same localities, searching for food among the pine cones. They vary much in plumage with age and sex, but can at all times be identified by the white bars on the wings. I have also been able to get some fine specimens of the Blue Jay in excellent plumage with other of our less noted winter birds. The female Arctic Woodpecker was shot near Stonness' Corners on the Perth Road, most of the other birds in the vicinity of Murvale.—OLD EMIGRANT.

A SCHOOL CONCERT.

An Enjoyable Entertainment by the Children of the Portsmouth Public School.

The pupils of the Portsmouth public school gave their annual entertainment on Friday evening. A very large audience was present. The Orange hall was packed, while many were unable to get near the door. Rev. Mr. Dobbs filled the chair. The entertainment was composed of recitations by Misses J. Halliday, A. Pugh, Lola McLeod, D. Hartwick, Eva McLeod, F. Stoness, M. Dodds, and Masters Hogan, Scally, Baiden, Gillespie, W. McLeod, E. Pugh, and F. Hartwick; also by Mr. C. Jonas, some knights of labor, and a clutch of chickens. Songs were sung by Misses J. Halliday, M. Evans, D. Hartwick, L. Payne, G. and A. Holland, F. Stoness and A. Convery. A comic duet by Fanny Stoness and W. Convery was very much admired. The first dialogue was "A Hard Case" by W. Porter, S. Stewart and E. Gilmore; the second, "Lord Dunderbary's Visit," by ex pupils; the third the "May Queen," the principal parts being sustained by Misses L. McWaters, E. Baiden, A. and J. Halliday, Payne and A. Mills, assisted by nearly a score of other young girls. All were dressed in white, with wreaths and bright coloured sashes, and very beautiful they looked as they sang and marched in graceful figures on the stage. The fourth dialogue was "A Boy's Plot" by ex pupils. The singers were accompanied on the piano by Misses Anderson, Hugo, and A. Halliday and Mr. A. Milne. After the first half of the programme the children were treated to candies and apples, during which the serenade band of the Royal Templars gave a few fine selections. A very enjoyable time was spent by all.

PERSONAL MENTION.

People Whose Movements, Sayings and Doings Attract Attention.

Ald. W. Robinson is in Belleville, the guest of his son-in-law, Dr. Gibson. On Saturday Mr. Simmonds, jr., left for Auburn, N. Y., where he will remain for two weeks.

Mr. H. M. Nowat, barrister, has been offered an important position in a Toronto law office. He is at present in Toronto and may accept.

Messrs. W. A. Webster and J. A. McMillan deliver free lectures on Manitoba and the North-West in Gananogue, Lansdowne, Escott, and Lyndhurst during this week.

Mrs. G. A. Kirkpatrick and Mrs. A. Britton of Kingston, attended the carnival ball at Montreal. Mrs. Kirkpatrick wore white tulle and white silk brocade. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Daidee Brodridge, for several years on the London Advertiser staff, and their parliamentary correspondent during the sessions of 1887 and 1888, has left for Chicago to accept a position on a paper in that city.

Mr. Thomas Ballantyne, fourth son of Mr. Ballantyne, M.P.P. for South Perth, was married on Wednesday at Kingston to Miss Elizabeth Clarke, fourth daughter of Mr. Clark, of Elora, M.P.P. for East Welling-ton, and ex-speaker of the assembly.

10c. Pickled Figs' Feet, Cranberries, 10c. Pigs' feet, 10c.; cranberries, 10c.; cheese, 12c.; rolls or pieces roll bacon, 11c.; apples, 20c. peck. James Crawford.

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

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

PARAGRAPHS PICKED UP BY OUR BUSY REPORTERS.

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

See Johnston & Co's. adv. for special attractions this week.

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

Men commenced to day to prepare the track on the fair grounds for the coming races.

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

Basswood island, in the St. Lawrence river, has been sold and a \$4,000 cottage will be built there in the spring.

Special line of striped tweeds for trousers. Lovely goods and cheap as snow, only \$3, at Lambert & Walsh's, 110 Princess 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.

The people of the Sydenham street Methodist church are so delighted over their new edifice that they will have a Waltz in it to-night.

A parish room, to be used for Sunday school purposes, will be erected in connection with Christ's church, Gananogue, during the coming season.

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

The schooner Gypsy which was sunk in lower bay, Clayton, by the heavy gale sometime ago, has been stripped and abandoned for the winter.

The finest British Columbia salmon, 15c. can; pigs' feet, 10c.; rolls bacon, 11c.; cooking apples, 20c. peck; gallon can plums, 40c. James Crawford.

The committee at the Oddfellows' hall is having a telephone placed in the hall for the convenience of parties requiring carriages at the close of the event.

The express on the Brockville & Westport road, which spent Thursday night in the shelter of a field about two miles from Lya, arrived in Brockville on Friday evening.

Our life-long business experience and practical knowledge enable us to give the best value possible for money in tailoring. We solicit a share of public patronage. Lambert & Walsh.

On Saturday afternoon children, while playing with matches, started a fire in Capt. Fiening's house. The blaze was fortunately discovered and extinguished before any damage was done.

Oliver Branch mission band gives an entertainment in the city hall on Feb. 15th. Ladies, gentlemen and children will represent foreign countries in costume. It will be decidedly unique.

Ladies' half, whole and quarter wigs, bangs, switches, hair chains, rings, made to order. Dress and mantle making. Canif cost, best ever made, over Walsh & Steacy's, 105 Princess street, Kingston.

At the poultry show in Ottawa G. S. Oldrieve carried off many prizes. He took first on Japanese, black, golden, seabright, silver seabright, pile game, and black red game bantams, and second in ducking game bantams.

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

Anniversary service were held in the Salvation army barracks yesterday. They were attended by large audiences. Capt. Creighton and Mrs. Wooley, wife of Major Wooley, conducted the proceedings. In the afternoon Mrs. Wooley delivered a very instructive address. The testimonies given by the soldiers prove that they were happy and firm in their faith.

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.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Table with 4 columns: STOCKS, MONTREAL, FEB. 11.—12 noon, and OFFD. Rows for Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, 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.

Flour—Receipts, 500 bbls. Sales 000 sacks Market quiet at unchanged rates. Patents winter, 5.75 to 6.00; patent spring, 6.00 to 6.15; straight roller, 5.25 to 5.50; extra, 5.00 to 5.25; superfine, 4.00 to 4.50; Ontario Bags, 2.00 to 2.75; City bags, 5.50 to 5.85 for strong Grain. Wheat—nominal; red winter, 0.00 to 0.00; white 0.00 to 0.00; spring 0.00 and 0.00 No. 1 Northern, 0.00 to 1.25. Corn—34 to 50c. Oats—34 to 50c. Rye—45 to 70c. Barley—45 to 70c. Hops—45 to 50c. Lard—11 to 12. Bacon—12 to 13. Hams—9 to 12. Butter—Creamery 22 to 25; Townships, 19 to 21; Morrisburg 15 to 21; Western 15 to 18; Low Grades 00 to 00. Eggs—Lined, 12 to 16; fresh, 18 to 10. Dead Hogs—Quits; \$ 6.25 to \$ 6.50.

LIVERPOOL CHEESE MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 11—5 p.m. Cheese—White and Colored 58s 0d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 11. Cotton, quiet; American middlings 6 5-8.

Weather Probabilities. Cloudy with snow or sleet, followed by strong north-westerly winds and clearing weather, turning colder to-night.